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# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 4

JULY, 1932  
Entries 10583-12470

NUMBER 7

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

#### GENERAL

(See also Entries 11049, 12111)

10583. BAKER, DONALD M. Factors governing the location of airports. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 269-278.—The acquisition and operation of airports by cities, counties, and other public agencies are justified on much the same grounds as the public improvement of harbors and highways. The selection of the site for an airport is a highly technical problem involving a knowledge of aviation, city planning, transportation, meteorology, finance, and law. Topography, distinctive landmarks, drainage, visibility, wind velocity, and hazards, such as tall chimneys and high-tension wires, are physical factors affecting particularly the choice of a specific location. Accessibility, availability and cost of land, police and fire protection, and the availability of supplies and means of communication are other factors of major importance. An attempt is made to assign values to the various factors in order that proposed sites for airports may be scored and thus compared. Since certain compromises must be expected, the application of a rating system seems desirable.—*Clifford M. Zierer*.

10584. BRYAN, P. W. The cultural landscape. *Geography*, 16, pt. 4. (94) Dec. 1931: 273-285.—This is an original contribution to the study of human geography. "Cultural landscape" is the natural landscape as modified by man, and is the expression of relations between human activity and natural environment. Its "structural" facts, or "fixed units," include buildings and roads; its "physiological" facts, or "movable units," include crops and domestic animals, tools of transport, and processes of industry. Human activity is primarily determined by human desires; and it modifies, and is in turn modified by, the natural environment. The author's classification of features is based on human activities rather than on facts of nature: e.g. his "shelter units" include dwellings, stores, factories, etc. in single or compound units.—*C. B. Fawcett*.

10585. DEPT, G. G. Wat is een stad? [What is a town?] *Bull. de la Soc. Belge d'Études Géog.* 1(1) May 1931: 33-35.—In distinguishing between town and village as geographic phenomena, facts concerning population, traffic, and production vs. consumption must be considered. Using these criteria, a town may be defined as "a community that has a larger population than the surrounding agglomerations, whose traffic is centripetal, and that can not feed its population by the exploitation of its own soil."—*J. B. Leighly*.

10586. HUXLEY, JULIAN S. Het klimaat en de geschiedenis der menschheid, uit een wetenschappelijk ooggpunt beschouwd. [Climate and the history of mankind from a scientific viewpoint.] *Wetenschappelijke Bladen*. 75 (9) Sep. 1930: 273-292.

10587. RANSOME, F. L. High dams: The viewpoint of the geologist. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 149-159.—The lack of homogeneity in rocks is the principal reason why geologic advice is neces-

sary in the selection of sites for high dams. The fundamental requisites in the rocks at the site for a high dam are: (1) that the rocks be strong enough to withstand the stresses transmitted from the structure; (2) that they be reasonably impervious; (3) that they neither change in volume, nor soften, nor dissolve, under the action of water; and (4) that they be not subject to such movements as would damage or destroy the structure. The existence of an ancient fault need not necessarily condemn a site. In order to determine whether or not a reservoir is likely to be free from excess leakage the geological structure of the surrounding area and the permeability and solubility of the rocks in the reservoir basin must be studied.—*Clifford M. Zierer*.

10588. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. The geographer's aid in nation-planning. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 48(1) Jan. 15, 1932: 1-20.—(Maps and illustrations.)—*C. W. Thorthwaite*.

#### MAPS

(See also Entries 10598, 10657, 11564)

10589. GANONG, W. F. Crucial maps in the early cartography and place-nomenclature of the Atlantic coast of Canada. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 25 (3) May 1931: 169-203. [See entry #3: 16532.]—This paper continues the subject of its two predecessors published in these Transactions. The aim is to monograph intensively the 16th century cartography of the coast of eastern Canada and the south coast of Newfoundland, with occasional excursions into contiguous regions. The present paper deals with the important maps of 1527 by Maggiolo, of 1529 by H. de Verrazano, and with others from the same prototype, in relation to the great French voyage of Jean de Verrazano along the North American coast in 1524. The Maggiolo map of 1527 is a beautifully colored MS planisphere of the world in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan, and the H. de Verrazano map of 1529 is a well drawn great MS sea chart of the world now in the Library of the Vatican at Rome.—*Alison Ewart*.

10590. HEAWOOD, EDWARD. John Adams and his map of England. *Geog. J.* 79(1) Jan. 1932: 37-44.—Adams in 1680 brought out an *Index Villarum* embracing 24,000 names of cities, towns and villages in England and Wales together with one line of concentrated information about each place. In 1677 Adams had made his first map of England. A revision was issued, probably in 1685. This map was well engraved and enjoyed a prolonged popularity. It was reissued and copied with little revision for over 100 years.—*O. W. Freeman*.

10591. WAGNER, HENRY R. Biblio-cartography. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1(1) Mar. 1932: 103-110.—The work of listing and describing early maps of America cannot be done properly until a uniform procedure of classification is agreed upon. If this were done it would be possible to establish a central office to act as a clearing house for the work of volunteers, and so bring into being a union list of maps.—*F. H. Herrick*.

## ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 9594, 9597, 9605, 9610, 9634-9636, 9638-9639, 9650, 9654, 9657, 9741, 9751, 9968, 11377, 11412, 11432-11434, 11445-11447, 11449-11450, 11452, 11456, 11458, 11460, 11463, 11467-11468, 11470, 11475-11476, 11485-11486, 11539, 11564, 11582, 11621, 12223, 12420)

10592. BALSAC, HEIM de. *Les cachous et l'intérêt actuel de leur production.* [Cashew nuts and the present interest in their production.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 24 (272) Nov. 1931: 1431-1439; (273) Dec. 1931: 1583-1591.—*Luther H. Evans.*

10593. BAUER, C. J. *Refineries outside the United States.* *Natl. Petroleum News.* 23 (38) Sep. 23, 1931: 39-45.—Foreign production and consumption of oil are increasing at a steady rate. The portion of foreign demand filled from the U. S. has been decreasing since 1926. Total foreign production is 1,483,077 bbl. per day. Canada produces only 3,547 bbl. per day. There are 20 refineries in Canada that can easily supply that country's demand for refined products. Mexico is unimportant today as compared with 10 years ago. It is now producing only 100,000 bbl. per day and has only four refineries with a total capacity of 140,000 bbl. All of South America combined produces 461,902 bbl. per day, which is 39% more than consumption. Its refinery capacity is far in excess of demand. Russia

produces approximately 400,000 bbl. per day, with its largest refining center at Baku. Rumania ranks fourth with a daily crude capacity of 154,750 bbl. Its consumption is only 44,100 bbl. per day and the surplus competes directly with U. S. oil. Great Britain, France, and Spain are unimportant as oil producers. Poland has a small exportable surplus. Production in Asia is but little short of meeting the demand. The Dutch East Indies produce 126,000 bbl. per day. (Map showing refining centers outside the U. S.; and tables showing the world's oil supply and demand, and refinery centers outside the U. S.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

10594. HENTZE, E. *Die Versorgung der Welt mit Molybdän, Vanadium und Wolfram.* [Supplying the world with molybdenum, vanadium, and wolfram.] *Z. f. d. Berg-, Hütten- u. Salinenwesen im Preuss. Staate.* 79 (5) 1931: B274-B302.

10595. SCHILDER, SIEGMUND. *Insulare Zollgebiete.* [Island customs areas.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Geellsch. in Wien.* 74 (1-3) 1931: 22-42.—This study is chiefly descriptive and shows how islands or groups of islands have their own system of customs duties or how these islands are connected with customs regulations to the mother country. The author proposes to inaugurate customs groups of islands.—*Bruno Dietrich.*

10596. SMITS, M. B. *The rice situation.* *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr., Java, 1929.* 1930: 45-132.—(Maps, graphs, and statistics.)

## REGIONAL STUDIES

## POLAR REGIONS

## ARCTIC

(See also Entries 6452, 6548)

10597. GRIPP, KARL. *Süd-Grönland und seine Bewohner.* [Southern Greenland and its inhabitants.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (9-10) 1931: 346-356.—Many of the people of Greenland have become Europeanized particularly through mixture with Danish blood. Hence the Eskimo is not a distinctive type. Greenland has been invaded by Europeans on at least three different occasions. The third of these invasions, begun in 1721, left the greatest impress. Today at a few points in Greenland the Eskimos use German names for numerals, lacking words of their own. Tuberculosis was introduced into Greenland during this third era, and may not be attributed to the introduction of European types of clothing and housing. The offspring of these people have become adapted to the local environment and pursue the same sort of activities as those of the pure blooded Eskimos and the Eskimo language continues, Danish being recognized only in some of the larger centers where it is used in the schools. Since 1905 sheep raising has been carried on. However, the adoption of introduced economic activities has naturally been limited by the character of the local physical environment. In at least one outstanding respect the people have resisted outside influence, namely, in the matter of crime, which is exceedingly rare. There are no jails.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

10598. HERMANSSON, HALLDÓR. *The cartography of Iceland.* *Islandica.* 21 1931: pp. 8.—The cartography of Iceland is traced from medieval times to end of the 19th century on the basis of published maps. Reproductions are given of scientific maps from the 11th century to the middle of the 19th century.—*Lois Olson.*

## THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

## AUSTRALASIA

## New Zealand

(See also Entry 7802)

10599. BUFFAULT, PIERRE. *Les dunes de la Nouvelle-Zélande.* [The dunes of New Zealand.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 70 (1) Jan. 1932: 25-41.—Coastal and interior dunes cover about 290,000 a. on North island and 24,000 a. on South island. Prior to white settlement they were mostly covered with herbaceous, shrubby, or arborescent vegetation. Since the Europeans came the vegetative cover has been largely destroyed by sheep, rabbits, and fires, and many of the dunes are moving and threatening damage to cultivated land and villages. The State Forest Service has undertaken experimental work in fixation of the dunes.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

10600. PENSELER, W. H. A. *The Charleston coal-field.* *New Zealand J. Sci. & Technol.* 12 (4) Feb. 1931: 241-256.—The coal field is situated on the west coast of South island about 17 mi. south of Westport and is connected by road with Westport and Greymouth. After the discovery of gold in 1865 a mining town developed rapidly. At present it consists of about 25 people. The coal was first mined in 1873. It is subbituminous to high grade lignite and is practically unexplored.—*M. Warthin.*

## EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 11415, 11437-11438, 11482, 11593, 11606, 11608, 12159)

10601. LEKKERKERKER, C. *Javaansche geographische namen als spiegel van de omgeving en de denkwijze van het volk.* [Geographical names of Java, illustrating the environment and thought of the people.] *Indische Gids.* 53 (1) Jan. 1931: 16-35; (2) Feb. 1931: 114-139.—Lekkerkerker traces the significance of new

geographical names. The spontaneous names are derived from names of persons, plants, animals, and minerals and they owe their existence to a topographic particularity. The geographical names, referring to the topographical features, give us an impression of the nature on Java, e.g. mountain, chains of mountains, hill, plain, etc. Few place names are derived from the sea, the coast or the navigation while many are derived from the agriculture. Climatic terms form part of many names. The invented names of places generally consist of two Sanskrit words or of words which have passed from Sanskrit into old Javanese and which have an abstract significance. These names should be explained according to the original meaning of the words. The giving of names by "seers" must be considered as "the result of a complicated occult way of thinking based on word magic, particularized by the historical feeling for primitive style." Places may be named by descendants of Hindus after a town or a region of the Hindu country, e.g. Madura; or they have been derived by the Javanese from the Hindu myths. Few names have been derived from the Mohammedan thought. Place names may indicate that, through some miraculous sign, a spirit indicated the place for cultivation. The names of the European agricultural enterprises are almost all native. In Java, the literature is known only by a small cultivated group. The popular class expresses itself in its legends and popular etymology by way of a naive ingenious pun. From this typical Javanese spirit can be explained the importance of the popular etymologies of geographical names in the unwritten popular literature. The author quotes a few points, which are typical for the Javanese popular literature, and a few stories, which give an idea of the Javanese mind. The literary-religious-historical speculations in the toponymy are common property of all nations but in Java and Bali the Hindu literary knowledge has had a great influence on the toponymy. There are a few explanations of place names from the Old and the New Testament. A few examples of derivations of place names in Holland are given.—A. A. E. Mansvelt.

10602. MANDERE, G. J. van der. *De beteekenis van de Javasuikerindustrie voor de wereldmarkt.* [The position of the Java sugar industry in world commerce.] *Indische Gids.* 51 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 213-218.

10603. PLESMAN, A. *Het luchtverkeer in Indië en de luchtroute Amsterdam-Batavia.* [Aviation in the Indies and the Amsterdam-Batavia air line.] *Indische Gids.* 51 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 243-246.

## ASIA

(See also Entry 11572)

### China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 11489, 11598-11599)

10604. HEIM, ARNOLD. *Szechuan-Tibet-Expedition der Sunyatsen-Universität, Canton.* [Szechuan-Tibet Expedition of Sun Yat-sen University, Canton.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (7-8) 1931: 288-291.

10605. ISAACS, HAROLD R. *The only railway in Szechuan.* *Far Eastern Rev.* 27 (9) Sep. 1931: 551-554. —Ten mi. of two foot rails, and four small engines pulling cars from the local coal mines constitute the only railroad west of Hankow. Its history goes back to 1897 when English attempts to work the mines were frustrated by the Chinese but it has been only within the last few years that the road has been in operation.—E. T. Platt.

10606. OBERHUMMER, EUGEN. *Siam: Eindrücke und Studien.* [Siam: impressions and studies.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 72 (7-12) 1929: 346-376.

10607. STROEBE, G. G. *The general problem of*

*relief from floods with some mention of the Yangtze river flood.* *J. Assn. Chinese & Amer. Engin.* 12 (11) Nov. 1931: 3-11.—The floods of 1931 were the most disastrous which have been experienced on the Yangtze during the 63 years of observation, and on August 15th the volume of water passing Hankow amounted to 2,800,000 cu. ft. per second causing the river to rise some six or seven ft. above the level of the city streets. This flood was occasioned by three exceptionally heavy rainfalls in July and August. The Yangtze valley fortunately has numerous lakes along its course which store up a part of the excessive flood waters. In the case of Tungting lake at Hunan, this storage was at the rate of 40,000,000,000 cu. ft. per day on August 10th. If the lake had been absent, this would have been equivalent to a rise of six feet in the level of the river.—George B. Cressey.

10608. UNSIGNED. *Tangsi, a fruit producing center of Chekiang.* *Chinese Econ. Bull.* 16 (23) Jun. 7, 1930: 289-292.—In addition to a mild climate and fertile soil the region possesses easy means of transportation furnished by a network of streams, the Grand Canal, and two motor roads connecting with the Hang-chow-Haining and Hangchow-Pinghu highways. Fruit culture is supplanting that of cereals. The chief crops of the region are loquat, sugar cane, orange, plum, lotus roots, and cherries.—M. Warthin.

## Japan

(See also Entries 7619, 7952, 9567, 9656, 11081, 11382, 11490, 11571)

10609. CASTLE, WILLIAM R., Jr. *Tokyo today.* *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61 (2) Feb. 1932: 131-162.—(Illustrated.)—Wilfrid Webster.

10610. KEENLEYSIDE, HUGH L. *Climbing Fujiyama.* *Canad. Geog. J.* 4 (1) Jan. 1932: 39-49.—Fujiyama (12,395 ft.) is the highest and most beautiful mountain in the Japanese empire, outside of Formosa. Fujiyama is a long climb and a tedious one, but the view from the summit is superb. Every summer thousands of white-clad Japanese pilgrims make the ascent. On the summit are a number of huts built of dry masonry where tea and other refreshments as well as sleeping quilts may be obtained.—Lawrence J. Burpee.

## India

(See also Entries 11076-11077, 11571, 11574)

10611. BARKER, ALDRED F. *Proceedings of the Society. Indian Section. The textile industries of Kashmir.* (Discussion.) *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 80 (4134) Feb. 12, 1932: 309-326.—The district of Kashmir has been largely dependent on wool products. Srinagar is the center of textile craftsmanship and expert skill has been developed in the handling of wool, spinning, weaving, and embroidery in relation to the production of Kashmir shawls. In 1901 there were 5,037 shawl weavers but the number has declined. At the present time the hand made carpet industry is the largest industry and engages 6 firms, 715 looms, and 3,575 men. Silk has become one of the chief sources of revenue for the state but the industry has been seriously affected by the depression. Kashmir textile industries have been dominated by handicraft.—H. A. Innis.

10612. CROCKER, H. E. *The Khyber pass.* *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18 (3) Jul. 1931: 425-430.

10613. SMYTHE, F. S. *Exploration in Garhwal around Kamet.* *Geog. J.* 79 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-11.—The author describes an expedition to ascend Kamet, 25,447 ft., and explore the Badrinath range to the west of Kamet which forms the watershed of the Alaknanda and Gangotri rivers, the two parent tributaries of the Ganges. Hindus consider the Alaknanda as the source of the Ganges and 50,000 pilgrims annually.

ally visit the snow fields near Badrinath whence issue the sacred waters. The Badrinath range contains many snow mountains 20,000 to 23,000 ft. high. Passes across the mountains were from 19,500 to 20,500 ft. in elevation. Great glaciers fill the valleys. The Badrinath district has an excellent climate for the mountaineer since it largely escapes the monsoons, especially on the north side near the Tibetan border.—*O. W. Freeman.*

10614. STAATS, J. RILEY. India east coast. *J. Geog.* 31(3) Mar. 1932: 93-111.—The east coast of India between the Bay of Bengal and Eastern Ghats is a region of low relief and intensive agriculture. Of the population, 75% is engaged in agriculture. Villages of about 2,000 are characteristic. Madras is the metropolis. Differences in land forms, rainfall, and seasonal cropping, distinguish the regional divisions discussed. The southern region of winter rain is more intensively cultivated, and has more extensive irrigation systems and better transportation facilities than the northern region of summer rain. Rice is the main crop throughout, and millets are extensively grown. Other important crops are cotton, pulses, gingelly, and oilseeds.—*Genieve Lamson.*

10615. STEIN, KARL. Birma (das Stromgebiet des Irawadi). Gründlagen einer Landeskunde. [Burma (the basin of the Irawadi). The basis of a regional geography.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in München.* 24 (2) 1931: 1\*-101\*.—(Maps, graphs, statistical tables.)

### Western Turkestan

10616. DAVIS, ARTHUR POWELL. Irrigation in Turkestan. *Civil Engin.* 2(1) Jan. 1932: 1-5.—It is probable that irrigation was practiced in the principal valley of Turkestan thousands of years ago. In 1860 Russia started its conquest of Turkestan and shortly afterwards instituted many improvements, including irrigation. The principal rivers offering opportunities for irrigation are the Amu Daria, the Vaksh, the Zeravsham, and the Sir Daria and its tributaries. This latter has been diverted for irrigation to some extent. All four derive their water mainly from glaciers and from melting snow and thus are marked by two flow peaks, one in May and one in July or August. Their lowest stage comes about mid-winter. The Amu Daria drains 90,000 sq. mi. Its irrigation region is divided into three sections—the upper, middle, and delta regions, of which, the upper and delta regions include about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the area now under irrigation. There are many crude native ditches that take water during flood season and inundate much otherwise good land. Turkestan is of importance to Russia as a producer of cotton since cotton production in the USSR is still below the levels set before the World War. The plans now adopted for irrigation in Turkestan are substantially along the lines recommended by the author in 1911 when he surveyed the problem for interested American capital.—*R. R. Shaw.*

10617. ЛЕБЕДИНЦЕВ, А. А. КАРАБУГАЗСКИЙ ЗАЛИВ И ЗНАЧИНИЕ ЕГО ДЛЯ РУССКОЙ И МИРОВОЙ ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ. [Кара-Бугаз и его промышленное значение.] [Kara-Bugaz bay and its importance for the Russian and world chemical industry.] Академия Наук СССР. Комиссия по Изучению Естественных Производительных Сил Союза. Материалы. (Akad. Nauk SSSR. Komissia po Izucheniu Estestvennykh Proizvoditel'nykh Sil Soiuza, Materialy.) (73) 1930: 17-22.—One of the natural gifts is the bay of Kara-Bugaz on the Caspian Sea, a great self precipitating basin of glauber salt (mirabilite, sodium sulphate  $Na_2SO_4 + 10H_2O$ ). The salinity of the water is about 20% and more, and the specific gravity 1.162 at  $17.5^\circ C$ . The expedition of 1897 found that the mirabilite deposit on the bottom was one foot or

more in thickness. The area of the bay is 20,967 square versts, and assuming only  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the bay to be covered with glauber salt, the entire amount of it would be 147,430,000 t. The amount of salt is greater in autumn. The analysis showed that the salt was very pure (99.9% of pure sulphate). The conditions of extracting the salt by means of dredges, extractors, etc., the direct loading aboard ships, the easy transportation by sea to Baku or to the Volga river are exceptionally favorable. Glauber salt is used for manufacturing glass, for medical purposes, and for manufacturing sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, and sulphuric acid by the simplest and cheapest method. A comparative table is given of the use of sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate in Russia from 1889 to 1912. (The article was written December 6, 1915.)—*V. P. de Smitt.*

10618. UNSIGNED. Материалы экспедиции и Средне-Азиатского Государственного Университета по обследованию животноводства в Джетысуйской губернии и караулеведства в Кара-Калпакской Автономной Области в 1927 году. [Materials of the expedition of the Central Asiatic State University for research on animal husbandry in Dzhetysu and karakul breeding in Kara Kalpakin in 1927.] Труды Средне-Азиатского Государственного Университета Серия ХВ Сельское Хозяйство. (Trudy Sredne-Aziatskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta Seria X. Sel'skoe Khoziastvo. Tashkent.) (2) 1930: pp. 201.

### Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See also Entries 10749, 11451)

10619. ABEL, F.-M. Exploration du Sud-Est de la vallée du Jourdain. [Exploration in the Jordan valley.] *Rev. Biblique.* 40 (2) Apr. 1, 1931: 214-226.

10620. LEFEVRE, TH. La pêche en Turquie et en particulier dans la zone des Détroits et la Mer Noire. [Fishing in Turkey and particularly in the Straits and Black Sea region.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (215) Sep. 15, 1929: 470-479.—This article is based on the French translation (1928) of the book by Karékin Dévecian. Turkey possesses a coast line of 5,000 km., abounding in fish. The coastal waters are not of equal value. For example, the coast of the Black Sea from Eregli to Sinob and the Anatolian coast from Mughla to the Gulf of Alexandria supply less than 1% of the entire catch. The coasts of Smyrna (Izmir), Panderma, and the Bosphorus produce 18.8% of the entire catch. The oceanographic contrast between the Aegean Sea (warm, high salt content, homogeneous at all depths) and the Black Sea (the surface strata to a depth of 200 m. rich in oxygen, poor in salt, and abounding in plankton; the deep zone rich in salt, poor in oxygen, and rich in hydrogen sulphide) has brought about different conditions of life for the various types of fish and has caused a seasonal migration of fish. During the favorable season a migration of fish to the Black Sea takes place. During the unfavorable season migration flows in the opposite direction. The catching of mussels within three miles' distance from the coast and fishing with bag nets is forbidden in Turkey. The type of fishing equipment varies with the type of fish. Each enterprise is undertaken by the owner of the fishing equipment and the fishermen, all of whom share in the catch. Two types of fishing may be differentiated, the one characterized by the short coastal migrations and the other by the long transmarine migrations of the fish.—*Karl Sedlmeier.*

### Northern Asia

(See also Entries 10747-10748, 10751)

10621. BEITFUSS, L. Der sibirische Seeweg. [The sea route to Siberia.] *Osteuropa.* 6 (1) Oct. 1930: 21-40

—(A review of the growing importance of the seafaring expeditions along the northern Siberian shores since their exploration by Hugh Willoughby in 1553.) The Russo-Japanese war brought to light the imperative need of this internal route via the Ob and Yenisei rivers to Siberia. The Tzarist government laid plans, the Soviet government is now rapidly carrying them out. Moreover, lumber and coal, plentiful in northern Siberia, is too heavy for profitable railroad haulage. The commercial importance of this sea route has led to an intensive campaign to overcome ice hazards. As a result freight and insurance charges have fallen. Traffic has increased proportionately. The USSR is bending every effort to develop commerce along these navigable courses in time to aid the fulfillment of the five year plan.—Samuel Kalish.

10622. EICHFELD, I. ЭЙХФЕЛЬД, И. Проблема земледелия на крайнем севере. [Problem of agriculture in the extreme north.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskiy Sever*) 5 1931: 46-61.—The sub-polar north is divided into three agro-climatic zones and various possibilities of plant culture are considered. Detailed plans for the development of these regions are given. (Statistical tables and a map of the zones.)—G. Vasilevich.

10623. KHABAROV, V. N. ХАБАРОВ, В. Н. Командорские острова. [Komandorskie Islands.] Тайга и тундра. (*Taiga i Tundra*) 3 1931: 53-58.—The author gives a description of the Komandorskie Islands, discusses the population, and describes the development of polar fox kolkhozes and the decrease of the sea animal trade. (The author is an Aleut.)—G. Vasilevich.

10624. MIKHALEV, A. МИХАЛЕВ, А. Успехи и тормазы колхозного коллективного хозяйства строительства. [Achievements and drawbacks of kolkhoz (collective farming) up-building.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskiy Sever*) (3-4) 1931: 158-170.—This is a brief notice about the Penzha Koriak region of the Kamchatka district and the difficulties and obstacles encountered in organizing collective farms among the nomadic population of this region. The author makes practical suggestions for the development of collective farming.—G. Vasilevich.

10625. SICHOGIR, ST. СИЧОГИР, СТ. Об охоте в Ербогаченском районе. [Hunting in the Erbogachensk region.] Тайга и тундра. (*Taiga i Tundra*) 3 1931: 41-42.—A brief description of the hunting industry of the Tungus in the Erbogachensk region on the lower Tunguska.—G. Vasilevich.

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 11454, 11582)

10626. DEMANGEON, A. Rhin et Rhône. *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (219) May 1930: 225-243.—The four rivers—Rhine, Rhône, Danube, and Elbe—are not of equal economic importance. The northern rivers, with their harbors, eclipse those of the south; the contrast between the Rhine and Rhône is especially pronounced. The Rhine serves Germany, eastern France, and Switzerland as a transport highway. Nature and man have contributed to the acquisition by the Rhine of its present economic region. There are two stages in the opening up of eastern France by means of the Rhine; (1) controlling the Rhine up to Strasbourg (1913), and (2) the Rhône-Rhine canal. While river traffic already extends up to Basle, steps are being taken by Switzerland to make possible navigation to Lake Constance, with the possibility of a union with the upper Danube and the Black sea. By means of a canal through the Jura lakes, Switzerland with Lake Geneva would be connected with the Rhine. Southern Germany is being connected with the Danube by a Rhine-Danube canal via Frankfurt, Aschaffenburg, Schweinfurt, and Bamberg. The Rhône is the link between Mediter-

ranean France and its northern and western regions. At its mouth there is no evidence of the commingling of river and ocean transport. The load of detritus carried by the Rhône has resulted in variable depths and the strong current is dangerous for navigation. This limits transportation. The Rhône requires regulation, and in the section between its mouth and Arles, where the river divides and deposits its load of detritus, an artificial outlet would have to be created. Between Arles and Lyons where its gradient is great, it would have to be regulated by dams which would also provide the power, but vessels would have to be conducted through 12 diversion canals and the journey lengthened. In 1929 the project of a branch canal was considered which would furnish connection with the Rhine. The conjunction of the Rhône would only be of importance if the trans-Helvetian canal were realized.—Karl Sedlmeyer.

## Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 10718, 10721, 11380, 11393-11394, 11397, 11399, 11493, 11573, 11588)

10627. HAGEN, BENNO von. Griechische Küstenfahrt. [Trip along the Greek coast.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Jena*. 39 1931: 90-100.—Impressions of a coastal trip made in 1930 including comments on the Greek climate.—W. Maas.

10628. HALTER, RUDOLF. Die Schifffahrtshindernisse der unteren Donau. [Obstacles for shipping on the lower Danube.] *Matériaux pour l'Étude d. Calamités*. 25 (1) 1931: 3-11.—The lower Danube contains two main obstacles. Between O-Moldova and Turnu-Severin the river cuts through the Banat and cataracts practically prevent navigation. Three wiers of locks, 320 m. in length and 24 m. in width, are necessary to keep water level at sufficient height. This would furnish 750,000 hp. In the second instance the estuary is divided by three distributaries—the Kilia, Sulina and St. George—all of which require constant dredging in order to permit of navigation. The construction of a canal is now being considered.—M. Warthin.

10629. RATKOVIC, ST. Kako da pišemo geografska imena? [How shall we write our geographical names?] *Hrvatski Geog. Glasnik*. 1 1929: 34-38.

10630. ZONDERVAN, H. Albanië. [Albania.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (2) Mar. 1931: 239-267.—Albania is less known than a great part of the interior of Africa. Good and natural harbors are lacking. The Albania coast and interior Albania differ greatly. The mountainous country is sparsely populated, while the valleys are densely populated and well cultivated. Each basin forms an anthropogeographic unit. The longitudinal valleys are the centers of population and agriculture. This is the chief reason for the importance of the rivers. On the coast, Mediterranean climate and vegetation prevail; in the interior the continental influences can be felt. The strong winter rains are disastrous to the traffic. There is much malaria on the coast as a result of high temperatures and marshy plains. The vast oak woods supply wood and winter food for the cattle. Above the tree line the zone of the Alpine meadows and summer pastures begins. The population is scant, 30 per sq. km. In the south there are many Greeks, in the cities many so-called Zingari (gypsies), and in the mountains are found a number of nomadic pastoral tribes. The Albanians belong chiefly to the Dinaric race, and have always opposed the Slavic influence. One finds many remainders of the Roman culture which, however, left the character of the population untouched as did the Venetians and Turks. As a result of the division into small isolated groups, the Albanians have never played an important part in the history of the country. Each group is a political unit and a strong central power is lacking.

The clan or family is the basis of the state and the society; a number of family groups forms a tribe. Justice is applied by the common law. Although the woman is held to be almost inviolable, she is bought from her father and has to perform the heaviest work. Polygamy is practiced only by the rich few. The tribes are divided in two groups, the Gegen and the Tosken, who barely understand each other's language. Of the Albanian people, 67% now are Mohammedan, the rest National Albanian Orthodox and Roman Catholics. There is much malaria, tuberculosis, and syphilis caused by too frequent intermarriage. Agricultural yields are small due to poor agricultural methods and tools, and lack of interest. Crops include corn, wheat, barley, vegetables, melons, and tobacco. South Albania is most favored for agriculture. Fruit culture is of little importance. Raising of livestock is also on a low level. The forestry and mining are undeveloped. Each family is almost self-sufficient and commerce is of little importance. Roads are in poor condition (600 km.). The export is hardly half of the import. The home trade consists chiefly in barter between city and country. The majority of the population lives in villages or on isolated farms. Villages are small and the houses primitive. In north Albania one can still find dug-outs used as habitations. Most of the towns of importance are on the coast. (Map, photographs, and bibliography.)—A. A. E. Mansvelt.

### Italy

(See also Entries 11408, 11568)

10631. ERRERA, CARLO. Come nasce un centro balneare. [How a seaside resort is born.] *Vie d'Italia*. 36(6) Jun. 1930: 411-420.—(A narrative of the founding of the resort of Riccione on the Adriatic coast of Italy, south of Venice.)

10632. PAOLI, GIORGIO. Carbone bianco del Moncenisio. [White coal of Mont Cenis.] *Vie d'Ital.* e d. Amer. Latina. 35(1) Jan. 1929: 97-108.—(A study of water power development and possibilities in the valley of Susa.)

10633. TONELLI RONDELLI, MÀRIA. Le abitazioni temporanee della valle de Ala (Piemonte). [Temporary habitations of the Ala valley in Piedmont.] *Universo*. 10(9) Sep. 1929: 897-916.—Temporary habitations in the valley of Ala are a result of pastoral nomadism of three types: (1) agricultural-pastoral in which the inhabitants have permanent winter homes and pastoral activities supplement agriculture; (2) agricultural-pastoral-Alpine, in which the people move to high altitudes during the summer; and, (3) pastoral-Alpine, in which the entire year is spent in migrations to higher and lower altitudes. Animal husbandry is the sole industry and the people have no permanent homes.—Lois Olson.

10634. UNSIGNED. Dizionario dei Comuni del Regno (d'Italia) secondo le circoscrizioni amministrative al 15 ottobre 1930. [Dictionary of the communes of Italy according to the administrative departments on October 15th, 1930.] *Ist. Centrale di Stat. d. Regno d'Ital.* 1930: pp. 15 + 1014.—This book indicates for each of the 7,312 communes of Italy the province to which it belongs, its latitude, longitude and altitude; its total and agricultural surface; the number of population both resident and actually present according to the census of December 1st, 1921.—R. Gallo.

### France

(See also Entries 10626, 11401, 11457-11458, 11462, 11477, 11483, 11577, 11586, 11590, 11601, 12158)

10635. CLOUZOT, HENRI. La Venise verte. [The green Venice.] *Terre Air Mer*. 57(1) Jan. 1932: 17-26.—The lowland between Vendée and Saintonge in central western France was formerly covered by the sea.

In the 10th century, the land was inundated in winter and dry in summer. After the Hundred Years War, governmental reclamation work was carried on by workers brought from Holland. At the end of the 17th century, 35,000 ha in the lower Sèvre and Lay valleys were arable. Much of the land between Maille and Niort remained the poorest in France. In the early 19th century, Virginia poplars were planted and this land is now heavily wooded. In the fenland, canals take the place of roads and paths and boats are the most important means of conveyance. Cooperative dairying began in 1887, and this area now sends millions of kilograms of butter annually to the Paris market.—Henry Madison Kendall.

10636. CUNNINGHAM, BRYSSON. Hydro-electric power development in the Pyrenees. *Nature (London)*. 129 (3244) Jan. 2, 1932: 11-14.—In the Pyrenees there are no glaciers and, despite the lack of lakes, there are numerous basins for storage. The waterfalls are many and in Europe are surpassed in height only by those of Scandinavia. The highest fall is 1,515 ft. The Union des Producteurs d'Électricité des Pyrénées Occidentales came into being in 1923. It includes eleven hydro-electric companies operating 30 generating stations with a maximum total generating capacity of 400,000 kilovolt-amperes and producing over 1,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year. The union takes the current from the affiliated companies at 60 kilovolts, transforms it to 150 kilovolts and dispatches it in the directions of Bordeaux and Toulouse. The union keeps records of the day's output, local requirements, reservoir levels, etc. and apportions loads to meet the fluctuating demand. The whole system is planned with a view to eliminating unnecessary waste, obviating local breakdowns or shortage, and ensuring a regular and adequate supply.—R. R. Shaw.

10637. KASTEEL, C. A. M. C. van. De binnenscheepvaart in Oost-Frankrijk. [Interior navigation in eastern France.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 23 (3) Mar. 15, 1932: 92-93.—Since the opening of the Rove canal tunnel the port of Marseilles has become a port for inland waterway transportation. This may in the near future lead to an expansion northward of the commercial influence sphere of Marseilles.—W. Van Royen.

10638. PARDIÈS, J. Essai sur l'évolution d'une ville de la banlieue immédiate de Paris, "Clichy-la-Garenne." [Study of the evolution of a village in the immediate vicinity of Paris, Clichy-la-Garenne.] *Vie Urbaine*. 8 (5) Sep. 15, 1930: 309-339.—M. Warthin.

10639. PAWLOWSKI, AUGUSTE. La jonction Atlantique-Méditerranée ou canal des deux mers. [Connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean or the canal of two seas.] *Navigation du Rhin*. 9 (8) Aug. 1931: 289-294.

### Low Countries

(See also Entries 11402, 11469, 11479, 11481, 11491, 11541, 11570, 11577, 11581, 11584, 11802)

10640. LECOUTURIER, PH. Liège—Étude de géographie urbaine. [Liège—A study of urban geography.] *Cercle d. Géog. Liégeois* (6) *Travaux du Séminaire de Géog. de l'Univ. de Liège*. (26) 1930: pp. 239.—Although the site of Liège has been occupied by man since the neolithic age, the beginnings of present day Liège are no earlier than the 7th century. At that time, Liège was a humble agricultural community, which had taken root in the valley of the lower Legia, a minor affluent of the Meuse river, in preference to the broader valley of the latter because the site offered better protection against floods and human invaders. Other environmental factors were, for the time, equally satisfactory. At the end of the 10th century the settlement began developing towards the valley of the Meuse to avail itself of the opportunities of communication. About the

same time, under the government of Prince-Bishop Notger, Liège became the capital of the ecclesiastical state of Liège and a walled city. It developed rapidly, and the walls had to be enlarged at the beginning of the 13th century and at the end of the same century. Liège was now an important political, commercial, and industrial center. Civil and public wars, numerous calamities, and epidemics hampered the development and expansion of the city for five centuries, until, with the beginnings of modern industry using the rich coal resources and the nodality of its situation, Liège became the important industrial and commercial city of today. —L. G. Polspoel.

10641. MOUCHAMPS, L. *L'habitat dans le bassin houiller de Campine.* [Habitat in the coal basin of Campine.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale de Géog. d'Anvers.* 51 (2) 1931: 189-228.—The coal basin of Campine is situated in the northern portion of Belgium with Genck, Winterslag, Waterschei, and Zwartberg as the important centers. The relatively fertile alluvial deposits of the Meuse have played an important role in the establishment of primitive human agglomerations. The discovery and exploitation of the rich coal deposits have given this region economic unity. At the beginning of the 19th century this was a swampy, sparsely populated region and the bulk of the land was in the hands of the minority. The Campine peasantry was poor, having simply constructed homes. During the second half of the 19th century efforts were made to improve economic and social conditions. Sheep raising and milk production were the dominant activities. From 1850 to 1900 few changes occurred. With the opening of the 20th century and the discovery of coal, industrialization began. With the great influx of foreigners, the housing problems became acute. The cities developed rapidly. The problem of transportation is still acute and improved water transportation is essential. (Maps, tables.)—F. J. Gladwin.

10642. TULIPPE, O. *L'élevage du cheval en Belgique.* [Horse breeding in Belgium.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale de Géog. d'Anvers.* 51 (2) 1931: 137-188.—In this study human and physical factors which apparently exert influences on the breeding of horses were examined. Three sections of the country were important breeding grounds in the 19th century: (1) the Dendre Valley, (2) the Nivelles country and, (3) the Méhaigne Valley. In the minds of the breeders there is an ideal type of horse. The animal today is the resultant of hereditary factors and environmental conditions such as climate, soil, feeding, and hygenic conditions. Experiments were conducted to learn the precise reaction upon the animal of various cultural and natural conditions. During the latter part of the 19th century several societies were established for the promotion of horse breeding, while the government granted subsidies to insurance companies, organized surveys for the improvement of stock and instituted national prizes.—F. J. Gladwin.

#### *Germany and Austria*

See also Entries 10626, 11395, 11427, 11459, 11463, 11464, 11478, 11480, 11484, 11562, 11589, 11596, 11603-11604, 11606, 11613, 11767, 11800, 12022, 12145, 12155, 12197)

10643. MERLIN, M. *La Moselle. Navigation du Rhin.* 8 (2) Feb. 15, 1930: 37-41.

10644. SCHLÜTER, O. *Die frühgeschichtlichen Siedlungsflächen Mitteldeutschlands.* [The early historical settled areas of central Germany.] *Festschr. z. 23. Deutschen Geographentages zu Magdeburg, 1929.* 1930: 138-154. (See entry 4: 10645.)—In order to understand the modern cultural landscape it is necessary to study primitive landscapes. The author, using as a basis a map on the scale of 1:1,000,000, discusses the early histori-

cal dwelling places of central Germany in their relation to forest and swamp. It is still an open question when man first entered central Germany and to what extent he settled there. From the few prehistoric finds a superficial connection with a settled area may be assumed only arbitrarily. In order to establish such a connection one must commence with the present distribution of forest and swamp, the location of settlements, and the surface demarcations, and connect existing linguistic designations of place and meadow names and of deserts with historical accounts. By such a method the region can be reconstructed up to 531 A.D., to the fall of the ancient Thuringian kingdom. There are numerous finds from the later stone age but connection with the prehistoric age is scarcely possible.—Karl Sedlmeier.

10645. SCHLÜTER, O. *Die Siedlungsräume des deutschen Altertums und ihre Bedeutung für die Landeskunde.* [Settlement areas of early Germany and their geographical significance.] *Verhandl. u. Wissenschaftl. Abhandl. d. 23. Deutschen Geographentages zu Magdeburg 21. bis 23. May 1929.* 1930: 186-189.—(See also entry 4: 10644.)

10646. SCHMIDT, E. *Das Wirtschaftsgebiet der Stadt Stolp.* Eine Stadtdarstellung auf wirtschaftsgeographischer Grundlage. [The trade territory of the city of Stolp. A city description from the viewpoint of economic geography.] *Pommerschen Geog. Gesellsch., Greifswald, Jahrb.* 47-48 1929-1930: 5-83.—Stolp, a growing industrial city of some 43,000 people, owes some of its recent increase to the post war influx of refugees consequent upon its nearness to the Baltic and to the Polish Corridor. In determining the area economically tributary to the city its industries were studied and maps of raw material sources and of markets were made. These include timber, fuel and other wood, furniture, machines and other iron work, milk, cheese, animals, fat, and potatoes. Administrative districts, trains serving the city, and tickets purchased to Stolp are also mapped. The European foreign trade of Stolpmunde, Stolp's seaport, is shown to be second to its rival, Stralsund. In serving Stolp's trade territory, however, Stolpmunde's trade is next, in all Pomerania, to that of Stettin. The final map is a crystallization of all the others made in studying Stolp's activities. The trade territory, though with but ill-defined boundaries indicated, is delineated to include the area with immediate economic dependence upon Stolp.—Geo. H. Primmer.

10647. SCHULTZ, O. *Das Problem landschaftskundlicher Darstellung erläutert an der Teillandschaft Jasmund auf Rügen.* [The problem of geographic description illustrated by the Jasmund peninsula of Rügen.] *Pommerschen Geog. Gesellsch., Greifswald, Jahrb.* 47-48 1929-1930: 85-183.—Description of the earth's surface being the fundamental problem of geography, there remains the further problem of determining the best method for presenting the total phenomena of a definite portion. In contrast to the vertical divisions of geology, the geographer divides surface horizontally for his descriptions. Jasmund is discussed as a first order division of the island of Rügen. Detailed descriptions of lesser divisions are illustrated with maps, profiles, and sketches. Throughout Jasmund, the natural features are shown to condition the travel routes and other types of land use. Such proper geographic exposition is not the assembling of the results of the work of other scientists but is the geographer's method of interpreting human occupancy of land.—Geo. H. Primmer.

#### *British Isles*

(See also Entries 11474, 11487, 11586, 11602)

10648. HARDY, MARCEL E. *Afforestation in Lewis and Harris.* *Scot. Forestry J.* 45 (1) Mar. 1931: 34-45.—Treelessness, which goes back to the ice age,

is the cardinal factor in the social conditions of the islands. The rainfall and temperature are suitable for trees, but peat and wind are major obstacles. Planting for timber, if undertaken, would be best confined to the hill slopes of central and eastern Harris, sheltered from the west and south. A belt averaging 450–500 ft. in elevation would be available between the excessively wet lowlands and the wind-swept summits at about 700 ft., but even in this belt adequate drainage would be costly. Plantations for shelter to the villages are advocated as one step in a policy of regeneration of social life and standards.—R. Ogilvie Buchanan.

10649. H[ARE], W[ILLIAM] L. Hastings, old and new. A general development plan. *Garden Cities & Town Planning*. 21 (4) Apr. 1931: 85–90.—The original port town of Hastings lay in the Old Priory valley. The eastward drifting shingle has since ruined the harbor. Its history is closely associated with that of the Norman Conquest. The chief occupation of the present city is catering to the welfare of resorters. The proposed city plan includes improvement of east-west roads and the development of parks, open spaces, and public buildings. (Plan).—M. Warthin.

10650. RYAN, INEZ BUFFINGTON. The land of William the Conqueror. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61 (1) Jan. 1932: 89–99.—(Illustrations.)

10651. SYLVESTER, D. Rural habitat in Shropshire. *Union Géog. Internat.*, 2e Rapport de la Commission de l'Habitat Rural. 1930: 64–69.—Rural habitation in Shropshire is of three types—valley, hill, and forest. Medieval valley settlements (chiefly in the north) contained all three types. Increase of population resulted in the establishment of similar but smaller centers in the minor alluvial valleys. Hill-top villages were originally located for protective and religious reasons. Of these but two remain—Prees and Mentor—the last live fragments of hill culture. Hill-top villages expanded downward giving rise to hillside centers whose boundaries met at the summit. Their economy has always been chiefly pastoral. Forest settlements are dispersed and are located chiefly in the south and southwest.—M. Warthin.

#### Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 10598, 11400, 11405, 11407, 11410, 11575)

10652. DANIELSSON, F. Bildkortar för skogsmätningar. [Photographic maps in forest surveying.] *Svenska Skogsvärdsföreningens Tidskr.* 28 (3) 1930: 426–442.—In this paper, methods of aerial photography are dealt with and various cameras and apparatus are described. Methods of taking the photographs and of making the corrections necessary are dealt with, and a list of makers of apparatus is given. Special mention is made of a nine-objective camera made in Munich. It is stated that the cost of this method of surveying, with mapping on a scale of 1:10,000, is about 22s. per 100 a.—*Scot. Forestry* J.

10653. LEVÓN, MARTTI. Sahateollisuuden jättepuu ja sen käyttö. [Woodwaste in the sawmill industry and its utilization.] *Metsätieteen Tutkimuslaitoksen Julkaisuja*. 16 1931: pp. 75.—As a result of the present economic crisis in the sawmill industry, many medium and small sized sawmills have closed, and consequently it is probable that the waste wood from sawmill industry will be economically utilized after the present crisis. Hence it cannot be hoped that sawing waste can be supplied on a larger scale than at present to meet the increasing use of fuel in our growing industry. The highest value for waste wood is obtained as raw material for sulphate cellulose. At present only about 45% of the total quantity of raw material required for the production of sulphate cellulose is sawmill waste wood. Calculat-

ing the annual production of sawn timber in the nearest future at about 1 million stds. (1 std. = 4.67 cu. m.), it can be reckoned, that about 40% of our sawmill industry will get its wood waste utilized comparatively favorably, according to the present forms of use, 60%, however, getting for its wood waste a lower value. It is very important from the point of view of the political economy of the country to try to find new forms of a higher degree of refinement for the utilization of the wood waste.—*Metsätieteen Tutkimuslaitoksen Julkaisuja*.

10654. LIND, IVAN. Förutsättningarna för Sveriges utrikes handel. [Conditions of Swedish foreign commerce.] *Ymer*. (4) 1930: 403–427.

10655. LUKKALA, O. J. Tutkimuksia soiden metsätaloudellisesta ojituskelpoisuudesta erityisesti kivatukseen tehokkuutta silmälläpitäen. [Forest-economic investigations of the drainage of bogs, with special attention to the degree of dryness attained.] *Metsätieteen Tutkimuslaitoksen Julkaisuja*. 15 1930: pp. 301.—This research had as its object the elucidation of the degrees of productivity attained on various types of peat land by different intensities of drainage. Permanent sites, located mainly in southwestern Finland, on which artificial drainage had been in operation during periods of from one to twenty years, were investigated. The effect of drainage upon the following qualities of the forest was determined: changes in ground vegetation; increase in size of needles or leaves; acceleration of growth in height and in radius of individual trees; and abundance of reproduction of forest species. Even incidental lowering of the ground water surface by roadside ditches benefited the forest. The economic justification of ditching peat land for forest purposes depends on the type of bog. The best class of peat land is, when well drained, forest land as good as the best; the poorer classes do not repay the expense of ditching. (Tables, maps, graphs, reproductions of photographs, German summary).—J. B. Leighly.

10656. NIBBELBLAD, FRITZ. En stadsgeografisk studie. [Enköping. A study in urban geography.] *Globen*. 7 (8) Dec. 1928: 61–67.

10657. TAMMENKANN, AUGUST. Outlines of the distribution of population in Estonia. *Publ. Inst. Univ. Tartuensis Geog.* (16) 1930: pp. 8.—A population map of Estonia is presented on the scale of 1:1,000,000; a dot represents 50 people; spheres are used to indicate the population of larger agglomerations. The comparatively even distribution of the population is due to the facts that there is little variation in elevation throughout the country and that the population is largely agricultural (71%). However, the greatest density occurs on the productive moraine country of Pandivere, Skala, and Ugala and along the coast where the population lives chiefly by fishing and acting as transportation agents. The regions of scant population are the more recent moraines where the soil is little suited to cultivation.—M. Warthin.

#### East Central Europe

(See also Entries 11395, 11417, 11562, 11583, 11588–11589, 11595, 11835–11836, 12022, 12203)

10658. HÖGBOM, IVAR. Polens ekonomisk-geografiska Läge. [Poland's economic-geographic position.] *Geog. Ann.* 12 (2–3) 1930: 215–253.

10659. HONL, IVAN. Příspěvek k historii názvů řeky Opavy a Opavice. [Contribution to the history of the names of the rivers Opava and Opavice, in Silesia.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměpisné*. 36 (5–6) 1930: 146–148. (Fr. résumé)—As staff member of the Army Survey of Czechoslovakia which publishes and keeps up to date the official maps of the country, the author is engaged in historical research concerning the correct use of geographical names. To a tributary of the

Oder in Silesia as well as to its small affluent at Krnov the names Opava and Opavice are often applied indiscriminately. The small affluent is sometimes called Zlatá (Golden) Opava or Opavice since its source lies in a once famous gold district. The correct use would be Opava for the tributary of the Oder and Opavice (Small Opava) for its affluent. This would also correspond to the name of the market town lying on each river.—J. Moscheles.

10660. KOLÁČEK, FR. O vypuštěných rybnících jižní Moravských. [On the drained ponds in southern Moravia.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměpisné*. 36 (5-6) 1930: 158-164. (Fr. résumé)—A comparison of earlier maps of Moravia (Fabricius, Comenius, Müller) shows that lakes were most numerous at the time of Müller's map of 1716, when after the depopulation caused by the Thirty Years War the feudal land owners had established many new lakes. At that time the total lakes area amounted to some 85 sq. km. (3.4% of the total area of southern Moravia in contrast to 0.1% today). The probable influence of these large bodies of water on temperature and air humidity are discussed.—J. Moscheles.

10661. KRÁL, AL. Význam a využití krasových oblastí. [The importance and utilization of limestone regions.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměpisné*. 36 (7-8) 1930: 219-228. (Fr. résumé, 3 fig.)—The author recommends that the scientific investigation and economic exploitation of the limestone regions of Czechoslovakia and their caves, should proceed systematically. He mentions the accomplishments in this field of research in the limestone regions of Czechoslovakia and of other countries, the scientific results obtained, the economic utilization for tourism, the exploitation of natural phosphates in caves, legal questions arising from the loss and reappearance of water, the water-supply in limestone regions, etc. Caves play also a big part in spiritual life at Lourdes, in sacrifices to the cave-dieties in India, and in treasure-seeking.—J. Moscheles.

10662. MALÍK, KAREL. Dopravní otázky v programu prací Československé regionalistické společnosti. [The problem of the communications in the program of the Regionalist Society of Czechoslovakia.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměpisné*. 36 (7-8) 1930: 228-233. (English summary)—It is the aim of the recently founded Regionalist Society of Czechoslovakia to determine and to develop the natural regions of the country by studying their economic possibilities and by furthering their cultural life. In a regional investigation of communications the different means of transportation, their cooperation, and possible technical and economic (tariff policy) improvement must be studied. The needs of each region for passenger and freight transportation must be worked out. This involves the entire economic structure of the region.—J. Moscheles.

10663. MOTYKA, JÓSEF. Znaczenie rezerwatu karpackiej puszczy w Gorcach. [The importance of the Carpathian reservation of the virgin forests at Gorce.] *Ochrona Przyrody*. 10 1930: 58-61.—Destructive exploitation of the forests occurred during the war and in subsequent years in the Carpathian region. The problem of the restoration of the normal forest areas is therefore highly important. Rational reforestation should be based upon proper knowledge of the forest biology especially of firs and beeches, the most representative trees of the Carpathians. A forest reservation was recently established at Gorce for this purpose.—I. V. Emelianoff.

### Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 7033, 7363, 7608, 7702, 7710, 7735, 7794, 9557, 9559, 9561-9562, 9639, 9720, 9741, 9746, 10311, 10723, 11389, 11448, 11556, 11888)

10664. FROLOVA, L. A., and FILIPPOVA, V. N.

ФРОЛОВА, Л. А. и ФИЛИППОВА, В. Н. Действие минеральных удобрений извести на непахотных почвах Ленинградской области в условиях вегетационных опытов. [Results of a chemical fertilizer and chalk on the uncultivated soils in the Leningrad area under the conditions of experiments on vegetation.] Академия Сельско-Хозяйственных Наук имени В. И. Ленина. Институт Земледелия. Труды Раздел III Почвоведение. (Akad. Sel'sko-Khozyaistvennykh Nauk Imeni V. I. Lenina. Inst. Zemledeliia Trudy Razdel III Pochvovedenie.) 1 (6) 1930: pp. 75.

10665. КХАТАНЗЕЙСКИЙ, Ф. ХАТАНЗЕЙСКИЙ, Ф. Колхоз "Полоха." [Kolkhoz "Polokha."] Тайга и тундра. (Taiga i Tundra.) 3 1931: 40-41.—(A brief description of the Samoyed reindeer breeding kolkhoz in the Bol'shezemel'sk tundra of northern Russia which was organized in 1930.)—G. Vasilevich.

10666. UNSIGNED. Агрометеорологическая сеть и колонизация края. [Agro-meteorological stations and colonization of the Ural region.] Уральское Краеведение. (Ural'skoe Kraevedenie.) 2 (1928: 42-47.

10667. VOSHCHININ, V. P., and DZENS-LITOVSKÝ, A. I. ВОЩИНИН, В. П., ДЗЕНС-ЛИТОВСКИЙ, А. И. Географо-экономическое и зучение колониальных поселений. [Geographical study of colonists' settlements.] Сборник Географо-экономического Исследовательского Института за 1928 год. (Geografo-Ekonomicheskogo Issledovatel'skogo Instituta, Sbornik.) 1930: 3-12.—Russia's history is a study of colonization. For many centuries the Russian plains have been crossed repeatedly by multitudes of peoples who left traces of their colonization. For hundreds of years the interior settling has been going on. None of the national strains have remained pure. The importance of this problem in relation to colonization was recognized by the Geographic Education Institute in 1927 because of the cultural interest involved. The author gives a test program for the study of colonial settlements: (1) general information (location, name, nationality, communications, etc.); (2) natural geography (geographical landscape, relief, climate, soil, flora, fauna, minerals, etc.); (3) history, customs, culture; and (4) economics.—V. P. de Smitt.

### AFRICA

#### Sahara and Sudan

10668. CORÒ, FRANCESCO. Come vidi Ghadames nella rioccupazione del 1924 [How Ghadames appeared to me during the reoccupation of 1924.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (8) Aug. 1931: 612-627; (9) Sep. 1931: 697-713; (10) Oct. 1931: 794-800.—The account of a sojourn by an Italian colonialist in this Saharan oasis of Libya. (Economic, geographic, historical and folklore data; photographs.)—Robert Gale Woolbert.

10669. KÉZ, ANDOR. A mauritániá Adrar és környéke. [Adrar in Mauritania and adjoining regions.] *A Földgömb.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 22-26.—This is based on the article by Mareuge: L'Adrar Mauritanien et ses confins: *Annales de Géographie*, 1931, No. 226. (See entry 4: 4865.) Adrar forms a military subdivision of the French West African province of Mauritania. The surface consists of barren plateaus, intersected by valleys in which are found fertile oases inhabited by different tribes of agricultural Negroes. The bleak, gravelly plateaus is inhabited by nomadic Berbers and Arabs who migrate from north to south and back according to the state of the vegetation and seasonal rainfall. Although the French under Gouraud obtained control of the region in 1908, they have not yet been able to locate the robber expeditions of the nomads. This is largely due to the proximity of the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro which is poorly policed and serves as a haven

of refuge for marauders. The French have been able to use these nomads successfully in their colonial army.—*E. D. Beynon.*

10670. POLLOGG, CARL HANNS. Die Möglichkeit einer Umgestaltung der Verkehrsverhältnisse in der Sahara. [Will conditions of transportation change in the Sahara?] *Geog. Z.* 38(1) Jan. 1932: 32-34.—The expedition Bénard le Pontois left Algiers in three automobiles in November, 1930 and crossed the desert twice. The expedition used two-axle cars equipped with Diesel motors and specially designed balloon tires. The Diesel motors consumed but two liters of cooling water for a drive of over 4,000 km. from Algiers to Gao. In place of heavy oils the expedition successfully used peanut oil. This new type of transportation may become a strong competitor of the planned trans-Saharan railroad.—*Werner Neuse.*

10671. RAEHDER, LUCIE. Grundlagen und Ver- such einer landschaftskundlichen Gliederung der nörd- lichen algerischen Sahara. [Basis and research for a regional geographic study of the northern Algerian Sahara.] *Deutsche Seewarte. a. d. Arch. d. Deutschen Seewarte.* 48(2) 1929: pp. 64.—(4 tables, 11 illustrations, maps, and graphs.)

### East Africa

(See also Entries 9571, 9735, 11440)

10672. DONATI, CESARE. Il commercio delle pelli nella Somalia italiana. [Fur trade of Italian Somaliland.] *Rassegna Econ. d. Colonie.* 18(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 920-932.

10673. FOSTER, L. H. L. Human geography in the Mlanje district, Nyasaland. *Geography.* 16, pt. 2(94) Dec. 1931: 261-272.—*J. W. Reid.*

10674. H. C. Problems of the livestock industry in south and east Africa. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22(12) Dec. 1931: 393-399.—In the Union of South Africa cattle production from the early days has been based on production of animals suitable for draught purposes. These animals have been useful for crossing with both dairy and beef animals in order to give greater hardiness and disease-resistance. Out of 10,500,000 cattle about 2,000,000 are employed as draught animals for the use of European farmers; about 2,500,000 are dairy cattle of a satisfactory type. An export trade in beef developed from 1915-1921 but declined because of the inferior quality and increasing international competition. Dairy farming is developing slowly; exports are encouraged by an export bounty authorized in June, 1930. In Southern Rhodesia cattle are to a greater extent in hands of natives and little improvement is taking place. There is considerable export to neighboring mining districts. Bounties on export of both beef and cattle were paid in 1930. In Northern Rhodesia, development is hindered by the presence of the tsetse fly. The British dependency in central and eastern Africa most suitable for cattle is Kenya. The stock is mainly kept by natives and is of poor quality. Overstocking is serious and it has resulted in much erosion. Only hides are regular articles of commerce.—*L. J. Norton.*

10675. JACK, E. M. Railway development in Tanganyika Territory. *Geog. J.* 79(2) Feb. 1932: 117-124.—The question of railway development in Tanganyika Territory has occupied attention ever since this country came under British administration. Three reports outline plans for development south of the Central Railway, and weigh the relative merits of an eastern, western, or combination line. Gilman, chief engineer, considers the eastern line geographically, technically, and economically the best. Brig.-General Hammond strongly advocates the combination line. The Tanganyika Railway Commission recommends: (1) that a railway from Kilosa to Ifakara should be constructed at once,

(2) that cooperation of the British territories south of Tanganyika should be sought, (3) that construction of a railway from Ifakara would not be justified at present, (4) that Iringa province cannot be developed without a railway to the neighborhood of Ubena Junction, (5) that construction westward from Ubena Junction should not be undertaken at present. (Map of the territory and the proposed railway routes.)—*Genieve Lamson.*

10676. UNSIGNED. Note on tsetse reclamation work in the Babati-Ndareda area. *Tanganyika Territory, Land Development Survey, Mbulu District, 4th Rep.* 1930: 16.

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 11461)

#### Canada

(See also Entries 10711, 11174, 11183, 11387, 11406, 11467, 11560, 11579, 11818)

10677. KNIGHT, CYRIL W., and THOMSON, GEORGE M. A prehistoric river in Ontario. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4(3) Mar. 1932: 183-186.—The Canadian London is much younger and much less important than the English London, but geologists have recently discovered that the Canadian Thames has the distinction of being descended from a glacial precursor, which they have named Crease River. The Thames rises in the southwestern peninsula of Ontario and empties into Lake St. Clair. At the village of Beachville calcium carbonate is being quarried extensively for chemical, metallurgical and other purposes. The operations involved the removal of beds of sand and gravel, and revealed an ancient prehistoric river bed. Incidentally they exposed some of the finest examples of erosion by water in limestone beds to be found anywhere in the world, including beautiful stream-line forms showing the direction of the prehistoric river's flow.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

10678. LONGSTRETH, T. MORRIS. Some geographical difficulties of the R.C.M.P. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 9(1) Oct. 1931: 41-48.—The purpose of this article is to call attention to the physical obstacles which confront the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, particularly the size and the climate of the country.—*Alison Ewart.*

#### United States

(See also Entries 10708, 10714, 11391, 11403, 11455, 11472-11473, 11475, 11488, 11492, 11546, 11559, 11563, 11572, 11600, 11920)

10679. HAAS, WILLIAM H. The Mississippi river—asset or liability. *Econ. Geog.* 7(3) Jul. 1931: 252-262.—Despite the large expenditures already made to improve the Mississippi, interest which is almost nationwide, and conspicuous engineering skill, the Mississippi river is increasingly a liability. Control seems to be impossible by the method (levees only) followed for the last 50 years. Whereas the British have expended over \$500,000 a year for the study of the hydrophysics of the Nile, less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the area involved in the Mississippi project has been covered by serviceable topographic maps. Congressional appropriations have been made largely from the viewpoint of political expediency. Levees have restricted the area covered readily by floods from 30,000 sq. mi. to about 1,000, in the hope of improving navigation, but this restriction has greatly increased flood damage whenever floods higher than normal occur. Levees have an average life of about 20 years, and their greater height makes them increasingly expensive.—*Stephen S. Visher.*

**10680. RUSSELL, R. J.** Dry climates of the United States. II. Frequency of dry and desert years 1901-20. *Univ. California, Publ. Geog.* 5 (5) 1932: 245-274.

#### NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 11429, 11806)

**10681. BROWN, EARL I.** Dredging and maintenance of the Delaware river channel in Philadelphia harbor. *World Ports.* 19 (11) (20th Ann. Convention No.) Sep. 1931: 1181-1185.—(Details of these activities from 1836 to date.) Except for a few minor works the entire length of the channel has been completed to the lengths and widths of the project adopted in 1910. Details of maintenance works, costing \$18,601,118 are given. Congress in 1930 amended the 35 ft. channel project to provide additional anchorages. The cost of the entire project has been \$33,573,073.38, including maintenance. Details are given of this work and of the dredging and clearing of the Camden, N. J. waterfront, the Delaware river above Philadelphia, and the Schuylkill river. The expenses of the latter project are shared by the Federal Government, the state of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia.—*K. Malterud.*

**10682. WEGLEIN, RICHARD.** Philadelphia's port as the outlet for a great industrial region. *World Ports.* 19 (11) (20th Ann. Convention No.) Sep. 1931: 1167-1173.—Philadelphia was placed second in statistical records of American ports for 1930. The aggregate tonnage was 33,564,059, a gain of 3.51% over that of 1929. During the last three and one-half years 11,672 ft. of shore line has been bulkheaded. Plans call for ca. 48,000 ft. The present wharves have a berthing capacity of ca. 165,000 lineal ft. of which 35,000 are capable of accommodating ships of heavy draft. More than 60 of the city's railroad stations handle freight. Statistics and other information are given concerning the most important terminals. A survey of industrial plants on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers is referred to.—*K. Malterud.*

#### SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 7657, 7689, 7693, 9578, 9581, 9588-9589, 9603, 9627, 9725, 11418)

**10683. JOHNSON, ELMER H.** The natural regions of Texas. *Univ. Texas Bull.* #3113. Apr. 1, 1931: pp. 148.—Areal differentiation in moisture, land forms, geological materials, and ground waters has resulted in four major natural regions with seventy subdivisions. The temperature-rainfall provinces, four in number, correspond roughly with the limits of the major natural regions. The climatic discussion is supported with a series of climographs. Physiographic regional boundaries extend beyond the climatic regional limits, there being only three such regions: Gulf coastal plain, great plains, and trans-Pecos. Differences in types of natural vegetation and soils and in the distribution of subsurface natural wealth provide bases for many of the subregional boundaries. The dark colored soils of the subhumid prairies are found to be one of the greatest natural resources in Texas. The broad natural and cultural features of the recognized regions are discussed. The natural regions are: east Texas plains, the prairies, middle Texas and western high plains, and trans-Pecos. (6 maps.)—*Ralph H. Brown.*

**10684. POTTER, A. D., and MCKNIGHT, DAVID.** The clays and ceramic industries of Texas. *Univ. Texas Bull.* #3120. May 22, 1931: pp. 228.—A description of the occurrence and ceramic qualities of Texas clays, including a revision of University of Texas Bulletin No. 102 (1908) by Dr. Ries and a recapitulation of University of Texas Bulletin No. 1814. Although Texas is still largely an agricultural state the capital investment in manufacturing has grown from a little over

\$500,000 in 1849 to \$600,000,000. Ceramic products manufactured at 103 plants had a value of \$13,382,155 in 1925. The eight Portland cement plants represent a capital investment of \$16,000,000. Raw materials are widely distributed. Oyster shells are used at Houston. Clays suitable for the manufacture of brick and tile are found in almost every county, but most extensively in the north central counties. Gypsum, suitable especially for interior uses is abundant in western Texas and production has increased considerably in recent years. Fullers earth, for use in petroleum refining, is also produced. The manufacture of china-ware is undeveloped.—*C. J. Bollinger.*

#### SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 11411, 11439, 11621)

**10685. GIRAND, JOHN.** Weather records projected into the future. *Civil Engin.* 2 (2) Feb. 1932: 76-79.—Tree ring thickness is the oldest form of rainfall gauge and these data have been applied on the watershed of the upper Salt river, Arizona, in connection with a proposed hydroelectric development. Graphs show a close agreement between tree ring thickness and run-off, except for periods of excessive growth. Short term run-off records may be checked by examination of tree rings. Conifers give the best results. The cycles can be plotted from these observations. In checking observed run-off with that predicted by means of study of tree rings, an error of less than 6% was found. Some of the sources of error are: inaccuracies of run-off measuring methods, effect of sun-spots on tree ring growth, effect of sun spots on rainfall, and distribution of rainfall. On the basis of the expectation of the next sun spot minimum in 1936, the author predicts floods for 1933, and states that greater run-offs are indicated for the year 1933 than for any year since 1870. (Curves and tables.)—*R. Shaw.*

**10686. SIMPICH, FREDERICK.** Out in San Francisco. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61 (4) Apr. 1932: 395-435.—(An illustrated historical and geographical description.)

#### West Indies

(See also Entry 12154)

**10687. WHITBECK, R. H.** Agricultural geography of Jamaica. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 13-28.—The early development of Jamaica was based on sugar production under slave labor. The 915,000 population has a 60:1 ratio of Negroes to whites. The island is so mountainous that only 10% is cultivated, and 30% pasture land. Climatic and soil conditions give a basis for a wide range of products. Bananas and sugar are the outstanding cash crops, with sugar declining and bananas increasing. Jamaican sugar enjoys tariff favors in the British Isles and Canada, but cannot compete with Cuba and Porto Rico for the U. S. market. Bananas enter the U. S. duty free. The present success of banana growing by thousands of peasant farmers and by large proprietors makes Jamaica one of the more prosperous of the West Indian islands.—*Genieve Lamson.*

#### SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 11717)

*Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia*

(See also Entries 7688, 8877, 8895, 9507)

**10688. KNOCHE, WALTER.** Bio- und medizinisch-geographische Beobachtung auf einer Reise durch Ecuador. [Medical-geographical observations on an expedition through Ecuador.] *Phoenix.* 17 (5-6) 1931: 217-247.

10689. SUTTON, C. W. Irrigation in Peru. *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 43(1) Jan. 1932: 25-31.—Of the present population of Peru 80% obtains its living by cultivating the soil. Being relatively poor in natural fuels and useful metals, Peru is not likely to develop as an industrial nation, far less to invite immigration of surplus industrial populations. Peru is faced with finding lands to take care of increases in its own rural population, and will doubtless find that population best fitted to develop its agricultural resources. Peru's progress has been measured by its mileage of irrigation canals, for about 80% of its farm land depends upon irrigation. During the 16th century its people were cultivating probably 3 times as much land and sustaining over 2½ times as great a population as to-day, with presumably the same amount of water. Decrease in areas under cultivation was not checked until 1919, when the government began work on a comprehensive irrigation program. The author considers irrigation in Peru not a social experiment, but an economic, social, and political necessity.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

10690. TEGANI, ULDERICO. La Paz, metropoli della Bolivia. [La Paz, the metropolis of Bolivia.] *Vie*

*d' Ital. e d. Amer. Latina.* 35(4) Apr. 1929: 350-358.—(A description of modern La Paz.)

10691. ZOLITSCH, L. Reiseskizzen aus den peruanischen Anden. [Sketch of travel in the Peruvian Andes.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in München.* 23(1) Jun. 1930: 87-94.

### Brazil

(See also Entries 11445-11446)

10692. CAMERON, R. C. Through Matto Grosso. *Bull. Pan. Amer. Union.* 66(3) Mar. 1932: 155-168.

10693. MELO, MÁRIO. Limites Pernambuco-Parahiba. [Pernambuco-Parahyba boundary.] *Rev. do Inst. Archeol. Hist. e Geog. Pernambucano.* 29(135-142) Jan. 1928-Dec. 1929: 151-155.—Following the judgment of the Parahyban geographer, Irineu Joffily, the author concludes that there is no serious controversy over the location of the Pernambuco-Parahyba boundary. He recommends immediate settlement of the question by means of a conference at the village of Rosa e Silva, where the two states adjoin, or at Itambé, a settlement common to both states. With this boundary settled, it should be possible to clear up the more debatable frontiers with the states of Alagoas, Ceará, and Piauhy.—*George J. Eder.*

## CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 7374, 10498)

10694. SKINNER, H. B. On the "patu" family and its occurrence beyond New Zealand. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 40(4) Dec. 1931: 183-196.—This paper does not concern family organization but a spurious type of club usually made of stone. Its form was believed to have evolved in New Zealand from that of a ceremonial adze, but the discovery of *patu* clubs in other islands of the

Pacific has made this view untenable. *Patu* clubs alleged by J. Imbelloni to have been found in North and South America mostly fail as evidence for trans-Pacific diffusion by aborigines, since on closer investigation they prove to be actual New Zealand *patu* imported in recent times, or similar clubs from the northwest coast of North America, to which the form may have diffused by way of Asia. Only two examples, found in South America, may indicate ancient contact with Polynesia.—*Walter Cline.*

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 10694, 10705)

### MEXICO

10695. VAILLANT, GEORGE C. Excavations at Ticoman. *Anthrop. Papers Amer. Mus. Natur. Hist.* 32(2) 1931: pp. 240.—The excavations at Ticoman, form part of a program of archaeological research in the Valley of Mexico being carried on by the American Museum of Natural History. Only a relatively small portion of Ticoman has been dug, so that plenty of test sections remain for future work and the facts have been separated as much as possible from interpretations. This report falls into five divisions: (1) the introduction explaining why this work was done with its relation to what has previously been done at the Zacatenco site; (2) an account of the physical condition of the ground wherein the finds occurred; (3) a classification and historical evaluation of the finds, including figurines, pottery, objects of clay, objects of stone, architecture, work in shell, objects of horn and bone, textiles, and burials; (4) conclusions and a statement of future problems; and (5) an illustrated presentation of the finds, both objects and burials, with maps and plans, showing their relative positions. The Late Period at Zacatenco did not seem to develop from the previous culture groups, but was rather the intrusion of a new complex of pottery and figurines, brought in presumably by another people. The ceramics of this late Zacatenco

culture were found in the earliest debris at Ticoman. In that this late Zacatenco culture went through a localized development at Ticoman, the time periods distinguished there are referred to as early, intermediate, and late Ticoman. The shallowness of the debris and the coherence of the pottery types make it probable that the time consumed in the occupation of Ticoman was very much less than that at Zacatenco and that a single people developed their culture at Ticoman without accretions from other culture groups. Although the occupation of Ticoman probably antedated the Toltec period in Mexican history, there is no evidence at this site of a basic culture to that found at San Juan Teotihuacan, a famous Toltec site. (18 text figures, 6 maps, 39 plates.)—*Carl E. Guthe.*

### NORTH OF MEXICO

10696. BURKE, R. P. Restoration from potsherds. *Arrow Points.* 17(6) Feb. 10, 1931: 68-73.—Six drawings giving the probable shape and decorative treatment of complete vessels as deduced from data obtained from a single fragment of pottery from each vessel.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

10697. COLLINS, HENRY B., Jr. Prehistoric Eskimo culture on St. Lawrence Island. *Geog. Rev.* 22(1) Jan. 1932: 107-119.—On St. Lawrence island there was discovered, in abandoned villages, various middens which yielded considerable material which not only has thrown light on the old Bering sea culture

but made it possible to trace the successive stages through which Eskimo culture has passed. Harpoon heads with and without the typical artistic decorations of incised circles display the variations; house types varied in materials, and in sleeping platforms; the oldest human skeletal remains, which are several hundred years old, are both mesocephalic and dolicocephalic which must be considered in any theory which would trace the origin of the Eskimo, since the dolicocephalic is beyond the range of normal variation for modern

St. Lawrence crania. In determining chronology the series of changes in art technique, changing as it did from complicated to simple forms, is significant. The actual age, however, cannot be reliably determined, since the tree ring method, beach lines, and historical associations fail us for various reasons. Nor can diffusion or simplicity of form be used as an index because of the migratory habits of the Eskimos and the uncertainty as to whether simplicity represents origin or degeneration.—John H. Mueller.

## ETHNOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 10730, 12206, 12261, 12296, 12401, 12436, 12442, 12444-12445)

10698. COOK, S. A. Primitive monotheism. *J. Theol. Studies*. 33(129) Oct. 1931: 1-17.—(Review of *The origin and growth of religion: Facts and theories* by Father W. Schmidt, translated by H. J. Rose.) The book comprises an account of modern theories of religion, a determined rejection of the evolutionary standpoint in favor of the ethnological method, and a description of the increasing approximation of other writers to the author's own position. Monotheism of a pure type characterized the beginning of the history of religion and has been overlaid by the beliefs of many peoples living under a patrilineal or matrilineal system. The higher cultures superseded the primary forms but retained elements of the primitive monotheistic ideas.—Constance Tyler.

10699. ROBERTS, HELEN H. Melodic composition and scale foundations in primitive music. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 79-107.—It is an error to study primitive music on the basis of contemporary forms and scales as is frequently done. The word "scale" is merely a convenient term with which to designate the tonal material present in a given song or songs, in its complete range, but the derived scales are of our making and the conception is ours. Thus, for example, the primitive Scotch and Russian music cannot be reduced to the pentatonic scale as is commonly supposed. In fact, the holes in a primitive flute may be determined by digital convenience rather than musical principles. Primitive music is characterized by the following traits: propensity to homophony, prevalent irregularity of meter, undeveloped melodic structure (i.e. repetitive), narrow vocal and instrumental range, small variety in tones (five to seven). Modulation is rare, although present especially among the Copper Eskimos. Occasional melodic sequences, expansion and contraction of theme, etc., constitute rudimentary traces of contemporary compositional devices. Primitive music is merely one valuable approach to the problems involved in the general laws of growth of human institutions. The theories of independent origin, diffusion, convergence and all other ethnological principles are here equally applicable and equally difficult of solution.—John H. Mueller.

10700. ZELENIN, D. K. Магическая функция примитивных орудий. [Magic functions of primitive implements.] Известия Академии Наук С.С.С.Р. VII Серия. Отделение общественных наук. *Izvestia Akademii Nauk S.S.S.R.* 7 ser. Otdelenie obshcheshesvennyh nauk. (6) 1931: 713-754.—There was an early transition from the ordinary uses of the simplest tools to magical functions which these implements are supposed to perform.—Alexander N. Joukovsky.

10701. ZOLOTAREV, A. M. ЗОЛОТАРЕВ, А. М. Происхождение экзогамии. [Origin of exogamy.] Известия Государственной Академии Истории Материальной Культуры. (*Izvestia Gosudarstvennoi Akad.*

*Istoriia Material'noi Kul'tury.*) 10(2-4) 1931: 8-83.—Local exogamy is an esoteric law of primitive society. The natural organization of groups leads to the formation of the four and eight class systems. This process is not connected with totemism.—G. Vasilevich.

### NORTH AMERICA

10702. BECKWITH, MARTHA WARREN. Folklore in America. Its scope and method. *Publ. Folklore Foundation, Vassar College.* (11) 1931: pp. 76.—Harry Hoijer.

10703. HŘDLICKA, ALÉS. Génesis del Indí gena Americano. [Origin of the American Indian.] *Quetzalcoatl.* 1(4) Jan. 1931: 2-7.—The American Indians inhabiting North and South America belong to the same type of culture, have similar languages or languages closely related and their physical type is very uniform, therefore they appear to belong to the same race. Taking into consideration this similarity between the various cultural groups of America and comparing them with the rest of the human races it is the Asiatics to whom they bear a closer analogy. Therefore the inhabitants of the American continent apparently came to America in a very early period devoid of any culture and here they evolved their own culture and here their physical type was gradually modified.—Eduardo Noguera.

10704. KRIEGER, HERBERT W. Aspects of aboriginal decorative art in America based on specimens in the United States National Museum. *Smithsonian Inst., Ann. Rep.* 1930: 519-556.—The partly realistic and partly symbolic sculpturing of human and animal forms in bone, ivory, stone and wood links up Eskimo art to the art area of the northern Pacific coast, while the earlier geometric designs of Alaskan Eskimo are part of the boreal design area of Canada. In spite of the simple technique of the Eskimo scenes an impression of life and realism results. The Tlingit of south Alaska are the best carvers in wood and horn of an area extending to north California and comprising the region of the totem poles, an exceptional art also expressed on house poles and dugout canoes. The origin of the arts of the northwest Indians remains to be satisfactorily explained. The double-curve motive or double incomplete spiral of plant origin is typical of the eastern Algonkian, whereas wampum or quilling tend to the geometric. Painted realistic and partly conventionalized pictographic representations are common to the Great Lake region and the western plains. The art of the plains tribes comprises also geometric decoration by means of quilling and later bead embroidery, and painted designs on rawhide bags, realistic and symbolic designs on tipi covers. While the Blackfeet attach no symbolism to their patterns, pictographic designs of the Sioux are symbolic among the men but purely decorative in feminine art. Pictographic and decorative design of the northern and southern plateau, and of the Pacific slope has little in common with the culture of the plains and nothing with that of the Pacific coast. The tribes of the area developed textile and ceramic

arts unaided. One sees here a similarity among designs of baskets from Utah, pottery from Arizona and New Mexico, and Navajo and Pueblo weaving. The painted designs of Pueblo pottery are in part conventionalized and symbolical, with religious meaning, while the purely decorative designs are in part realistic. The fine textiles of the Inca region of Peru show complex color designs of realistic representations of men and a variety of animals on land, air, and water, more or less conventionalized on account of weaving. The coastal region of Peru shows a high development of ceramic decoration by clay modeling and painting. But away from this art center pottery decoration becomes inferior. There is no possibility of contacts between the area of best American art and the Old World or the art centers of Oceania.—E. B. Renaud.

10705. MACLEOD, WILLIAM CHRISTIE. Child sacrifice in North America, with a note on suttee. *J. de la Soc. d. Amer.* 23(1) 1931: 127-137.—The author has collected what evidences there are of child sacrifice in North America. He has also constructed a map showing the distribution of child sacrifice, the suttee, the levirate-sororate mortuary complex, and other related traits. Child sacrifice, so widely distributed in North America, may be presumed to be ultimately derivable from Central American cultural diffusion. Both in America and the Old World suttee has developed from the linkage of the sororate-levirate with marriage and widowhood. The connection is very evident even in the data from India. Suttee existed among the Chickasaw on the lower Mississippi. (Bibliography.)—Harry Hoijer.

### MEXICO

(See also Entries 8859, 9492)

10706. BEALS, RALPH L. Aboriginal survivals in Mayo culture. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 28-39.—The Mayo of southern Sonora offer a fairly typical problem in a Mexican folk culture. The many dissimilar elements have been drawn from Spanish-Mexican and Indian sources. The 300 to 400 years of interchange has led to a convergence of the two. To some extent they have been reduced to a common level and the more obvious differences wiped out. The Mayo recognizes that he is physically different from the Mexican and holds as aloof as possible from him. He cannot, however, name specific cultural differences between the two groups. This may be attributed to his failure to make an analytical comparison. While the nature of the survivals is of historical interest, the real problem is to ascertain why certain traits have survived. Unless the Mayo can be convinced of a real advantage to be derived from his way of living he will cling to his own mode of life. What works is good, what works better he will accept. It may be said that the culture as a whole is composed of aboriginal elements for which no satisfactory substitute has been found; of substitutes for native elements; and of traits forced upon it first by the missionaries, later by political authority. There have been other factors as well but these are too obscure for qualitative consideration. They must be explained, at present, on speculative grounds. The latter suggest that it is impossible to make generalizations to account for the whole of contemporary Mayo culture. (List of survivals in Mayo culture and Mexican contributions.)—Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.

10707. PAYNE, ALAN WATTERS. Calendar and nagualism of the Tzeltals. *Maya Soc. Quart.* 1(2) Mar. 1932: 56-64.—Extracts of the rare *Constituciones diocesanas del obispado de Chiapa* written by Bishop Francisco Nuñez de la Vega, and printed in Rome in 1702. In addition to the subjects given in the title, there are brief remarks about religion and divination.—J. Eric Thompson.

### NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 12338-12339)

10708. APPLEGATE, FRANK. New Mexico legends. *Southw. Rev.* 17(2) Jan. 1932: 199-208.—No people are more familiar with their saints than the descendants of the Spanish *conquistadores* of New Mexico. Their long isolation has led them to localize the stories of their most popular saints and to assign them provincial attributes in keeping with the environment. Two of these provincial legends are related.—Carroll D. Clark.

10709. BARBEAU, MARIUS. The Indians of the prairies and the Rockies. *Univ. Toronto Quart.* 1(2) Jan. 1932: 197-206.—The Indians of the Pacific coast and the Indians of the Rockies have certain distinctive characteristics in common which have attracted Canadian artists.—Alison Ewart.

10710. CAMPA, A. L. Religious Spanish folk-drama in New Mexico. *New Mexico Quart.* 2(1) Feb. 1932: 3-13.—The religious play in New Mexico has suffered greatly due to the changes which have occurred in the Spanish traditions during the last 50 years. Four of the religious folk plays fall into a cycle based on the life of Christ. The sequence of the cycle is not maintained today. The presentations are not as elaborate as they once were and any one of the four plays of the Christmas cycle may be given indiscriminately. There is an earlier cycle of folk-plays still in existence in northern New Mexico. There are three major plays in the group called: *Adan y Eva*, *Cain y Abel*, *Lucifer y San Miguel*. The versions differ little except for misspelled words and added lines. New Mexico abounds in poetry, drama, and song. The folklore is not the product of one generation nor is it the result of a single sphere of influence. The culture is a mixture of pre-Columbian Indian, Spanish, and Anglo. The fusion of the three has produced interesting results.—Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.

10711. GODSEL, PHILIP H. The Ojibwa Indian. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4(1) Jan. 1932: 51-66.—The Ojibwa, probably the largest aboriginal tribe remaining in Canada, was first visited by Jesuit missionaries about 1640. They are a branch of the Algonkian family, and have been known also as Chippewas and Salteaux. They call themselves *An-si-na-beg*, meaning "The People." In Canada they range from Georgian Bay to Lake Winnipeg. The article deals briefly with the history, traditions, religious ideas, social organization, manners, and customs of the Ojibwa. Their most renowned leader was Pontiac.—Lawrence J. Burpee.

10712. JENNESS, D. The Sekani Indians of British Columbia. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 25(3) May 1931: 21-35.—The term Sekani appears for the first time in Harmon's *Journal* where it is applied to natives living on the Parsnip, Finlay, and Upper Peace rivers in the same localities as the Sekani of today. It seems fairly certain that not many centuries ago the Sekani and Beaver were one people, divided into many bands differing a little in languages and in customs. A census made by the Department of Indian Affairs in 1923 gave a total Sekani population of 160; the Sekani within 50 years will probably disappear altogether as a separate tribe, unless they are confined on a reservation.—Alison Ewart.

10713. KROEBER, A. L. The Patwin and their neighbors. *Univ. California, Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 29(4) 1932: 253-423.—The Patwin or "Southern Wintun" of central California differed markedly in culture from their central and northern linguistic relatives: the Wintun and Witu, respectively. The river Patwin culture was characterized by a relatively simple technology, with the exception of a highly developed featherwork and well made baskets. Fishing and hunt-

ing methods employing nets, cooking salt out of plants, wooden mortars, and the use of wells were important material features. Good sized towns were inhabited most of the year. Society was organized on the basis of patrilineal functional lineages. Mythological concepts followed those of the south rather than the north. Shamanism was based on purchased instruction from older kinsmen. The modern ritual cult is an altered hybridization of the primitive *kuksu* cult and ideas and practices of the ghost dance messianic movement of 1872. The *kuksu* cult system involved initiating societies which took boys, or selected adults of both sexes, into membership and performed the *hesi*, *kuksu* or *wai-saltu* ceremonies, in which supernatural beings were impersonated. The more esoteric duties of the societies were restricted to certain members who had been taught the requisite ritual knowledge. A tentative reconstruction of indicated *kuksu* developments, on an historic basis, postulates the diffusion of certain ritual practices from a southern center, in the Pueblo area or in Mexico, at an early period preceding present forms of Pueblo cults. These rituals probably included initiations, impersonations of spirits, altars of ground painting type, fetish bundles and the bull roarer. The route of diffusion was first westward, then south and north in the coast region as far as north central California where the movement was checked by encountering northwest coast influence. The origin of local variants of the cult is discussed in detail. (6 text figures, 1 map.) —W. C. McKern.

10714. LIGHTHALL, W. D. The remoter origins of the Iroquoian stock. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 25(3) May 1931: 71-81.—The writer concludes that this strongly-marked stock, the Iroquois, is (1) intrusive to North America; (2) South American in origin; and (3) derived, at a still earlier stage, from the South Sea islands. An examination of racial maps shows the southern Iroquoian peoples largely situated within reach, by rivers, of points on the Atlantic. The situation of the Iroquois points to an arrival from the Atlantic ocean by way of the West Indies, and thence from South America. In the West Indies are still found remnants of Indian races who seem to give the clue.—Alison Ewart.

10715. NEUMANN, DAVID. Navajo silverwork. *Palacio.* 32(7-8) Feb. 24, 1932: 102-108.—Little has been written about the Navajo silversmiths' art, and still less with any pretension to accuracy. Navajo Indians produce two kinds of work. The first includes all pieces intended for use by Indians. The second includes pieces made for the white trade, which is the larger part of their work today. There are also two types of technique, wrought and cast. Hammered or wrought work is the more common. Today most pieces are set with turquoise, but the earlier work was not set with stones. Silversmithing is a man's work, women are not engaged in it. The variety of design shown in bracelets is amazing, but rings exhibit a small range of design. An item in which much skill is evident is the necklace of hollow silver beads and possibly the most elaborate of all objects produced is the silver bridle.—Melvin R. Gilmore.

10716. ROY, ANTOINE. Les sauvages de Chateaubriand et leur réalité historique. [Chateaubriand's female savages and their historic reality.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conf.* 33(2) Dec. 30, 1931: 184-192.—That Chateaubriand's character pictures of American Indian women in *Les Natchez* were based upon carefully gathered information is indicated by comparison of these descriptions with contemporary sources.—C. L. Lundin.

## MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

10717. DIESELDORFF, ERWIN P. A Kekchi will of 1583. *Maya Soc. Quart.* 1(2) Mar. 1932: 65-68.—This will is given in the original Kekchi with a modern Kekchi version and an English translation. There are also linguistic notes by William Gates. The will was found in a convent at Coban as a title deed to land.—J. Eric Thompson.

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 10630, 10644, 10767, 10769, 11003, 11012, 11019, 11060, 11065, 11092, 11116, 12440, 12443)

10718. ARBORE, AL P. Aspekte caratteristice din via populară Dobrogean Studiu etnografic. [Aspects, characteristics and the life of the inhabitants of Dobruja. Ethnographic study.] *Lucrările Inst. Geog. Cluj.* 4 1928-1929 (Publ. 1930): 17-39.—Dobruja is a unique country of Europe, where many races are represented: Rumanians, Tartars, Russians, Bulgarians, Turks, Kurds, and other southern European groups. The culture of the country and the dwellings, occupations, costumes, and customs are described. (Illustrations.)—N. Bănescu.

10719. CAHAN, L. פון דעם "דיישן פאלקלארד אין בורנגלנד" [Specimens of Yiddish folklore of Burgenland.] *ויזו בלויטער.* (Jivo Bleiter.) 2(3) Oct. 1931: 200-221.—(Six stories and 17 folksongs and ditties edited from the viewpoint of comparative folklore and linguistics.)—Abraham G. Duker.

10720. GASTER, MOSES (Collector.) Rumanian gypsy folk-tales. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 10(4) 1931: 153-171.—This gives the original Romani text of the gypsy folk tale of *The two jealous sisters*, originally published in German under the title: *Die beiden neidischen Schwestern.*—E. D. Harvey.

10721. LORENZI, ARRIGO. Forme ed aspetti della pastorizia seminomade nell'Italia settentrionale. [Forms and aspects of semi-nomadic pastoral life in northern Italy.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 1-16.

10722. PINT, A. ПИИТ, А. К истории удмуртского жилища. [The history of the Udmurt dwelling.] Ученые записки Научно-Исследовательского Института народов Советского Востока при Центральном Исполнительном Комитете С.С.С.Р. (*Uchenye Zapiski Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Nadorov Sovetskogo Vostoka pri Tsentral'nom Ispolnitel'nom Komiteite SSSR.*) 2 1931: 76-98.—The author describes in detail the house of the Udmurt. *Kenos* is a summer building built on stakes. For the fireplace a one slope shed was made, which later became *kuala*. The importance of *kenos* for women, its role at the time of marriage and the rights of women in the *kenos* reflect the ancient matri-local marriage. In *kenos* are reflected the phenomena of age division and traits of disintegration of the clan structure. (31 photos and 3 plans.)—G. Vasilevich.

10723. SCHULTZ, ARVED. Die Völker des Russischen Reiches (SSSR). [The ethnography of USSR.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 78(3-4) 1932: 72-77.—(An analysis of the Russian population according to race, number, location, language, religion, culture, and characteristics and presented in the form of a table.)

10724. THOMPSON, T. W. Additional notes on English gypsy death and burial customs. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9(1) 1930: 34-37.—Supplement to an extensive article (66 pp.) *English death and burial customs* published in Vol. III (*Ibid.*).—A. Irving Hallowell.

10725. YATES, DORE E. Lamentation for the dead: A Welsh gypsy belief and its parallels. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9(1) 1930: 26-28.—Comparative notes calling attention to the fact that the belief of Welsh gypsies that "excessive lamentation is an offense to the dead

and that tears disturb their rest" appears as a motif in the folk literature of England and continental Europe, among certain classical writers, and in the Orient.—*A. Irving Hallowell.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 10668, 10735, 10749, 10802, 10821)

10726. BRAUN, K. Suaheli-Mützen. [Swahili head-dress.] *Erdball*. 5(12) 1931: 450-452.—Evidence points to Arabic origin of this culture trait. [12 illus.]—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

10727. DANIEL, F. de F. The regalia of Katsina, Northern Provinces, Nigeria. *J. African Soc.* 31(122) Jan. 1932: 80-83.—The regalia of Katsina consist of two swords, a large camel-drum of bronze, and a bronze pot made of overlapping plates riveted together. (Detailed description and photographs.)—*R. W. Logan.*

10728. FROBENIUS, LEO. Azume und Ghazije. [Azume and Ghazije.] *Erdball*. 5(12) 1931: 452-454.—Azume is a festival in honor of a personality which takes place in the Egyptian Sudan and is concluded with the presentation of esthetic dancing girls (*gwawazhi*). This culture trait is obviously borrowed from the Near East.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

10729. HICHENS, WILLIAM. Music: a triumph of African art. *Art & Archaeol.* 33(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 37-41.—Music is the foremost Negro social art; it assists at virtually every social event in the life of the native. Melodies are beautiful and varied, from the solemn and sacred chants of supplication that are played when the elders approach the dwelling of the tribal spirits to invoke their power, to the lively jig tunes and rollicking harmonies of the harvest time beer dances. "Jazz" elements are present, but Negro music is much more than this. Instruments are of wide variety. Drums are not properly musical instruments but rhythm beaters. Their variety is very great, and they are the most important elements of the native orchestra. The musical instruments include long wooden horns, or *mbutu*, one-stringed violins, guitars, mandolins, etc. A careful study of native music is now being made, and many African songs and musical pieces are being recorded for the gramophone. (4 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

10730. HIRSCHBERG, WALTER. Die Zeitrechnung der Wadschagga. Ein Beitrag zur kulturhistorischen Kalenderkunde. [The method of reckoning time by the Wadschagga. A contribution to the culture history of the calendar.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnogr.* 31(3-4) 1931: 51-78.—The original method of reckoning time was based, as in the case of the ancient Bantu races, on the nature year using as beginnings the dry and rainy seasons and with the seeding and harvest times as fixed points in the calendar. A part of the calendar is also found in the East African races, namely, the division into hours, the names of the months according to the lunar years; it probably was spread by the trade to and from the coast with the native Swahili. This is a clear example of diffusion from a common source, for the elements received from east Africa through the medium of the Arabs was added to the local elements on the African coast. Additions to this culture complex by the Arabs included the lunar year, the idea of the Pleiades, and certainly the various New Year ceremonies, such as the giving of presents and bathing in the rivers, which latter are traceable to Persian and Indian precedents, just as is the superimposition of the beginning of the year on the winter solstice in the rural districts of Pokomo. Of Persian origin is also the reckoning according to decades and the 30-day month. These elements of the methods of reckoning time were diffused through the migration of various groups in the 18th and 19th centuries as well

as through the trade with the East African coast.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

10731. KAWATERS, P. H. Reifezeremonien und Geheimbund bei den Babali-Negern vom Ituri. [Maturity ceremonies and secret societies among the Babali Negroes of Ituri.] *Erdball*. 5(12) 1931: 454-464.—The secret society of the Anyoto or the Leopards had its origin among the Bafwasia as leader of the initiation ceremonies. This tribe, well known for its wealth of iron resources and the knowledge of iron working, wished to gain further prestige through the use of something unusual. The conquest of their territory by the Arabs and Europeans increased the power of the sultan and correspondingly decreased the power of the local chiefs and the secret societies were a device by which the local chiefs hoped to regain their original social status.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

10732. MONARD, A. Note sur les collections ethnographiques de la Mission Scientifique Suisse en Angola. [Notes on the ethnographical collections of the Swiss Scientific Mission to Angola.] *Bull. de la Soc. Neuchâteloise de Géog.* 39 1930: 100-122.—The ethnographical collection photographed and described in this paper is representative of two Bantu tribes of the upper Cubango country, the Tchivuokués and the Wa-Nganguéla. The Tchivuokués, a semi-nomadic people, have been established for a relatively short time in this region, having penetrated from the north. Though less numerous than the Wa-Nganguéla, they have spread more widely, and are now found beyond Caiundo, the southern limit of the Wa-Nganguéla. The Tchivuokués are industrious and enterprising, the Wa-Nganguéla indolent. The Tchivuokués locate their villages on the open *mato*, not beside rivers. They cultivate millet in preference to maize. Prominent among the materials of these people is *zonzi*, straps of bark which replace cords and nails as fastenings. The museum collection includes musical instruments, arrows, pans, statues, rat traps, and pipes.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

10733. SHROPSHIRE, DENYS. The initiation of a doctor of the WaBarwe tribe. *Nada*. 8 1930: 8-10.

10734. STUHARDT, J. GUNTHER. A collection of Zulu proverbs. *Nada*. 8 1930: 62-70; 9 1931: 60-67.

## ASIA

(See also Entries 10601, 10623, 10625, 10665, 10723, 10810, 11050, 11066, 11257, 11845, 12338)

10735. BALFOUR, HENRY. Thorn-lined traps in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford. *Man (London)*. 32 Mar. 1932: 57-59.—Added information is here given on the geographical distribution of thorn-lined traps which are in use over the area which begins north of the Brahmaputra River and extends southeastward through Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sarawak, Papua, to the Santa Cruz group in Melanesia. Recently, moreover, such traps have been observed among the Azande of the Welle District in eastern Sudan. Here, apparently, they are mouse-traps. The thorns are so placed that the little animals once inside cannot turn around, pass the barbs, and so go out again. Whether the sort of traps found among the Azande are, or are not, morphologically related to those found in southeastern Asia and Indonesia is questionable. At present only a polygenetic origin for these barbed traps is justifiable.—*E. D. Harvey.*

10736. BARTON, R. F. БАРТОН, Р. Ф. Ифугао, малайское племя нагорной части Филиппин. [Ifugao, Malay tribe of the mountainous part of the Philippines.] Советская Этнография. (Sovetskaia Etnografija.) (1-2) 1931: 116-149. (12 photos.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

10737. BOGORAZ-TAN, V. G. БОГОРАЗ-ТАН. В. Г. Классовое расслоение у чукоч оленеводов. [Class stratification of the reindeer breeding Chukchi.]

**Советская Этнография.** (*Sovetskaia Etnografija.*) (1-2) 1931: 93-116.—The Chukchi are a relic of the most ancient pre-clan society. The clan structure is not rigidly organized; the paternal system predominates over the maternal system and group marriage obtains. There is an analysis of social terminology with the use of folklore as illustrative material as well as a detailed description of wars between the Russians and Chukchi and their present relationships. (5 photos.)—G. Vasilevich.

10738. BOSE, PROBHASH CHANDRA. Head-dress of the hill-tribes of Assam. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 25(1) 1929 (pub. 1930): 103-114.—A definite Indo-Tibetan type of headdress is indicated. The cultural similarities of the Abor and Mishmi groups to the Naga and other hill tribes of Assam are pointed out. Use of horn-bill extends from Assam to the Malay Peninsula and Borneo. (5 plates.)—Panchanan Mitra.

10739. CLARK, J. COOPER. Burmese tatu. *Man (London).* 32 Mar. 1932: 67-70.—The tattooing is done by means of lamp-black obtained from sesame oil or kerosene with water added as may be necessary. The soot is applied with needles in groups of 8, 6, or 2. The Burmese men are all tattooed from the navel down the thigh to a point just above the knee. Burmese women have only red spots tattooed on their necks as a matter of vanity and beauty. The male tattooing is done usually on boys of six years and upwards in medallions with conventional design. Since the operations are painful only a few are put on at one time. The operation thus lasts some years, although theoretically the work should be accomplished in 48 hours. Opium is given the subject in order to deaden the pain of the needle pricks. According to tradition, King Babia ordered all males to be thus decorated in order that they might be recognized at a distance when wearing a loin cloth. (7 figures.)—E. D. Harvey.

10740. DUBOIS ST. MARC, R. Some Javanese legends. *China J.* 15(6) Dec. 1931: 286-291. (See also entries 4: 1815; 4: 10741.)—On the plain of Premeban stand the stone temples and foundations of a period when Hindu architecture had reached its height in Java. Chandi Kalahasan, a purely Buddhist temple dated A.D. 778 has been restored. The legend of Loro Jonrang and the building of Chandi Sewu tells the story of the origin of this group of temples and of the beautifully ornamented shrine, the "shrine of the old maid," which serves as a warning to young maidens who refuse to marry. Three pictures of different temples accompany the story, and also two pictures of Javanese people showing the gorgeous costumes.—Constance Tyler.

10741. DUBOIS ST. MARC, R. Some Javanese legends. *China J.* 16(1) Jan. 1932: 4-5. (See also entries 4: 1815; 4: 10740.)—The legend of the Samboja, the flower of love and death, relates how a young maiden sent her lover to his death in a vain attempt to secure for her a beautiful white flower. This flower, which once grew wild in inaccessible places, is now said to be planted over every Javanese grave because it blooms all the year round, and its flowers remain on the ground several days without wilting.—Constance Tyler.

10742. KARGER, N. K. КАРГЕР, Н. К. Родовой состав ульчей. [The clan organization of the Ul'chi.] *Советский Север.* (*Sovetskiy Sever.*) (5) 1931: 110-125.—The clan organization of the Ul'chi consists of a complicated chain of interrelationships of clans and nationalities settled on the small territory of lower Amur. Because of their position they are placed in particularly favorable conditions for access from other tribes. The author analyzes from legends the origin of each clan, pointing out prohibitions and religious ceremonies. *Dokha* is a term used to designate those members of the

clan with whom the given clan is in alliance. A considerable percentage of the population in the Ul'chi region are not Ul'chi, but Orochi and Golds, who have been subjected to the influence of the Ul'chi. The Golds by their origin belong rather to Tungus branches (Samagir, Kilén, and Negidalets clans).—G. Vasilevich.

10743. KHODZHER, K. ХОДЖЕР, К. Семейные и брачные отношения у гольдов на Амуре. [Family and marital relationships among the Golds on the Amur.] *Тайга и тундра.* (3) 1931: 97.—(The author is a Nanai-Gold.)—G. Vasilevich.

10744. KOREPANOV, D. КОРЕПАНОВ, Д. Бесермяне. [Bessermiâne.] Ученые записки Научно-Исследовательского Института Народов Советского Востока при Центральном Исполнительном Комитете СССР. (*Uchenye Zapiski Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Narodov Sovetskogo Vostoka pri Tsentral'nom Ispolnitel'nom Komiteite SSSR.*) (2) 1931: 99-105.—The Bessermiâne are a branch of the Southern Udmurts (Ostiâks). Their language and mode of life have no independent features.—G. Vasilevich.

10745. OSTROVSKIH, P. ОСТРОВСКИХ, П. Современное Василюганье. [Vasi'ugan'e of today.] *Советский Север.* (*Sovetskiy Sever.*) (9) 1931: 114-119.—The author gives a brief ethnographical description of Vasi'ugan'e, the region situated in the curve between the rivers Obi and Irtysh. At present this region is populated by Ostiâks, Ostiâko-Samoyeds, Tungus and Russians. Some of the population are of mixed blood and some have become Russianized, but archaic forms are still preserved in the mode of life as well as in the material culture (huts, dog harness, ancient Ostiâk stoves, women's handiwork, implements, etc.). (3 photos.)—G. Vasilevich.

10746. RAGHAVAN, M. D. A ballad of Kerala. *Indian Antiquary.* 61 (760) Jan. 1932: 9-12.—This folksong is the story of the Robin Hood of the district of Kerala. There are many such songs and all sing the praises of some local hero. Research into them throws light on the mores and customs. Reference by an individual word, for example, shows the existence at a very early date of a matrilocal and matrilineal form of marriage relationship. (Text in vernacular and in English.)—E. D. Harvey.

10747. RAZANOVA-KOSHELEVA, G. РОЗАНОВА-КОШЕЛЕВА, Г. Анадырь. [Anadyr.] *Советский Север.* (*Sovetskiy Sever.*) (9) 1931: 111-113.—From materials collected in 1930 the author gives a description of the population, life, customs and trades of the settlement Anadyr. He also describes the mode of living and customs of the Chukchi who live on the river Anadyr. (6 photos.)—G. Vasilevich.

10748. SKALON, V. N. СКАЛОН, В. Н. Рыбные промыслы в бассейне реки Таз. [Fishing industries in the basin of the River Taz.] *Советский Север.* (*Sovetskiy Sever.*) (9) 1931: 42-65.—The author gives a description of fishing industries on the basin of the River Taz. Methods of fishing and implements used are described. The population of this region consists of Ostiâko-Samoyeds, Tungus, Iuraks, and Vakh Ostiâks.—G. Vasilevich.

10749. THOMAS, BERTRAM. Across the Ru'bal Khali. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18(4) Oct. 1931: 489-504.—Before starting on his journey across the great southern desert of Arabia the author carried out preliminary explorations in Dhufar which yielded results of archeological and anthropological interest. There appear to have been connections in pre-Islamic times between this region and Abyssinia. Apparently the peoples of the central south of Arabia are racially quite distinct from those of the north. Many unusual social and religious customs are found among the non-Arabic speaking tribes of the hinterland of Dhufar. A

condensed narrative is given of the author's journey.—  
*J. K. Wright.*

10750. UDYNKAN, M. D. УДЫНКАН, М. Д. Шаман на поминках и похоронах. [Shaman at the funeral feast and the burial.] Тайга и тундра. (*Taiga i Tundra.*) 3 1931: 98-101.—(Funeral customs among the Golds.) (The author is a Nanaï-Gold.)—G. Vasilevich.

10751. VASILEVICH, G. M. ВАСИЛЕВИЧ, Г. М. К вопросу о тунгусах, кочующих к западу от Енисея. [The nomadic Tungus West of Yenisei.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskiy Sever.*) 10 1931: 133-145.—The group of Tungus settled on the Obi-Yenisei watershed is the advance guard of the first wave of Tungus, who came to the Siberian *taiga* from the south. The trail from the upper part of the Amur basin led across the sources of the river Lena, and through the basin of the river Anchara. This is the southern trail. The later, northern trail led through Iablonovyi Ridge, along the rivers Vitima and Olekma, across Lena and along the river Viliul to the basin of the lower Tunguska. This advance guard settled here until the arrival of the Jakuts to the *taiga*. This migration is traced back to the period of pre-Tungus language, when the Lamut and the Ul'chi-Orok languages were not independent languages. Characteristic traits peculiar to the modern Lamut and Negidalets language are found in the language of these Tungus. Many ancient traits are also found; the reindeer are freed for the winter, nomadic wanderings on foot through hunting grounds are undertaken, and all the household belongings are carried in a small trough-like sled or in a frozen reindeer hide.—G. Vasilevich.

### OCEANIA

(See also Entry 8937)

10752. HOCART, A. M. Natural and supernatural. *Man* (London). 32 Mar. 1932: 59-61.—Apparently the

Eddystone islanders, Fijians, and Wallis islanders cannot distinguish between natural and supernatural. But *mana* on Eddystone is used when a thing comes to pass through spirit-agency; *sosoto* when things are done by men. When old souls come to fetch away the newly dead they come in a few hours on a journey, which it would take men several days to accomplish. In answer to incredulity on the part of Europeans the natives say, "They are spirits not men." On Fiji to catch turtles with fish bait was spirit-work because if the fish bait sought out the turtle that fish was inevitably *tevoro*, or spirit, for to a spirit all things are easy. The circustricks performed by Europeans were certainly the work of water-spirits, else how could such transformations have come to pass. The bow in Fijian is called *ndakai* and a European gun is *ndakai-kalou*, or "spirit"-gun. Similar evidence is given for the Wallis island mentality. It is impossible to sum up the fundamental contrast Fijians make between human and *kalou* or spiritual, between *mana* and ordinary, except by using the words natural and supernatural.—E. D. Harvey.

10753. MAUDE, H. C., and MAUDE, H. E. Adoption in the Gilbert Islands. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 40(4) Dec. 1931: 225-235.—Adoption among the Gilbertese appears to be basically a utilitarian custom, practically free from magical practices. The adoptive contract, broken only on grounds of marked unkindness on the part of the adopter, takes the child from the house of its true parents to that of the adopter, where it is regarded by the community as one of the adopter's own family. However, it retains many of the privileges and prohibitions incumbent upon it as a member of the family of the natural parent. Motives for adoption, types of the adoptive relationship, the procedure of adoption, involved property rights, the position of the adopted in the community, adoption by exchange and successive adoptions, and the adoption of animals and inanimate objects are discussed.—W. C. McKern.

# HISTORY

## HISTORIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 10927, 11263, 12444)

10754. FIRTH, C. H. Robert Dunlop [1861-1930]. *History*. 15 (60) Jan. 1931: 320-324.—A memoir of the leading authority on modern Irish history.—H. D. Jordan.

10755. SCHEEL, OTTO. Hans von Schubert. *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 28 (1-2) 1931: 1-5.—Obituary notice of a prominent leader of the Verein für

*Reformationsgeschichte*.—Walther I. Brandt.

10756. SILLIB, R. Jakob Wille. Eine Umrisszeichnung. [Jakob Wille. A sketch.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberreihens*. 44 (1) 1930: 113-133.—Obituary notice; with a list of his works.—G. Mecenseffy.

10757. WEILL, JULIEN. Mayer Lambert (1863-1930). *Rev. d. Études Juives*. 91 (182) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 113-134.—This is a necrology and a bibliography of Mayer Lambert, the Franco-Jewish Semitist.—Jacob Rader Marcus.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

(See also Entry 12273)

### BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

10758. BÖHL, FRANZ M. TH. Zwei sumerische Neuerwerbungen des Leidener Altertumsmuseums. [Two new Sumerian acquisitions of the Leiden Museum of Antiquities.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnogr. Oudheidkundige Mededeel.* 31 (3-4) 1931: 87-92.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

10759. SPEISER, E. A. Tell Billah. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (45) Feb. 1932: 32-34.—The southwestern section of Tell Billah was excavated. The top layer was Assyrian. In it Speiser cleared a temple of the 9th century B.C., time of Shalmaneser. Many tombs were found containing bronze work and jewelry. The excavation at Tell Billah has brought to light innumerable small objects of pottery, precious stones, and gold.—Fred Gladstone Bratton.

### PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entry 10812)

10760. CROWFOOT, J. W. Excavations at Samaria, 1931. *Palest. Explor. Fund, Quart. Statement*. 64 (1) Jan. 1932: 7-34.—Five different parts of the city of Samaria were excavated during 1931. A city wall and the chief remains of royal palaces of the Israelite period were uncovered. The stones in the bottom course of the palace are bossed with a wide margin on the edge like the stones in the city wall. The upper courses are smoothly dressed and well jointed in typical Israelite fashion. Basketfuls of ordinary red and brown burnished ware were found in all sections. A large oval footbath of coarse red burnished ware, with inside ledge handles, is to be associated with the modern native pottery at Singil in function and form. Another form has been found elsewhere only at Megiddo. The palaces of Omri and Ahab were conceived on the same scale as the palaces of the Assyrian kings. The masonry shows Phoenician and Syrian influence. Hyrcanus destroyed Samaria in 200 B.C. and the new town above it is separated from it by a thick layer of debris. An inscription dedicated to Sarapis and Isis dates this in the 3d century B.C. A fine Ptolemaic scarab came to light, as did coins, Rhodian jar handles, and pale green faience. Roman constructions were found in all the fields, indicating that Samaria-Sebaste was a great city in the first three or four centuries of our era. A palaestra, more of Herod's Augusteum, a few coins of the time of Domitian, and the Church of the First Invention of the Head of St. John the Baptist, described by Phocas (1185), were found, and a fresco on the church representing the beheading and the discovery of the head. Some changes were made in the church after the time of Phocas. Sebaste dwindled after the Roman period, and remains after the 4th century were fragmentary. (Illus.)—Herbert G. May.

10761. PILLET, MAURICE. Notre-Dame de Tortose. *Syria: Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10 (1) 1929: 40-51.—This imposing cathedral dominates the village of Tortose, situated in the southwestern part of the region, surrounded by the walls of the ancient city, the sea, and the seigniorial town. It is the collateral type of church found at Beirut, Jebeil, etc. The sanctuary was greatly venerated during the Crusades since it was here that were honored the first altar to the Virgin, consecrated by St. Peter, and the miraculous image painted by St. Luke. (Plates, plans, etc.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

10762. SCHAEFFER, F. A. Les fouilles de Minet-el-Beida et de Ras Shamra. [The excavations of Minet-el-Beida and of Ras Shamra.] *Syria: Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10 (4) 1929: 285-303.—These two cities were in the center of a civilization of the highest importance. The pottery and objects of bronze, gold, and ivory show that upon the base of an indigenous civilization were grafted influences coming from Egypt, Asia Minor, the Euphrates Valley, and the Aegean world. This is explained by their geographical position, opposite Cyprus, the greatest metallurgical center of the ancient world, and at the entrance of the important routes of penetration towards the interior. (Plates, map, figures, etc.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

10763. SELLERS, OVID R. Recent excavations and Bible study. *Relig. in Life*. 1 (1) Winter 1932: 90-101.—A new emphasis in Bible study is the result of the recent tremendous development in biblical archaeology. Expeditions are now highly organized on new lines. The Bible is becoming more intelligible through larger knowledge of the Holy Land, while excavations outside Palestine are also important factors. The article describes several important excavations now in process.—Charles S. Macfarland.

### CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entry 10798)

10764. LEHMANN-HAUPT, C. F. Das Tempelgrab des Priesterkönigs zu Knossos. Arthur J. Evans neueste Entdeckung. [The temple-grave of the priest-king at Knossos. Arthur J. Evans' latest discovery.] *Klio*. 25 (1-2) 1932: 169-196.—The preliminary reports of Evans' latest discoveries are reviewed at length. The Cretans are now definitely placed among those peoples for whom the excavation of buildings in living rock is characteristic. The connection of Sicily and Crete in Minoan times is further verified.—William M. Green.

### ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entry 10784)

10765. ANTONIELLI, U. La seconda nave imperiale del Lago di Nemi. [The second imperial galley in the

**Lake of Nemi.**] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi de Mediterranei, Boll. 2(4)* Oct.–Nov. 1931: 26–28.—The first galley was mounted in a wooden carriage and hauled up on an iron frame running on rails and moved by an electric windlass. This was achieved by the end of October, 1930. The anchors of the second galley were found at that time; the hull was fully revealed by August, 1931. Most of it had been under mud, so that it had suffered only slightly from the depredations of the divers of an archaeologist who in 1895 took from it the objects now in the Museo Nazionale Romano. A ballast of stones was found inside. The second galley is finer and better preserved than the first. Further pumping must be done before the mud round the boat can be fully explored or the hull dragged up.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

**10766. POINSSOT, M. L.** *Municipium Rucuma. Acad. d. Inscr. et Belles-Lett., C. R. d. Séances. Apr.–Jul. 1931:* 150–153.—A tablet in honor of Emperor Carus and his sons Carinus and Numerian (all deceased), probably of the year 284 A.D., was found in the village of Rekub (Africa) in May, 1931. It identifies the site of the ancient Rucuma, and gives the first example of a *municipium* with the honorary title *Antonium Gordianum*, after Emperor Gordian III.—*Elvyn Abelès.*

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entry 10840)

**10767. CLARK, J. G. D.** The dual character of the beaker invasion. *Antiquity.* 5 (20) Dec. 1931: 415–426.—In his classic work on the bronze age pottery of Britain, Lord Abercromby adopted the old division of beaker pottery into three types. There are however, merely two distinct types: Abercromby's type A and C are subdivisions of the same straight-neck type of beaker. Also the grave-goods found with the beakers divide into two classes. Flint daggers, stone axes, and riveted metal daggers are found with type A and C, whereas metal bracers and tanged metal daggers are found with B.—*Fred Grossman.*

**10768. GASIOROWSKI, STANISŁAW.** *Znalezisko z Boroczyca na Woyniu.* [The find at Boroczyce in Woynia.] *Wiadomości Numizmat.-Archeol.* 12 1928–1929: 56–58.—In the summer of 1928, in the neighborhood of Boroczyce in Woynia, some workers found a considerable number of Roman coins together with other objects of gold and silver. This find was deposited in the State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw. The article describes the finds.—*Adam Lutman.*

**10769. ŁĘGA, WŁADYSŁAW.** Dwa groby ciałopalne z okresu rzymskiego, odkryte w Parsku w powiecie grudziądzkim. [Two graves with burned bodies from the Roman period found in Parsk in Graudenz.] *Zapiski Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu.* 8 1929–1931: 217–220.—In Parsk, in Polish Pomerania, there were found between 1900–1913 two graves with bodies burned to ashes. The author discusses the character of the graves and the type of funerary monument found with them. The similarity of these graves with those in East Prussia shows that they belonged to the ancient Prussians who practiced cremation burial down to historic times.—*Adam Lutman.*

**10770. LINDQUIST, SUNE.** En hjälm från Valsgärde. [A helmet from Valsgärde.] *Upsala Univ. Årskr.* 3 1931: pp. 21.—Sponsored by the University of Upsala, Lindquist has since 1928 undertaken excavations of a group of 15 boat graves near Valsgärde in Old Upsala parish. Of the four first explored, all yielding rich finds, one dates from the time immediately before 1000 A.D., one from before 900, and the other two from about 900. Thus all date from the Viking time. A helmet found in a fifth grave is apparently earlier, dating from the Vendel period, and is the most complete specimen of its kind found so far. It consists of a skil-

fully joined frame of iron or steel bands partly covered by a decoration of pressed tin. The contrivance for the protection of the neck consists of five hanging iron bands, 4.5 cm. wide, fastened with hinges to the metal cap which forms the helmet itself, by means of which the neck part could be swung upward and outward when not needed. Previous excavations in Ulltuna and Vendel show corresponding finds, for the final reconstruction of which this helmet is of great importance. It represents a northern, probably Swedish type, the result of a slow process of adjustment, but of Roman origin. Finally the author gives a survey of certain styles of ornamental art from this same period. (Illus.)—*Stig Rydén.*

**10771. ORLANDOS, ANASTASE C.** Une basilique paleochrétienne en Locride. [An early Christian basilica in Locris.] *Byzantion.* 5 (1) 1929–30: 207–228.—Description of a church in Locris found in 1928 by some peasants while searching for an icon of St. Catherine which one of them had been directed by a vision to search for. They discovered this church, not without damaging it. The ministry of education and cults took the work over and in 1929 did some excavating. This article gives the plans of the church, sketches of projected reconstructions, photographs of mosaics, etc.—*J. L. La Monte.*

**10772. SHETELIG, HAAKON, and JOHANNESSEN, FR.** Kvalsundfundet og andre Norske myrfund av fartøier. [The Kvalsund and other Norwegian swamp finds of boats.] *Bergens Mus. Skr. N. S.* 11 (2) 1929: pp. 73.—In 1920 the remains of two boats were discovered in a swamp near Kvalsund in Herøy parish, Norway. A comparison with others dates them between 500 and 800 A.D. The boats as well as masts, oars, etc., were found broken to pieces, which reminds us of the Danish swamp finds from the migration period representing the sacrifice made by the victor of a battle. All parts had been broken, probably for ritual reasons, but not with edge-tools, and deposited in a certain order in the hole dug in the swamp. The only loose finds of any greater interest consisted of an arrow-shaft, bowl, and megaphone, all of wood. The Kvalsund find is the only Norwegian one of its kind which has been professionally excavated. (List of other Norwegian swamp finds.)—*Stig Rydén.*

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

**10773. REIDEMEISTER, L.** Eine Grabplatte der Han-Zeit. [A tombstone of the Han period.] *Ostasiat. Z.* 7 (5) Sep.–Oct. 1931: 164–169.

**10774. SHIMADA, SADAHIKO, and OGAWA, GORO.** Nagato Mukatsuku shitsudo no shokuhei dokken. [Copper sword unearthed at Mukatsuku, Nagato province.] *Shirin.* 17 (1) Jan. 1932: 123–131.—About 50 years ago a copper sword cast in one piece was discovered, and recently it was brought to the archaeological laboratory of the Kyoto Imperial University and studied. The entire length is 46 cm. while the blade is only 27 cm. Copper is of coarse grade and the blade dull. The hilt is 15 cm. wide, and the handle is narrow. There have been seven known similar swords, and they are found either in Korea or in Manchuria. The present sword from Nagato is another link of the cultural relation that existed between Korea and Kyushu in the early Han dynasty. As to the purpose of this type of sword, there have been two theories. K. Hamada believes them to be ceremonial swords with magical or religious significance. Y. Harada thinks them another type of dagger with practical purpose. The writer inclines toward the former theory. (Plate and illus.)—*Shio Sakanishi.*

**10775. UNSIGNED.** Archaeological discoveries in Hindukush. By Sir A. Stein. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (4) Oct. 1931: 863–865.—The accidental excavation of a chamber of an ancient Buddhist tower in the Hindukush

region laid bare a mass of manuscripts consisting mainly of Sanskrit texts, some thought to date back as far as

the 6th century A.D., and as yet awaiting editing. The excavation itself remains incomplete.—*M. Abbott*.

## THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 11095)

**10776. BORK, FERDINAND.** Das Zählensystem nach der Fünf im Mitani. [The mathematical system of five among the Mitani.] *Orientalist. Literaturzg.* 35 (2) Feb. 1932: 89-91.—No new generalizations can be made concerning the mathematics of the Mitani, but there are some points which should receive attention. It seems that the system of five was known among the Sumerians as well as among the Mitani. That any relationship between the two methods existed has never been established, but the question of the origin of the Sumerian system is yet to be dealt with.—*D. Maier*.

**10777. BOUDRY, ALBÉRIC.** Des plantes qui provoquent le rire. [Plants which induce laughter.] *Aesculape.* 19 (4) Apr. 1929: 132-136.—Laughter considered historically in literature, art, and in medicine; particularly as to its physiological connection to ambrosia, a plant supposedly the food or drink of the gods, botanically a relation of the wormwood and often called the oak of Cappadocia or Jerusalem; contains many opinions from early writers concerning the laugh-inducing properties of certain other oriental roots and herbs.—*C. R. Hall*.

**10778. MEYERHOF, MAX.** Autobiographische Bruchstücke Galens aus arabischen Quellen. [Autobiographical fragments of Galen from Arabic sources.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Medizin.* 22 (1) Jan. 1930: 72-86.—Two recent works concerning Galen should be noted. They are Max Simon's *Sieben Bücher Anatomie des Galen*, (1906) and Gotthelf Bergsträsser's *Hunain ibn Ishāq über die syrischen und arabischen Galen Übersetzungen* (1925). Although these fragments add nothing to the picture of Galen as created by Ilberg, they awaken the hope that eventually some other lost works will come to light in Arabian or Syrian translations.—*D. Maier*.

**10779. POGO, A.** Calendars on coffin lids from Asyut, 2nd half of the 3rd millennium. *Isis.* 17 (50) Jan. 1932: 6-24.—The coffins of Msahiti, Mait, Khiti, pseudo-Nakhiti, Hounnou, and Tefabi, discovered in Asyut between 1893 and 1903, belong to the 9th or 10th dynasty. The lids of these coffins are decorated with diagonal calendar tables. The tables of Msahiti and Tefabi belong to the 36-column type, the tables of Khiti and Hounnou to the 24-column type. The liveness of dating these tables by the rubricated titles of the columns preceding and following the intersemetrical transversal picture is indicated; also the connection between the upper or sunset row of the diagonal calendars and the decanalogues of the southern panels of the ceilings of the 18th and 19th dynasties. The division of the ceilings into two panels separated by a longitudinal inscription, the presence of the Ursa Major group in the center of the northern panel, and of the Orion-Sirius group in the center of the southern panel, result from the layout of diagonal calendars of the Asyut type. The meta-Sothic lists of the ceilings correspond to the astronomical divinities of the 36th column heading the diagonals of the terminal triangle of a complete calendar. The Senmut-Ramesseum decanalogues are related to the 36-column type of calendars; the Seti tradition points to a special 24-column type of calendar not found on the available Asyut coffin lids.—*Major L. Younce*.

**10780. SMITH, HENRY BRADFORD.** On the derivation of Aristotelean algebra from the properties of a Hamiltonian set. *Monist.* 42 (2) Apr. 1932: 282-289.

**10781. WALSH, J. J.** The pleasant pathway to medical wisdom through medical history. *Medic. Life.* 37 (7) Jul. 1930: 345-360.—The downfall of Athenian supremacy, the setbacks to European progress in the 14th century, the backwardness of the West Indian people under Spanish rule, the rather sudden physical collapse—all admit of possible medical or pathological explanation. The strange apparent mortality of the ancient Egyptians from arterio-sclerosis, though their environment and activities did not include any of the present known causes of that disease; the widely-prevalent belief in the effectiveness of sarsaparilla as a tonic; the valuable studies by the early American Jesuits of Indian medicines and healing; the historical importance of the electro-magnetic cures; the belief in the value of hypnotism and of faith cures—all lend interest to this article.—*C. R. Hall*.

**10782. WALSH, JOSEPH.** Galen's second sojourn in Italy. *Medic. Life.* 37 (9) Sep. 1930: 473-505, 506-529.—The entire number is given over to Galen, commemorating the 1800th anniversary of his birth. To this article, dealing with the work of Galen as the physician of Marcus Aurelius and his son and successor, Commodus, the same author adds one upon the works of Galen, under the title of "Galen's exhortation to the study of the arts." (Illus.)—*C. R. Hall*.

### HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 10767, 10844, 10865)

**10783. ANTONIEWICZ, WŁODZIMIERZ.** Posągi kaukaskie w Muzeum Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk w Wilnie. [Caucasian statues in the Museum of the Friends of Science in Vilna.] *Wiadomości Numizmat.-Archeol.* 12 1928-1929: 129-136.—The author studies four bronze statues in Vilna, interesting examples of Caucasian bronze art, at the end of the 2d millennium B.C., which is known through about ten examples. Assuming that these statues were found in Lithuania, we see evidence here of commercial relations in the early bronze age between the Baltic countries and the eastern Black Sea.—*Adam Lutman*.

**10784. AURIGEMMA, SALVATORE.** L'action des dunes de sable sur les objets en céramique et en bronze. [The action of sand dunes on pottery and bronzes.] *Mouseion.* 16 (4) 1931: 49-56.—Objects found on reclaimed land in the Valle Trebbia near Comacchio at an ancient necropolis (Spina?) had been affected by peculiar local influences due to the flooding of the Po, especially (1) chemical action within the soil, (2) accumulation of vegetable detritus, (3) corrosion and disintegration by the roots of the aquatic flora. Concretions on the pottery, produced by the adhesion of detritus or of roots, or by diagenetic caking of sand, were successfully removed by friction after three washings, in (1) water, (2) very weak sulphuric acid, (3) water (prolonged immersion). Care was taken to keep the pottery from drying out immediately after the find and to protect it, till cleaned, from the sun. The more solid specimens among the bronzes were only superficially damaged; the thinner objects remained only in traces. (Illus.)—*H. R. W. Smith*.

**10785. BARTON, J. E.** New valuations in Greek art. *Greece & Rome.* 1 (1) Oct. 1931: 13-23.—The genuine art lover lives primarily in his own age. Modern art lovers, therefore, value Greek art according to modern standards of beauty. A re-valuation, however, has been hampered by the tendency to write from the aesthetic standpoint of the last century. Another hindrance is the

attempt to classify Greek sculpture by names of recorded artists and schools.—*Fred Grossman.*

10786. BEAZLEY, J. D. *Battle-loutrophoros. Mus. J. (Univ. Mus. Philadelphia).* 23 (1) 1932: 5-22.—An Attic red-figured loutrophoros recently acquired by the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania is important as one of the rare loutrophoroi with battle scenes; these must have been placed at the tombs of men fallen in war. The date is about 440 B.C. The battle scene is to be attributed to the Achilles Painter; the accessory frieze (funeral) is by an assistant (probably the Sabouroff Painter). (Illus.: 19 figures.)—*H. R. W. Smith.*

10787. CIALDEA, UMBERTO. *La restauration des bronzes antiques. [The restoration of ancient bronzes.] Mouseion.* 16 (4) 1931: 57-65.—Explains the process of corrosion, and ways by which it can be arrested and counteracted. Mechanical or chemical processes are of course inferior to re-precipitation of the crust by auto-electrolytic or electrolytic methods; but the two last, as now employed, are not fully efficient. The author describes his modification of Finck's process. (Illus.)—*H. R. W. Smith.*

10788. DEMANGEL, R. *Sur l'origine des mutules doriques. [The origin of the Doric mutule.] Rev. Archéol.* 34 Jul.-Oct. 1931: 1-10.—A theory of the mutule in harmony with the author's view that the triglyph was originally a screened opening. The mutule was at first a shutter by which the aperture could at need be closed entirely. The heads of metal rivets (perhaps to fix the braces of each shutter) survived as the *guttae* of the mutule.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

10789. DEONNA, W. *L'attitude du repos dans la statuaire. [The attitude of repose in sculpture in the round.] Rev. Archéol.* 34 Jul.-Oct. 1931: 42-122.—Re-examines the application of the law of frontality (bisecting the front of the body in free sculpture by one median plane), especially to Egyptian and early Greek art. In primitive and in decadent art, frontality (in fact absolute symmetry) is imposed by lack of skill and lack of imagination. Beyond the primitive stage, its persistence is encouraged not only by religious conservatism (more operative in Egypt than in Greece) but also by certain advantages: gives dignity, abstraction, timelessness. Breaches of frontality occur even in Egyptian art, but it is significant that these are in works of humble scale and subject. Emancipation from frontality is accomplished in Greece by the end of the 6th century, but is already foreshadowed in the Rampin head and Sunium kouros. This restrictive law was repugnant to the Greek genius; but its abrogation may have been hastened by the application of bronze casting to great sculpture, by the fall of the tyrannies, by the clash with the East (to say nothing of the influence of relief). Frontality survives after the 6th century only in crude or archaizing work and in some special categories.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

10790. DOHAN, E. H. *A late Minoan pyxis. Mus. J. (Univ. Mus. Philadelphia).* 23 (1) 1932: 55-60.—Assigns to the third Late Minoan period a pyxis recently acquired by the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Interesting features: (1) hole for loop or button in lid; (2) slanted perforations for feet (of wood or bone); (3) mid reaches nearly to base; (4) rich linear ornamentation. Its Cretan origin is shown by its similarity to pyxides from Palaiokastro, and anticipation of proto-geometric style reveals its date. Incidental remarks on the history and derivation of the pyxis shape. (Illus.: 5 figures.)—*H. R. W. Smith.*

10791. DOHAN, E. H. *A Lydian imitation of a Laconian vase. Mus. J. (Univ. Mus. Philadelphia).* 23 (1) 1932: 61-63.—A vase from Orvieto in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania is "Laconian" in ornament, "Lydian" in shape (krateriskos). Chemi-

cal analysis of the clay supports R. Zahn's view that it is Lydian work in imitation of Laconian style. (Illus.: 1 figure.)—*H. R. W. Smith.*

10792. DOHAN, E. H. *Four vases from the Henry C. Lea collection. Mus. J. (Univ. Mus. Philadelphia).* 23 (1) 1932: 23-44.—Publishes: (1) an eye-kylix with red-figured exterior (apotropaic "faces" and palmettes), black-figured interior (swordsman); interesting technique, showing corrections, also dilute wash on one of the "noses." The style recalls, rather distantly, that of the Delos Painter. (2) A fine red-figured amphora of Panathenaic shape by the Berlin Painter (A: Nike with thurible; B: youth in mantle). Under the glaze are patches of red, either remains of ruddle or discolorations which were later retouched with fresh glaze. (3) Red-figured column-krater (A: nude hetaria; B: nude youth with amphora; by Myson). (4) Red-figured kylix (exterior: A: centauromacy; B: battle; interior: youth holding kylix and about to fill a wine pitcher). Abundant traces of preliminary sketching; meaningless inscriptions. Beazley attributes the vase (with its sister piece Munich 2614, and also Munich 2640 and Villa Giulia 50559) to the Foundry Painter. A forged copy of this vase exists. (Illus., 19 figures.)—*H. R. W. Smith.*

10793. DOHAN, E. H. *Two vases from the Hegeman collection. Mus. J. (Univ. Mus. Philadelphia).* 23 (1) 1932: 64-74.—Publishes two Attic vases lent to the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania by Miss Annie M. Hegeman; a black-figured panel amphora (A: Poseidon in gigantomachy; B: frontal chariot), and a red-figured stamnos by the Oreithyia Painter (A: departure of warrior; B: bearded man between two women). Another stamnos by this artist in Edinburgh is also published. (Illus., 9 figures.)—*H. R. W. Smith.*

10794. GOETZ, HERMANN. *Frühe indische Miniaturen in deutschen Sammlungen. [Early Indian miniatures in German collections.] Pantheon (vereinigt mit Cicerone).* 9 (3) Mar. 1932: 99-103.

10795. KRAHMER, GERHARD. *Die Artemis vom Lateran und Verwandtes. [The Artemis of the Lateran and related figures.] Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Athenische Abt.* 55 (3-4) 1930: 237-272.—The Doris on the Pergamene altar and the Artemis of the Lateran are both influenced by the same type, which is seen also in a statuette from Zaberda, now in the National Museum at Athens. Nineteen examples of the type are given, including an Artemis now in St. Louis and a relief on a fragment of an Arretine vase in the Boston Museum. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

10796. MÜLLER, VALENTIN. *A portrait of the late Roman empire. Mus. J. (Univ. Mus. Philadelphia).* 23 (1) 1932: 45-54.—A bearded head in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania shows the style of the 4th century A.D. in its austere schematization. The expression is spiritualized to an extent which dates the work about the middle of the century; a softness in the modelling indicates Asia Minor as the region of origin. A diadem with busts of deities marks the head as that of a pagan priest. (Illus., 7 figures.)—*H. R. W. Smith.*

10797. PAPARI, TITO VENTURINI. *Méthodes de conservation des peintures anciennes. [Methods of conserving ancient paintings.] Mouseion.* 16 (4) 1931: 8-17.

10798. REINACH, SALOMON. *Un camée retrouvé. [A rediscovered cameo.] Rev. Archéol.* 34 Jul.-Oct. 1931: 136-141.—The Olenin cameo, with its interesting representation of the reconciliation of Athena and Poseidon, has reappeared in Paris (in private possession). (Half-tone illus.)—*H. R. W. Smith.*

10799. STEVENS, GORHAM P. *The volute of the temple of Athens at Priene. Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome.* 9 1931: 135-144.—The capital of the temple of Priene in Asia Minor, dating from the 4th century B.C., has found more universal application in modern architec-

ture than any other. Is it possible to ascertain the system of centers, if any such was employed, by means of which the volutes of this capital were drawn? Certain writers maintain that an Ionic volute was drawn by unwrapping a string from about a small spiral at the eye, there being some sort of marker at the end of the string. But numerous cases of actual centers found within the eyes disprove a universal practice of this complicated method. Most evidence favors the method of compass and centers. But there is no hope of finding the actual centers in the eyes of the Priene capital in the Pergamon Museum at Berlin, as the eyes were countersunk and filled with a separate piece of stone. Attacking the problem, by the compass method, from careful measurements and rubbings, the author illustrates the process with mathematical equations and figures drawn to scale and reaches a solution (Figure 6) which he finds more satisfying than that of Vignola or Chandler. (Plate 10, Figures 1-11. Table of dimensions of the Priene order.)—E. H. Brewster.

10800. VOGEL, J. PH. The head-offering to the goddess in Pallava sculpture. *Bull. School Orient. Studies (Univ. London)*. 6(2) 1931: 539-544.—(4 plates.)—G. Bobrinskoy.

## EGYPT

(See also Entries 10779, 10789, 10842)

10801. BONNET, HANS. Die Bedeutung der Räucherungen im ägyptischen Kult. [The significance of censoring in the Egyptian cult.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 67 1931: 20-28.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

10802. LASSALLY, OSWALD. Amulette und Tätowierungen in Ägypten. [Amulets and tattooing in Egypt.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 29(1-2) 1931: 130-138.—Amulets have been used in Egypt from ancient times to the present day. In ancient Egypt the sign *ded* (the symbol of the god Osiris), the symbol of Isis, or the pictograph of the obelisk (a symbol of the sun god) was used in graves as an amulet. The sign *thet*, found in the Book of the Dead, protected the deceased against the evil eye, and was a representation of the eye. It would also protect against the bite of snakes and the hatred conveyed in the spoken word. The eye of Horus was used for a similar protection. The most common amulet, the scarab, was a symbol of the sun god, and the *ankh*, as well as the symbol of the soul of plants, the *uaz*, was an amulet. At present copies in glass of these old amulets, and the name of God or passages from the Koran inscribed on a piece of paper, do duty as amulets. Similarly, in ancient Egypt a charm sometimes consisted of a piece of written papyrus tightly rolled up and sewed into a covering of linen or other material. Several such amulets have been found at Thebes. Emblems of various deities were appended to necklaces for the same purpose. Tattooing, prohibited among the Jews, has flourished among the Mohammedans and is still practised by the women of Egypt, in the form of dots, straight lines, or a V-shape, on the forehead.—W. D. Wallis.

10803. LITTMANN, ENNO. Bemerkungen zur ägyptisch-semitischen Sprachvergleichung. [Remarks on Egyptian-Semitic linguistic comparisons.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 67 1931: 63-68.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

10804. PETRIE, FLINDERS. The peoples of Egypt. *Ancient Egypt*. (30) Sep. 1931: 77-85.—The author traces the succession of civilizations in Egypt beginning with the Tasians and Badarians in 10,000 B.C. and continuing through to the Turkish penetration during the Crusades. "Egypt, like China, needs a foreign dynasty for government and thrives best under an alien family."—Fred Grossman.

## BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 10776)

10805. GENOULLAC, H. de. Nouveaux princes et cités nouvelles de Sumer. [New princes and cities of Sumeria.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 101(2-3) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 216-222.—The author bought in Baghdad, March, 1930, four long nails of clay with inscriptions of Entemena. One of these is here translated. The only variations from other texts of the same ruler that require mention are: (1) Who is the Ninni whose sanctuary is dedicated to Innana, the Sumerian Ishtar and her paramour? (2) Who is Lugal-Ki-ni-šu-ul-ul, the contemporary and ally of Entemena of Lagash? (3) What is the object consecrated to the divine couple with the temple? The discussion attempts to answer these questions.—Ira Maurice Price.

10806. LUTZ, HENRY FREDERICK. Real estate transactions from Kish. *Univ. California Publ. in Semitic Philol.* 10(3) 1932: 187-216.—Lutz here gives us seven real estate tablets, in the cuneiform text, transliteration, and translation. They are contemporaneous with the first dynasty of Babylon. A hitherto unheard of ruler, King Khalium, steps into the limelight. One date says "the year when Ur-Ninurta was slain." The new king is introduced in "the year when Abdi-arah seized the throne." Ur-Ninurta was presumably the king of Isin who began to reign ca. 2091 B.C. Since he ruled 28 years, the date of his death was ca. 2065-64 B.C. when our new king Khalium ruled in Kish. Kish was taken over by Sumula-ilu of Babylon in his own sixth year, 2037 B.C., while Jawium was king of Kish. We now have in sight six kings of Kish reaching from 2091 down to 2037 B.C., and Khalium is the second in that line.—Ira Maurice Price.

## PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 10760, 10762-10763, 10803, 11110)

10807. BEYER, GUSTAV. Das Stadtgebiet von Eleutheropolis im 4. Jahrhundert n. Chr. und seine Grenznachbarn. [Eleutheropolis in the 4th century, A.D., and its neighbors.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins*. 54(4) 1931: 209-271.—The Old Testament name of Eleutheropolis was Mareshah (Josh. 15:44); it was fortified by Rehoboam of Judah (2 Chron. 11:8). Josephus called it Marissa. It has been definitely identified by Bliss and Macalister, who partially excavated it, as the modern Tell Sandahanna. Located in the Shephelah of Judah its importance in Roman times became significant. Septimius Severus in 200 A.D. changed the local name, Baitogabri, to Eleutheropolis, giving it the rights of a city. These rights carried with them the absorption within limits and control of adjoining villages and towns. The Greek edition of the Onomasticon is the chief source of the comprehensive compass of the authority and administration of the city of Eleutheropolis in the 4th century A.D.; this article is accompanied by a map-plan of the entire territory. A somewhat detailed history of the city and its checkered career under different rulers, and the sources from which that material is drawn, concludes the study.—Ira Maurice Price.

10808. HUMBERT, PAUL. Le problème du livre de Nahoum. [The problem of the Book of Nahum.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 12(11) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-15.—The Book of Nahum is not a prophetic anticipation of the fall of Nineveh, as held by most Old Testament scholars down to 1926, but a prophetic liturgy, composed after the destruction of that famous Assyrian capital, and in view of the cultural commemoration of that event at Jerusalem on New Years of the autumn of 612 B.C., that is to say, on the occasion of the enthronement of Jahwe and for his glorification. With this as-

sumption, Humbert analyzes the prophecy and shows how each item falls into its place, as descriptive of what has taken place. Sellin and Lods have already adopted this interpretation.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

10809. MAISLER, B. A Hebrew ossuary inscription. *Palest. Explor. Fund, Quart. Statement.* 63 (3) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 171-172.

10810. MAY, H. G. The fertility cult in Hosea. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 48 (2) Jan. 1932: 73-98. —A recognition of the motif in the Old Testament of the myth of the dying and resurrecting vegetation deity clarifies the interpretation of many passages; especially in the book of Hosea. The death of the god appears in the symbolism of Hosea 5:13-6:3, 13:1ff., etc. As a result of the death, sleep, or departure of the deity, sterility comes upon the land: Ho. 5:6, 7; 10:5, etc. The death of the deity is accompanied by ritual mourning, Ho. 7:14-16, etc. which includes a search for him, Ho. 2:8-9, 10:12; 5:6; 11:7, etc. On the third day the god is resurrected, Ho. 6:2, after which the god is married to the mother goddess, dramatized by the sacred prostitute and her consort. The offspring was given a name symbolic of the rites. Samuel, Immanuel, and the names of the children of Hosea may possibly be explained by this. Certainly Gomer was a *zonah*, without question a sacred prostitute. The symbolism comparable to that of the Madonna also appears in Hosea. As a reward for her services the sacred prostitute was given an *ethnan*, associated with the bride-price or dowry, one of the chief means of support of the local sanctuaries. Under these cults, the shrines became places of incomparable beauty, stained at times by licentiousness. Human sacrifice also abounded: cf. Ho. 13:2, Ez. 16:20-22, etc. Much light is thrown on these practices through a comparative study of the religions of the Near East, as revealed by the recent discoveries of liturgies. While this cult was condemned by the prophets, they were indebted to it, Hosea, especially, for much of their significant symbolism.—*Herbert G. May.*

10811. SAYCE, A. H. Etruscan affinities in a Ras Shamra tablet. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (1) Jan. 1932: 43-46.—*Elvin Abelès.*

10812. SEYRIG, HENRI. La triade héliopolitaine et les temples de Baalbek. [The Heliopolitan triad and the temples of Baalbek.] *Syria: Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10 (4) 1929: 314-356.—The avatars of the Baal of Beka'a give to the religious history of Baalbek all its color. It is interesting to observe with what ease this Baal changed his form to meet the needs of his worshippers. In the periods of his development one can trace certain of the great religious movements of antiquity. In the first of these periods the Greeks recognized their Helios; in the second period, the Baal takes over the name of Mercury; and in a third he becomes identified with Bacchus. These conclusions are arrived at from a study of the symbolism and the decorations of the two temples of the acropolis of the city. (Plates, illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

10813. THOMPSON, ANDREW. An inquiry concerning the books of Ezra and Nehemiah. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 48 (2) Jan. 1932: 99-132.—The historicity of the events in Ezra-Nehemiah, denied by Torry and taken too seriously by the Graff-Wellhausen school, is corroborated by the author but Ezra should be placed after Nehemiah. A simple copyist's mistake was responsible for placing Ezra before Nehemiah, due to ignorance of the fact that it was in the 20th year of Artaxerxes I that Nehemiah began his labor, and Ezra began the 7th year of Artaxerxes II. That Ezra came

after Nehemiah is attested by other data. A chronological summary follows: After 586 B.C. a gradual infiltration back to their old homes. With the accession of Cyrus a few return. In 520 B.C. under Zerubbabel and Haggai the rebuilding of the temple is undertaken. In 445 Nehemiah comes and rebuilds the walls and institutes many reforms, supported by the author of Isaiah, chs. 56-66. In 397 B.C. came Ezra and made his reforms, supported by Malachi.—*Herbert G. May.*

10814. VIROLLEAUD, CHARLES. Les tablettes de Ras Shamra. [The tablets of Ras Shamra.] *Syria: Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10 (4) 1929: 304-310.—At the time of the 19th dynasty, two kinds of writing were used at Ras Shamra. For international correspondence, the Akkadian writing and language were used; for private use, within the walls of a city or the environs of the state, a different cuneiform was used which we cannot yet read. (Plates, texts, etc.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

## ASIA MINOR

(See also Entry 10810)

10815. CONTENAU, G. Les Hittites. [The Hittites.] *Anthropologie.* 41 (5-6) 1931: 489-499.—The classification of Hittite art by the first students of its culture into two sections, that of Anatolia and that of Upper Syria with Armenia, is just as pertinent for the Hittites themselves. At Kerkuk, east of ancient Assyria, have been found remains of a people called the Subareans, or the Hurri. They possibly belong to what is known as the "Asianics," who are neither wholly Semites nor Indo-Europeans. These Subareans resemble the most ancient peoples of Asia Minor and those of Elam. The monuments show that their accentuated type is a cross between the Semites and the "Asianics." Their existence in Asia Minor makes possible some explanations of Hittite civilization not otherwise tenable. These Subareans are a more primitive layer than the ancient Sumerians and Akkadians. The Semites under Sargon settled among these autochthonous peoples around Anatolia and northeastwards. This is shown by the decipherment of monuments found at Boghaz-Keui. Important light is thrown on large scale migrations of Indo-Europeans from Siberia about the end of the 3d millennium. Being Indo-Europeans, Hittite is a Semitic name wrongfully given to this branch of the Asianics.—*E. D. Harvey.*

10816. MARDIROSSIAN, N. Hay Lézwi Héna-couyn Badmoutian masin. [The history of the Armenian language.] *Hantes Amsorya.* 43 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 532-545.—One of a series of lectures by the author at the Charles University (Prague) in 1929. According to Strabo, before the Christian era Armenian was the common language in Asia Minor, while other authorities state that the language is older than the Armenian people. About the 14th century B.C., the ancestors of the Armenians probably spoke a language something like that of today. There is close resemblance to the Hittite, from whom the Armenians must have borrowed during the centuries of close interrelationship. From the 14th century B.C. to the 4th A.D., the Armenian language was being formed, also influenced by Cappadocian, Assyrian, Median, and Persian. This influence was so profound that some philologists first classified the Armenian as a Semitic language, but later it was definitely established (primarily by Hübschmann) in the Aryan group, though of quite a distinct branch.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 10764, 10785-10786, 10788-10793, 10795, 10799, 10966, 10980, 11013, 11085, 11263, 12176)

10817. ALLEN, JAMES TURNEY. On Suidas' biography of Aristophanes and the date of the second performance of "The frogs." *Univ. California Publ. Classical Philol.* 11 (6) 1932: 143-151.

10818. BACON, J. R. *Terra incognita. Greece & Rome.* 1 (2) Feb. 1932: 79-86.—It was not until the 6th century that geography was recognized by the Greeks as a distinct branch of study. The process of the geographical knowledge may be divided into four stages—Homeric, Ionic, Hellenistic, Roman. In each of these stages the acquisition of data led to an attempt to systematization, and the reports of travelers were used as material for scientific theory. In the Homeric and Ionic stages, geographic information was obtained as a result of colonization; in the Hellenistic and Roman, the factors were military and mercantile. Hearsay was the basis for geographical information. That which we now class as mythology ranked for the Greeks as history and geography. Myth was not divorced from scientific geography until the end of the 6th century. Frequently, fact masqueraded as incredible marvel, as in the *Periplus of Hanno*. Hanno returned with hairy skins of Gorgons, whom he had fought and conquered. Today we call these Gorgons gorillas.—*Fred Grossman*.

10819. FRIES, CARL. Homeriche Beiträge. [Homeric studies.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 81 (1) Jan. 1932: 25-29.—The *Odyssey* falls naturally into two chief divisions, the first comprising the fabulous portion, notably the journey to the underworld and the Phaeacian episode, both with many parallels in the oriental mythology as shown in recent publications, and the second centering about the more realistic episodes in Ithaca. But the contrast is more than that between the real world and fairy-land; Scheria is described in the pure poetic poetry of a completely aristocratic folk, whereas in Ithaca "the clouds of political storms gather over the thunderous tragedy of the slaughter of the suitors." The two have no possible unity, one is court poetry and the other bourgeois; the romantic style of the first is resolved into realism in the second.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

10820. GRANIER, FRIEDRICH. Die makedonische Heeresversammlung. Ein Beitrag zum antiken Staatsrecht. [The Macedonian army assembly. A contribution to ancient political theory.] *Münchener Beitr. z. Papyrusforsch. u. Antiken Rechtsgesch.* (13) 1931: pp. 190.

10821. HENNIG, R. Der kulturhistorische Hintergrund der Geschichte vom Kampf zwischen Pygmäen und Kranichen. [The culture-historical background of the history of the battle of the pygmies and cranes.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 81 (1) Jan. 1932: 20-24.—Homer's description of the battles of pygmies and cranes has presented a riddle, since the cranes are notably tame and friendly birds. But Schweinfurth published in 1870 a description of the Akka folk, pygmies living in the Nile marshes in the heart of Africa, who hunt the cranes in their winter abodes and even attack their nests, so that the cranes, "looking on them as beasts rather than as the men they respect," fight back with vigor. Since the Egyptians were notoriously fond of dwarf slaves, and a 13th century Ramessid inscription speaks of explorations to the far south, we may assume that the actual battles of pygmies and cranes became known to the Greeks long before Homer through Egyptian travellers' tales. Tales of pygmies are of course common to many countries, but they do not elsewhere include this singular element.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

10822. HETT, WALTER S. The games of the Greek boy. *Greece & Rome.* 1 (1) Oct. 1931: 24-29.—The author lists the games of the Greek boy and their modern English equivalents. So we have blind-man's

buff, tug-of-war, etc. Also, we have games of chance—dice games, an early form of draughts, an elementary type of chess. In Sparta the games were more strenuous physically, one, for example, resembling a sham battle. A fourth type of game was the ball-game.—*Fred Grossman*.

10823. HOSE, H. F. Ολυμπιονικός. *Greece & Rome.* 1 (1) Oct. 1931: 30-35.—A narrative describing the great welcome given Hagesias, an Olympian victor, by his native city, Stymphalia.—*Fred Grossman*.

10824. KERN, FRITZ. Die Welt woein die Griechen traten. [The world into which the Greeks entered.] *Anthropos.* 24 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 167-219; 25 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 195-207; (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 793-799.—This series constitutes an important contribution to our understanding of the civilization into which the Greeks stepped and of which their own culture was the highest efflorescence. It is an intensive study of the mental outfit in the widest sense of Europe from the 4th to the first millennium B.C. The author centers his study around three main themes: (1) Tauric beliefs; (2) the Cretan *Zeitgeist* or world-philosophy; and (3) new contributions to the knowledge of the mystery religions.—*E. D. Harvey*.

10825. HAGGERTY, KRAPPE, ALEXANDER. Pittakos. *Rev. Archéol.* 34 Jul.-Oct. 1931: 142-153.—The Pittakos of the Lesbian milling chant quoted by Plutarch, *Sept. Sap. Conv.* 14, can hardly be the legislator Pittakos of Mytilene, since he was neither king nor miller. The name is Phrygian and means "dwarf." Greek myths of Asiatic origin associate dwarfs with the working and in fact the milling of metals. The Pittakos of the chant was perhaps a Phrygian gnome, master of the treasures of the earth and a king of the golden age, whose mill ground gold. Phrygian or Mysian kings of the golden age, Midas (originally a silen and a goblin), Tantalus, and Cyzicus (lamented with a milling chant), are analogous. The writer makes some use of Germanic myth in support of his theory.—*H. R. W. Smith*.

10826. PHILIPPSON, ROBERT. Sokrates' Dialektik in Aristophanes' Wolken. [The dialectic of Socrates in the Clouds of Aristophanes.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 81 (1) Jan. 1932: 30-38.—Maier has tried to prove that Aristotle's sketch of Socrates' dialectic depends only on a passage of Xenophon's *Memorabilia* and has no historical value. This view has been attacked on many grounds, but an additional argument against it lies in the correspondence between the Socratic method as it is satirized by Aristophanes and Aristotle's description. Numerous correspondences between Aristophanes and passages in Xenophon and in Plato indicate that Aristophanes actually had a very real understanding and a full knowledge of Socratic method and practice. Thus the *Clouds* afford additional evidence that Aristotle's description derives from the oral tradition of Socrates' own teachings.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

10827. PICARD, CH. Chronique de la religion grecque. [Bibliography of Greek religion.] *Rev. de l'Hist. Relig.* 101 (2-3) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 223-250.

10828. SCHWAHN, W. Schiffspapiere. [Ships' papers.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 81 (1) Jan. 1932: 39-44.—While there is no mention of ships' papers in the extant Greek authors, several cases make it obvious that these must have been regularly issued. Such is the incident Thucydides describes when in 413 B.C. Syracusan ships pursued and captured a number of merchant vessels off the coast of Italy with goods destined for Athens. The story told here is explicable only if the ships' captains were required to have papers indicating their identity and the character and destination of their cargoes, which would assure the Syracusan captains that these ships

were really going to their enemy, Athens, and not to the friendly Peloponnesian states. Again, the favorable trade clauses between Athens and the Bosporan kingdom in the 4th century, and the Athenian levying of customs on goods imported indicate the existence of a regular system of documentation for ships and their cargoes. The regular insurance of cargoes would be enough in itself to make such provision necessary.

—*Eva M. Sanford.*

10829. TOD, MARCUS N. Greek inscriptions. *Greece & Rome.* 1(2) Feb. 1932: 114-117.—The upper part of the basis of Pentelic marble, in the form of an unfluted column, was found in 1929 at the western foot of Mount Hymettus, where lay deme Aexone, and is now housed in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens. On the basis is engraved a text which is the record of a contest in comedy between Echphantides and Cratinus in which the former was victorious, and of a contest in tragedy between Timotheus and Sophocles wherein the latter was vanquished. The inscription is dated at about 380 B.C.—*Fred Grossman.*

10830. WARNECKE, B. Zur Geschichte der Bühnenkunst. [Notes on the history of the stage.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 81(1) Jan. 1932: 45-50.—The tragic and comic writers of the 5th century supplied much scenic and acting detail through the words of their plays. In the Hellenistic Age, however, the extreme realism of painting and portraiture and of decorative arts in

general had influenced the stage, and the poet was no longer called upon, nor was he able, to supply through description the necessary background. Hence in Menander we find almost no mention of these matters, and his dramas are treated as independent verse. The change is clearly seen in Aristotle's criticism of drama, which is concerned entirely with the structure of the plays as a division of poetics; he even says that tragedy should be able to exert its full force without an *agon* and without actors; the best audience requires no shows. In the Roman comedies we again find mention of changes of facial color and expression, but the discarding of the Greek masks makes this entirely natural.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

10831. WEIZSÄCKER, ADOLF. Untersuchungen über Plutarchs biographische Technik. [Researches on Plutarch's biographical technique.] *Problemata.* (2) 1931: pp. 120.

10832. WEST, ALLEN BROWN. Cleon's assessment and the Athenian budget. *Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn.* 61 1930: 217-239.—A detailed analysis of the problems confronting the Athenian budget makers shows that the amount of the assessment of 425-424 B.C. was determined largely by a desire to balance the budget through increasing the tribute of the allies. Experience had given Athens reason to expect that an assessment of 960 talents, together with the other imperial revenues, would be ample.—*H. G. Robertson.*

## ROME

(See also Entries 10760, 10765-10766, 10768, 10782, 10796, 10807, 10811, 10818, 10830, 10861, 10863, 10867 10980, 11018, 11240, 11263, 12447-12448, 12453)

10833. BOHÁČEK, MIROSLAV. Les ouvrages modernes tchèques sur le droit romain. [Modern Czech studies on Roman law.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny.* 1(1) 1930: 376-387.—The author reports on Czech literature of the last 40 years on Roman law. Czech students of Roman law, such as L. Heyrovský, J. Vančura, O. Sommer, J. Vážný, M. Boháček, and V. Bušek concern themselves with various problems of Roman law and add rich information to the trends and methods of this science.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

10834. CARRINGTON, R. C. The Etruscans and Pompeii. *Antiquity.* 6(21) Mar. 1932: 5-23.—The Etruscans colonized Pompeii about 500 B.C. to guard their communications with South Italy and to obtain a *point d'appui* against their rival Cumae, in the general struggle of the Carthaginian-Etruscan interests against those of the Greeks and Sicilians. The evidence used comprises: (1) the plan of Pompeii; (2) the tradition in antiquity respecting Etruscan dominion in Campania (especially Strabo, book V); (3) the Italic (rather than Greek) construction of the earliest city wall of Pompeii in the series of five suggested by Maiuri (in *Mon. Antichi* 33, 1930); (4) the economic situation of the 6th century, B.C., especially as revealed by numismatics. (Photographs, diagrams.)—*Elwin Abelès.*

10835. COUSSIN, P. "Dextris umeris exsertis." ["With right shoulders bare."] *Rev. d. Études Latines.* 9(2) 1931: 320-326.—In Caesar's *Gallic War*, Book 7.50.2, certain Gauls, appearing as allies, are mistaken as foes, though as a mark of submission they have their "right shoulders bare." The phrase cannot describe a disposition of the tunic, for archaeological finds indicate that the Gauls did not wear tunics to battle, but fought nude or in mantles so draped as to leave the left shoulder bare. The opposite style, familiar to the Romans, unusual among the Gauls, was evidently adopted by Caesar to distinguish allies from enemies.—*E. H. Brewster.*

10836. ELLINGHAM, C. J. The Georgics. *Greece & Rome.* 1(1) Oct. 1931: 36-43.—The young Virgil was commissioned by Augustus Caesar to revive the agricul-

tural enthusiasm of his countrymen. Seven years labor produced the *Georgics*, a didactic poem on husbandry in four books. This poem does not teach farming; it shows the adventure, the romance of farming. Therein it is great.—*Fred Grossman.*

10837. MATTINGLY, HAROLD. Ancient coins and the classics. *Greece & Rome.* 1(2) Feb. 1932: 74-78.—Coins take us directly into the daily life of the people. A good coin collection presents a complete picture of the unfolding of ancient art. The inscriptions and symbols on ancient coins are an excellent source of knowledge of ancient history. [Plate.]—*Fred Grossman.*

10838. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. Annibale politico. [Hannibal as a statesman.] *Cultura.* 11(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 61-72.—The question of the Ebro treaty. Hannibal was unable to use as a statesman the victories which he had won as a general. Rome's superiority over Hannibal was owing to the fact that an entire people was fighting an isolated army, which was unsupported by the people at home.—*W. R. Quynn.*

10839. MOUQUET, JULES. Sur quelques ports de l'itinéraire maritime. [Some ports of the "Maritime Itinerary."] *Rev. Archéol.* 34 Jul.-Oct. 1931: 123-135.—A Latin inscription of the 2d century, A.D., found in the village of Cassis (Bouches-du-Rhône) permits the identification of the port Carcicis in the *Maritime Itinerary* as Cassis and a correction of the order of the ports. (Summary in *Rev. Archéol.* 33, 174.)—*H. R. W. Smith.*

10840. PIOTROWICZ, LUDWIK. Monety rzymskie znalezione w Krakowie. [Roman coins found at Cracow.] *Wiadomości Numizmat.* *Archeol.* 12 1928-1929: 52-56.—The author gives a list of the Roman coins found at Cracow in the 19th and 20th century. These finds indicate that several centuries before Cracow is mentioned in historical records, settlements were found there which had close relationship to the Romans. The population there used Roman coins which it acquired either through the sale of raw materials, through plundering expeditions into Roman territory, or through service in the imperial army.—*Adam Lutman.*

10841. RADIN, MAX. *Fraudulent conveyances at Roman law*. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(2) Dec. 1931: 109-130.—A short commentary on the so-called Paulian action for receiving property fraudulently alienated, and translation of relevant texts.—Elvin Abelès.

10842. SANDERS, HENRY A. *Some papyrus fragments from the Michigan collection*. *Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome*. 9 1931: 81-88.—Three fragments in Latin from Egypt, presenting difficulties for which suggestions are invited. Papyrus 3240 gives information on the enlistment of auxiliary soldiers in the 2d century: it presents a list of names, partly Roman or Romanized, partly Greek, arranged under consulships in chronological order, each sustaining two names even at the cost of repetitions like *Fortius Fortius*. Before enrollment these soldiers were foreigners of one name. Assigned, apparently, as a detachment to a special post, they were selected with the intention of mingling older and newer recruits.—Papyrus 4301, a fragment of a receipt issued to an officer of a Liburnian galley of the imperial fleet, negotiating at Caesarea (Mauretania?) in the 2d century, implies that an officer on each ship kept records and made an accounting at definite periods to some higher official of the fleet in Egypt; also, that the Egyptian fleet was helping to patrol the Mauretanian coast. Papyrus 1003, badly preserving a list of names more Greek than Roman, with two or three consulships interspersed, is conjectured to be a part of a camp document dealing with a unit of auxiliary soldiers in the 2d century. (Plates 3-4).—E. H. Brewster.

10843. SCOTT, KENNETH. *Emperor worship in Ovid*. *Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn.* 61 1930: 43-69.—The literature of the ruler cult has dealt little with Ovid, although he makes more allusions to the worship of Augustus and his family than the other poets of the time. He holds the theory that gods are created by poetry. In his verses, frequent reference to the divine ancestry of the Julian family enables him to picture Augustus as the descendant of gods. The apotheosis of Julius Caesar affords a precedent for that of Augustus, who had been chiefly instrumental in defying his father, and during his lifetime Augustus is hailed by the poet as a god with all the attributes of divinity.—H. G. Robertson.

10844. SHIPLEY, FREDERICK W. *Chronology of the building operations in Rome from the death of Caesar to the death of Augustus*. *Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome*. 9 1931: 7-60.—A check up, as an aid to students of history, archaeology, and topography and as a corrective to errors and discrepancies in existing authorities, of the entire list of datable Roman monuments (Table

I) and of monuments not definitely dated (Table II) from 44 B.C. to 14 A.D., with documentation of the sources containing chronological evidence, historical, literary, epigraphic, and numismatic. Preliminary to other classifications to be published later, the tables are preceded by a detailed study, in chronological order, of the building activities of the *viri triumphales* (generals who had celebrated triumphs) from L. Munatius Plancus to the second triumph of Tiberius. This group is especially important because of the tradition behind it, because of the tendency to credit Augustus with the initiative for a number of buildings with which he had little or nothing to do, and because of the indifferent attention hitherto paid to the group in dating certain monuments. (Index).—E. H. Brewster.

10845. STEIN, ARTHUR. *Römische Inschriften im Gebiete der Slowakei*. [Roman inscriptions in Slovakia.] *Karpathenland*. 4(3-4) 1931: 99-106.

10846. THOMAS, P. J. *Roman trade centers on the Malabar coast*. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6(3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 230-240.—Malabar was the premier entrepôt of Roman trade in the East. About 47 A.D. Hippalus discovered that by taking advantage of the monsoons, ships could sail directly across the Arabian Sea to India in 40 days. This gave Rome control over trades with India, of which pepper was the chief commodity. India required few imports from Rome and large amounts of gold and silver coin were sent in payment. The principal trade centers were Muziris (capital of Chera), Tyndis, Barake, Neleynda, and Naura. The sites are described in detail. In the Roman period the sea extended to the port of the laterite hills and much of the present territory was under sea. The flood of 1341 seems to be responsible for the present contour of the coast.—L. Olson.

10847. WEECH, W. N. *Rambles in Mauretania Caesariensis*. *Greece & Rome*. 1(1) Oct. 1931: 3-12; (2) Feb. 1932: 65-73.—The author tells the story of the western part of Roman Africa, tracing the history of Mauretania Caesariensis from the rule of Juba, (husband of Cleopatra Selene, the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra) to 372 when Caesarea was sacked and burnt during the quarrels between the Catholics and the Donatists.—Fred Grossman.

10848. ZIEGLER, KONRAT. *Plutarchstudien*. [Studies in Plutarch.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 81(1) Jan. 1932: 51-87.—This article consists of notes on the *Lives* published in the author's edition of Plutarch, in the second volume: Phocion, Cato the Younger, and Brutus.—Eva M. Sanford.

comprise the inscription on this archaeological find of the village of Sohgaura, presumed to date back to 320-180 B.C., and representing the first known use of copper-plate for purposes of writing.—M. Abbott.

10851. COOMARASWAMY, ANANDA K. *Viśnudharmottara, Chapter XLI*. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 52(1) Mar. 1932: 13-21.

10852. FOUCHER, A. *De Kāpiśi a Pushkarāvati*. [From Kāpiśi to Pushkarāvati.] *Bull. School Orient. Studies (Univ. London)*. 6(2) 1931: 341-348.—Rapson's studies, published in the *Cambridge History of India*, v. I, ch. XXII-XXIII, have contributed greatly to our knowledge of the history of the ancient cities Kāpiśi and Pushkarāvati. On this basis Rapson succeeded in reconstructing the history of two most important Indo-Greek ruling houses, namely that of Euthydemos and that of Eukratides. The two cities mentioned were for a long time the capitals of the two kingdoms, into which the India beyond the Indus was divided. Kāpiśi, situated some 60 km. due north of Kabul, on the river Ghorband, had a long and prosperous

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 10773-10774, 10800, 10846, 11266)

10849. BARNETT, L. D. *Pramnai*. *Bull. School Orient. Studies (Univ. London)*. 6(2) 1931: 285-290.—In the course of a description of India, Strabo (*Geogr.* XV, c. 719) mentions the term *Pramnai* which is used to designate Indian philosophers who are in opposition to the Brahmins. The emendation of this term to *Sramnal*, on supposition that it represented the Sanskrit *sramana*, is not convincing. Likewise E. R. Bevan's suggestion that *Pramnai* represents the Sanskrit *prāmānika* can hardly be maintained. It is probable however that we have here some form of *prajñā*, "the clever man," since the use of this latter term in both Pali and Sanskrit literature can be readily attested.—G. Bobrin-skoy.

10850. BARUA, B. M. *The Sohgaura copper-plate inscription*. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona*. 11(1) Oct. 1929: 32-48.—The author discusses the manner of interpreting the Brāhmi characters which

history. It was still flourishing in the 7th century A.D. Only the invasion of the Muhammedans in 652 A.D. caused its downfall. Henceforth Kabul became the capital of the region. Pushkarāvati's decline began much earlier and was due to the whim of Kaniska, the Kushana emperor, who decided to build himself a new capital—Purushapura (Peshawar). When Pushkarāvati ceased to be the capital, the chief route of travel between it and Kāpiśī became of secondary importance, and a new route through the Khyber pass took its place. Up to that time the Michni route, directly north of the Khyber, was generally used.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

10853. GANGULI, R. The agricultural land in ancient India. *Calcutta Rev.* 36(2) Aug. 1930: 151-162.—The author discusses the regulations governing the ownership and cultivation of land in ancient India.—*M. Abbott.*

10854. LÉVI, SYLVAIN. Un nouveau document sur le bouddhisme de basse époque dans l'Inde. [A new document on later Buddhism in India.] *Bull. School Orient. Studies (Univ. London).* 6(2) 1931: 417-430.—Lévi during his sojourn in Nepal in 1928 discovered a hitherto unknown Sanskrit Buddhist text, dealing with the cult of Vajrayogini, a deity still popular in Nepal. The text and translation are given.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

10855. NOBLE, PETER S. A Kharosthi inscription from Endere. *Bull. School Orient. Studies (Univ. London).* 6(2) 1931: 445-456.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

10856. STEN, KONOW. Note on a Kharosthi Aksara. *Bull. School Orient. Studies (Univ. London).* 6(2) 1931: 405-410.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

10857. THOMAS, F. W. Two terms employed in Kharosthi documents from Chinese Turkestan. *Bull. School Orient. Studies (Univ. London).* 6(2) 1931: 519-538.—A discussion of the terms *mukeši* and *lote* occurring in Kharosthi documents from Chinese Turkestan. A study of parallel passages establishes that the term *mukeši* is used to designate a certain official. The term *lote* signifies a certain type of property owned by women and slaves in their own right. It is probable that both terms are of Indian origin.—*G. Bobrinskoy.*

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 10771, 10905, 11110)

10858. BOESER, P. A. A. De briefwesseling van Abgar en Christus. [The correspondence between Abgar and Jesus.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnogr., Oudheidkundige Mededeel.* 31(3-4) 1931: 71-73.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

10859. COLWELL, ERNEST CADMAN. Is there a lectionary text of the Gospels? *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 73-84.—Do the majority of the Greek lectionaries of the gospels agree so consistently that it is possible to speak of "the lectionary text"? Enough evidence here presented can be advanced to show the existence of such a distinct text as highly probable, if not certain.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

10860. CRAIG, CLARENCE T. The New Testament in 1931. *Relig. in Life.* 1(1) Winter 1932: 36-46.—Biblical investigation is assuming larger proportions. A review of its literature in 1931 reveals new light but also diverse views and currents of thought.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

10861. EASTON, B. S. New Testament ethical lists. *J. Biblical Lit.* 51(1) 1932: 1-12.—The catalogs of virtues and vices listed by Paul and other New Testament writers are derived from the ethical teaching of the Stoic. The Christian catalogs of sins seem to have been taken over from Hellenistic Judaism, which had developed a regular "form" for denouncing non-Jews. Paul uses these lists irrelevantly and with no regard for their original context. Most of the New Testament lists are conventional, and the sins enumerated have little

to do with the contexts in which the lists occur. As to lists of virtues, little or no Jewish precedent can be expected except in the case of the Beatitudes. The New Testament lists of virtues are directly related to similar catalogs current among contemporary Stoic teachers, modified in some cases to conform to the new Christian context. The Stoic element remaining in Christian teaching tended to confusion and laxity in the application of Jesus' teaching.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

10862. GOGUEL, MAURICE. Did Peter deny his Lord? A conjecture. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 1-27.—The internal difficulties in the story here adduced, the fact that it is imperfectly connected with the narrative of the passion and that it contradicts what is said of the flight and dispersal of the disciples, subject the story to the question of its credibility. These objections are not outweighed by the obvious difficulty of assuming that the story was created by tradition without foundation. Jesus' supposed prophecy of it may have been but an expression of fear. This theory seems to explain the texts and the facts better than the hypothesis that the prophecy is the outgrowth of the denial.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

10863. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI. L'étymologie de "Labarum." [The etymology of "Labarum."] *Byzantion.* 4 1927-28: 477-482.—The term *Labarum*, signifying the banner of the cross, is derived not from German antecedents as some have maintained but from a Greek original. The word *λαβαρον* closely approximates *λαβαρα* or *λαρνα* a word meaning the image of the emperor which was sent out to announce his accession to the throne. The word came to be commonly used for a standard with the image of the emperor. The Christian *Labarum* was a standard with the cross and the picture of the emperor, and the connection and derivation of the term from the earlier standard can be traced. The confusion as to the derivation is due to the fact that the word in Latin was only found in the vulgar spoken Latin and not in written until it became the proper name for the Christian standard.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10864. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI. Les sauterelles de Saint Jean Baptiste. [The grasshoppers of Saint John the Baptist.] *Byzantion.* 5(1) 1929-30: 109-128.—A note on the meaning of the phrase "the grasshoppers with which John nourished himself were not beasts" found in inscriptions. The phrase is an oft repeated one, and several groups of interpreters have developed, some favoring an allegorical interpretation, others a literal, and others seeing in the grasshopper a confusion of terms for the carob, the food of the lowest class of Palestine.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10865. HEWITT, JOSEPH WILLIAM. The use of nails in the crucifixion. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 29-45.—In no branch of religious art is ecclesiastical purpose more dominant and, from the standpoint of historical accuracy, more unscrupulous than in the representations of the crucifixion of our Lord. The article illustrates what a superstructure of theologically useful depiction has been built up on the slenderest of foundations. There was one main reason why the church and its art chose so persistently to emphasize the nails—only thus could there be complete and literal fulfilment of what was held to be messianic prophecy, namely Psalm 27, 17: "They pierced my hands and my feet." There is astonishingly little evidence that the feet of a crucified person were ever pierced by nails.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

10866. KÖHLER, LUDWIG. Gebratener Fisch und Honigseim. [Broiled fish and honeycomb.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 54(4) 1931: 289-293.—In Luke 24:42 we find: "And they gave him a piece of a broiled fish," and in the margin, "Many ancient authorities add: and a honeycomb." If these words are genuine why were they cut out, or left out? If they were not genuine

why were they added? Honeycomb is served with the fish sold today in Portugal where Arab influence has left its mark. Also in Arabic literature found in the Bibliothèque Nationale this statement occurs: "Le miel est aussi un correctif du poisson . . ." Again such custom is found in Palestine today. Consequently we must conclude that "and a honeycomb" was genuine and should be added to the verse.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

10867. LÉVI, ISRAËL. *Jésus, Caligula et Claude dans une interpolation du Yosiphon.* [Jesus, Caligula, and Claudius in an interpolation in the Josippon.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 91 (1932) Oct.–Dec. 1931: 135–154.—The author discusses an interpolation dealing with Jesus, Caligula, and Claudius found in the medieval Jewish Josippon. He comes to the conclusion that the references are merely literary curiosities and of no real historical value.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

10868. MUILENBURG, JAMES. *Literary form in the Fourth Gospel.* *J. Biblical Lit.* 51 (1) 1932: 40–53.—The writer examines the Baptist narrative of the Fourth Gospel from the literary standpoint and concludes: (1) A definite and formal method of literary composition is

evident in the four sections of this narrative; (2) the author has a powerful dramatic sense, and arranges his material in climactic order, introducing the element of suspense; (3) the allegorical method is present but its importance is questioned; (4) repetition and paraphrases are abundant; (5) the *μαρτυρία* theme is developed in cumulative fashion; (6) elimination as "the secret of effective style" is used; (7) the literary mould embodies a theological theory and is not to be viewed as historically reliable.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

10869. NEW, SILVA. *A Patmos family of Gospel manuscripts.* *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 25 (1) Jan. 1932: 85–92.—A visit to Sinai and Patmos this year has made it possible to collate the gospel of Mark in all four codices. The relation between the three Patmos mss is much closer than was supposed, but the Sinai ms has evidently been copied from two archetypes. There is remarkable uniformity in the three texts of Mark. All these mss are of palaeographical interest.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

*Note:* Abstract 4: 7204 should have read: "The author translated part of the Armenian text as well as the Greek, Syriac, and Arabic sources."

## THE WORLD, 383 TO 1648

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 10781, 11093, 11095, 12261)

10870. BOSCO, UMBERTO. *Galileo scrittore.* [Galileo as a writer.] *Cultura.* 11 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1932: 110–118.—Galileo's importance as a writer lies, not as has been claimed, in the fact that he created a type of scientific prose, but because of his individual style, because he was a real literary artist.—*W. R. Quynn.*

10871. COHN, ALFRED E. *The development of the Harveian circulation.* *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 1 Jan. 1929: 16–36.—Harvey, trained at Cambridge and Padua, practiced physic for 12 obscure years in London before announcing his theory of the circulation of the blood in 1616. He based his work on that of earlier authorities, and tested it thoroughly, delaying publication until 1628. Aristotle and Galen had presented ingenious systems involving a tidal flow rather than a circulation of the blood. The necessity for explaining the pulmonary and portal vessels, as well as the general venous and arterial systems, accounts for many of their errors. Taking his first hints from the valves of the veins (rediscovered, 1574), Harvey proceeded with a study of comparative anatomy and embryology; and then conducted experiments on the quantity of blood in the heart, and on the phenomena of its flow in the veins. Convinced at last of a complete circular movement, he postulated "pores" in the lungs and flesh in order to complete the circuit between the venous and arterial systems—a theory later established as a fact by Malpighi. Harvey's work was revolutionary, and fundamental to later progress in the physiology of respiration; but it did not immediately augurate a new era in the field, as this had to wait upon the development of 18th century chemistry.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

10872. GOOSSENS, ROGER. *L'ōoovororūpavos, animal de l'Inde chez Palladius.* [The Odontotyrannus, animal of India, in Palladius.] *Byzantion.* 4 1927–28: 29–52.—Palladius, bishop of Helenopolis in the early 5th century, mentions, in a description of India, a monster called the Odontotyrannus, a terrible beast living in the Ganges which can swallow even elephants. Many interpretations have been placed on this passage which was copied by many later writers. The author compares this passage with one in Ctesias of a monster which inhabited the Indus. The creature is not any single beast, python, crocodile, hippopotamus, etc. but a composite

"king of serpents," familiar to Indian legend.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10873. HEIMBERGER, HEINER. *Beiträge zur Volksheilkunde. Fiebermittel aus dem Mittelalter.* [Medieval popular antipyretic remedies.] *Oberdeutsche Z. f. Volkskunde.* 5 (2) 1931: 125–133.—Popular antipyretic remedies during the 16th and 17th centuries included sympathy, herbs, magic, baths, and draughts. Numbers, e.g. 3, 7, and 9, played a part. Among the plants chicory, mistletoe, Iris root, plantain, juniper, et al. were considered efficacious.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

10874. KLEBS, ARNOLD C. *Gleanings from incunabula of science and medicine.* *Bibliog. Soc. Amer. Papers.* 26 (1–2) 1932: 52–88.

10875. KRUMBHAAR, E. B. *Bibliographical matters pertaining to the discovery of the circulation of the blood: based on the tercentenary exhibit of Harveiana by the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.* *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 1 Jan. 1929: 57–86.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

10876. REDL, GERTRUDE. "La chronologie appliquée" de Michel Psellos. [The applied chronology of Michel Psellos.] *Byzantion.* 4 1927–28: 197–236; 5 (1) 1929–30: 229–286.—Publication for the first time of the text of a work of Psellos on chronology, in which he discusses the astronomical bases of chronology, calendars and means of determining Easter. The work is the oldest and most detailed work on the Byzantine era. Greek text with critical notes, introduction, etc.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10877. SCHUB, PINCUS. *A mathematical text by Mordecai Comtino.* Constantinople, 15th century. *Isis.* 17 (50) Jan. 1932: 54–70.—A study of the *Sefer haheshbon v'hahammidoth*, or *Book on computation and mensuration*, by the learned Rabbi Comtino (1403–1482). His main sources—15 other titles of his writings have survived—were Heron (which is credited to Euclid), Abraham Ben-Ezra, and Abraham bar Hiyya (Savasorda, though by a similar error this was ascribed to Abraham Ben-Ezra). While he gave the methods now commonly used in the fundamental operations, his "galley-method" of division and "cross-multiplication" are illustrated. But Comtino, a Jew, would evidently not use a name like "cross" multiplication as did Planudes; instead he and Mizrahi refer to this method as "scissors-like multiplication." In fractions, also, the modern methods are given, and when for their multipli-

cation the curious plan of first dividing the product of the new numerators by the product of the new denominators is first given, its clumsiness is admitted, and the modern method then given. In the set of 21 questions and answers with which the first part of the work, the arithmetic, closes we find all classic problems but one leading to simple equations with one unknown. The second part, the geometry, in arrangement and subject-matter follows closely that of Savascorda. A tell-tale note in minute letters on the last page of MS Adler indicates the 15th century practice of mathematics as an oath-bound monopolistic matter, common at that time to German cossists and Italian algebraists, and oddly enough also prevailing in Japan.—*Major L. Younce.*

10878. TŪQĀN, QADRI HĀFIZ. Ma'āthir al-'arab fi 'ilm al-tābi'iyāt. [Arab contributions to physics.] *Al-Mugtāf*. 80 (3) Mar. 1932: 275-279.—The medieval Arabs were not satisfied with translations from earlier works on physics, particularly Greek, but they added their own original contributions. This is especially true in the case of ibn-al-Hasan ibn-Haytham abu-'Ali who flourished in Cairo during the Fātimid period. In optics he was the first original worker since the days of Ptolemy. His influence is attested by the fact that the first treatise on optics which appeared in Europe in 1270 was based on his studies and those of Ptolemy. Ibn-al-Haytham's book on optics was translated into Latin in 1572.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

10879. ZOEPFL, FRIEDRICH. De quelques maladies épidémiques en Allemagne au moyen âge. [Certain contagious diseases in medieval Germany.] *Aesculape*. 19 (5) May 1929: 154-157.—Descriptions and prints of plagues, including leprosy, syphilis, and the Black Death which was so frequently carried by the flagellant priests. Very old woodcuts illustrate the leper noising his approach by the use of wooden clappers, flagellant priests belaboring themselves, and Christ healing a leper.—*C. R. Hall.*

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 10918, 10925)

10880. ALPATOV, M. Les reliefs de la Sainte-Sophie de Trébizonde. [The reliefs of Santa Sophia of Trebizond.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 407-418.—Description of the sculptures of the church of Santa Sophia of Trebizond with photographs. Part of the researches of the Uspenskij expedition. [See Entries 4: 10882, 10884, 10901.]—*J. L. La Monte.*

10881. AMEISENOWA, ZOFJA. Antyfonarz z miniaturami Jacopo di Casentino. [The antiphonary with miniatures by Jacopo di Casentino.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 2 1931: 8-12.—The author calls attention to the antiphonary with seven miniatures found among the collections on the Wawel. These miniatures are the work of a Florentine artist from the first half of the 14th century, and are related to those in a MS in the Biblioteca Comunale in Poppi. Salmi ascribes them to Jacopo di Casentino.—*Adam Lutman.*

10882. BAKLANOV, N. Deux monuments Byzantins de Trébizonde. [Two Byzantine monuments of Trebizond.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 363-391.—Illustrated descriptions of the church of St. Eugene and the Panagia Chrysocéphale (church dedicated to the Virgin) in Trebizond. Photographs, floor plans, etc., accompany the description. This is the result of the researches of the expedition led by Uspenskij in 1917 on behalf of the Academy of Science of Moscow and the Archaeological Institute of Constantinople. The work was completed by Alpatov and Brunov in 1925. [See Entries 4: 10880, 10884, 10901.]—*J. L. La Monte.*

10883. BROSIG, ALFRED. Plastyka gatycka na Pomorzu. [Gothic plastic art in Pomerania.] *Zapiski*

*Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu*. 8 1929-1931: 97-145.—The author discusses his researches in the art of the 15th and 16th centuries. He succeeded in discovering a large number of hitherto unknown artistic monuments, especially sculpture. These discoveries, among them some works far above the average artistically, throw light on the problem of the influence of Prussian-Silesian art in Poland and Pomerania. The author concentrates on Gothic art in Pomerania, estimating the artistic value of the production, its provenience, and its authorship. (Illus.)—*Adam Lutman.*

10884. BROUNOV, N. La Sainte-Sophie de Trebizonde. [Santa Sophia of Trebizonde.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 393-405.—Description of the Church of Santa Sophia in Trebizonde, with several original photographs, plans, etc., to illustrate the article. This is part of the report of the Uspenskij expedition. [See Entries 4: 10880, 10882, 10901.]—*J. L. La Monte.*

10885. CARLU, JACQUES. Falaise—the heart of Normandy. *Tuilleries Brochures*. 4 (2) Mar. 1932: 115-127.

10886. COLLINSON, HUGH. The grotesque in church art. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. 2 (4) Mar. 1932: 147-151.

10887. COOMARASWAMY, ANANDA K. One hundred references to Indian painting. *Artibus Asiae*. 4 (1) 1930-1932: 41-57.

10888. DALBOR, WITOLD. Portret kobiecy Łukasza Cranacha starszego w Muzeum Wielkopolskim w Poznaniu. [Portrait of a woman by Cranach the Elder.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 1 1929: 14-23.—The author considers this portrait an authentic work of Cranach, representing Princess Sibyl of Cleves. Comparison of various woman portraits by Cranach indicates that there existed an independent school, painting certain types, which must be distinguished from the later style of Cranach.—*Adam Lutman.*

10889. DETTLOFF, SZCZESNY. Wit Stosz czy Hans Brandt? [Veit Stoss or Hans Brandt?] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 1 1929: 3-13.—The author criticizes the reconstruction of the mausoleum of St. Adalbert in the cathedral of Gnesen (1922) and reconstructs the mausoleum according to newly discovered materials. As architect of the mausoleum he considers the Danzig artist, Hans Brandt, and not Veit Stoss. In this connection he makes some interesting observations in regard to the Gothic renaissance in Poland.—*Adam Lutman.*

10890. ECKHARDT, JOANNA. Włoska "Pieta" z XVI wieku w kościele św. Wojciecha w Poznaniu. [Italian "Pieta" in the church of St. Adalbert in Poznań.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 1 1929: 111-115.—The author analyzes the painting, at present in the church of St. Adalbert in Poznań, and discovers similarity to the Florentine Bronzino, an imitator of Michael Angelo, to whom he ascribes the picture. As date of origin he gives the period 1546-1553.—*Adam Lutman.*

10891. FILOW, B. Die Miniaturen des Evangeliums Iwan Alexanders in London. [The miniatures in the evangel of Ivan Alexander in London.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 313-319.—Description, with illustrations in black and white, of the miniatures in the 14th century manuscript of the evangel of Tsar Ivan Alexander of Bulgaria, which belonged to the Curzon collection and is now in the British Museum. The miniatures are the same as those of an 11th century manuscript in Paris, but are fresher and better preserved.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10892. GRJASNOFF, M. P. Ein bronzer Dolch mit Widderkopf aus Ostasien. [A bronze dagger with goat head from eastern Siberia.] *Artibus Asiae*. (4) 1928-1929: 192-199.

10893. GUEST, RHUVON, and KENDRICK, A. F. The earliest dated Islamic textiles. *Burlington Mag.* 60 (349) Apr. 1932: 185-191.—(Plates.)

10894. HENTZE, CARL. Les jades archaïques en

Chine. [The archaic jades in China.] *Artibus Asiae*. (4) 1928–1929: 199–216; 4 (1) 1930–1932: 35–41.

10895. JAROSŁAWIECKA, MARJA. Rysunki flamandzki XVI wieku w muzeum Czartoryskich w Krakowie. [Flemish drawings of the 16th century in the Museum of Prince Czartoryski in Cracow.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 2 1931: 22–27.—These drawings belong to the still unpublished collection of J. C. Klinkosch which was put on auction in 1889.—Adam Lutman.

10896. KARAMAN, LJUBO. Deux portraits de souverains yougoslaves sur des monuments dalmates du haut moyen âge. [Two portraits of Yugoslav sovereigns on Dalmatian monuments of the high middle age.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927–28: 321–336.—Description of a plaque in relief from the baptistery of Spoleto which contains a portrait of a Croatian king and of a fresco portrait from a church near Ragusa of a Serbian king, of Diocletian. The portraits are those of a Croatian king of the second half of the 11th century, and of a king of Diocletian in the period between 1077 and 1150, probably Michael I. The crown of the king of Diocletian is modeled after that of the king of Croatia.—J. L. La Monte.

10897. KINKELDEY, OTTO. Music and music printing in incunabula. *Bibliog. Soc. Amer. Papers*. 26 (1–2) 1932: 89–118.

10898. MOLE, WOJSŁAW. Z pogranicza Bizancjum. [Literatura ostatnich lat.] [On the Byzantine border lands. Bibliography of recent years.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 2 1931: 40–58.—This is a bibliographical discussion concerned with the history of art of those countries whose artistic life was built up on the basis of Byzantine art. This article deals with Bulgaria.—Adam Lutman.

10899. NEUMANN, CARL. Neue Probleme der Grünewald (Mathis Gothard Nithard)—Forschung. [New problems in the research on Grünewald.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 44 (3) 1930: 459–471.—Critical essay on the research on Grünewald, especially about the book of Hans Heinrich Naumann: *Das Grünewald-Problem und das neu entdeckte Selbstbildnis des 20-jährigen Mathis Nithart aus dem Jahre 1475*. (Eugen Diederichs, Jena, 1930.)—G. Mecenseffy.

10900. PIOTROWSKA, IRENA. Święta Cecylja w katedrze poznańskiej. [St. Cecilia in the cathedral of Poznań.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 2 1931: 13–19.—This painting has generally been considered as the work of Domenico Zampieri called Dominichino (1581–1661). The author rejects this view and shows that the picture is influenced by the school of Bologna and by Caravaggi. The paintings of Giovanni Barbieri called Guercino (1591–1666) show the same characteristics. The painting of Poznań dates approximately from the year 1616. It has influenced the works of Nikolaus Pozessin and Rubens.—Adam Lutman.

10901. PROTASSOFF, N. Monuments de Dzevizlyk. *Byzantion*. 4 1927–28: 419–425.—Description of the monuments found by the Uspenskij expedition at Dzevizlyk, a hamlet south east of Trebizond on the road to Erzerum. While the Turks have effaced most of the Byzantine remains there are still a few specimens of Byzantine art in this district. [See Entries 4: 10880, 10882, 10884.]—J. L. La Monte.

10902. RACZYŃSKI, JERZY, and WALICKI, MICHAŁ. Z wycieczki naukowej Zakładu Architektury Polskiej na Wołyń. [The expedition of the Institute for Polish Architecture in Wolhynia.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 1 1929: 24–28.—Among the medieval architectural monuments in Wolhynia the authors discuss: (1) the Greco-Russian church of St. Basil in Włodzimierz, the first half of the 13th century; (2) two Greek churches, formerly abbeys, in Zimno, one from the 12th, the other from the 15th century. All these monuments indicate western provenience and illustrate the process of cul-

tural osmosis between western and eastern civilization.—Adam Lutman.

10903. REDSTONE, V. B. Suffolk church-carving. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles*. 2 (4) Mar. 1932: 145–147.

10904. SEMKOWICZ, WŁADYSŁAW. Zabytki romańskie na górze Sobótce. [Romanesque monuments on the Zobtenberg.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 1 1929: 29–36.—These Romanesque architectural and sculptural fragments show the same simple technique in execution and go back to the first half of the 12th century. A part of these remains were later used as boundary stones and were marked by a cross. They are remains of the monastery founded in 1123–1138 by Peter Vlast which was probably destroyed by the Bohemians.—Adam Lutman.

10905. SOTERIOU, G. Τὰ παλαιοχριστιανικὰ καὶ βυζαντινὰ μνημεῖα τῆς Κύπρου. [The ancient Christian and Byzantine monuments of Cyprus.] *Πρακτικά τῆς Ακαδημίας Αθηνῶν*. 6 Dec. 1931: 477–490.—Soteriou, director of the Byzantine Museum at Athens, visited the Byzantine monuments of Cyprus last autumn. After a bibliography, he divides the subject into three periods: (1) from the introduction of Christianity to 688; (2) thence to the 12th century; (3) the Franco-Byzantine monuments down to 1571. The monuments have significance for architecture, painting, and the minor arts. Architecturally, the oldest are the cemeteries at Paphos and elsewhere; then come the basilica of Constantia, partially excavated by Jeffery, that of Sykada, and the original portions of Saints Barnabas and Lazaros respectively at Famagusta and Larnaca. The Byzantine period proper is represented by numerous churches with characteristics derived from countries in relation with Cyprus. The oldest Franco-Byzantine church is our Lady of Moutoulas, dated 1280; the Cypriotes adopted Gothic elements far more markedly than the Greeks at Mistra, but in the 15th century sought to renew the Byzantine tradition, as in St. George at Famagusta; the most significant examples of Franco-Byzantine architecture are St. Mamas at Morphon and St. Neophyto at Paphos, and this style lingered on to the 19th century, as in the church of Kykkos, restored after the fire of 1751. As regards painting, the frescoes of two churches, still well-preserved, are of the 12th century, while five others contain frescoes showing both Byzantine and Eastern influence. The ikons show local characteristics, and Cyprus produced a school of monks who were also artists on Byzantine lines. A series of churches of the 14th and 15th centuries exhibit specimens of western art, recalling Giotto. Even during Turkish times Cypriote painting was superior to that of other Greek lands, notably that of Kornaros, an artist of Cretan origin. Minor arts, such as wood-carving, gold-work, and embroidery were well represented during the last four centuries. The Cypriote church proposes to form a museum for these objects.—William Miller.

10906. STELÈ, FRANÇOIS. La Vierge protectrice à Graz. [The protecting Virgin of Graz.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927–28: 349–362.—Description, with illustrations, of a fresco in the cathedral of Graz (Austrian Styria) showing the Virgin as the protector of the people. The picture shows a combination of Byzantine and occidental conceptions, and is excellent to show how the two schools sometimes fused in a single work.—J. L. La Monte.

10907. STRELKOFF, A. Les monuments préislamiques de Terméz. [Pre-Islamic monuments of Terméz.] *Artibus Asiae*. (4) 1928–1929: 216–224.

10908. TALBOT RICE, D. Notice on some religious buildings in the city and vilayet of Trebizond. *Byzantion*. 5 (1) 1929–30: 47–81.—Report of the expedition to Trebizond undertaken in 1929, financed by R. Messel. Indicates changes since the Uspenskij expedition of 1917, the report of which was published in *Byzantion* 4.

Besides the churches in Trebizond itself descriptions of other churches and religious buildings, monasteries, chapels, etc., in the neighboring countryside are given. Trebizond developed her own architectural style, based mostly on Byzantine-Comnenian, but with Armenian, Georgian, and other influences. [36 plates, photographs.] —*J. L. La Monte.*

10909. WALICKI, MICHAŁ. *Madonna z jagnięciem w Sandomierskiem Muzeum Diecezjalnym.* [The

*Madonna with the lamb in the Diocesan Museum.Przegląd Hist. Sztuki.* 1 1929: 37-39.—The author describes the picture and on the basis of stylistic and iconographic analysis he places its origin in the second quarter of the 15th century. The picture shows the influence of Cologne-Bohemia which is characteristic for medieval painting.—*Adam Lutman.*

10910. YETTS, W. PERCEVAL. *Chinese bronzes.* *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18(3) Jul. 1931: 399-402.

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10755, 10761, 10858, 10880-10881, 10905, 10908, 10982, 10999, 11005, 11008, 11039, 11060, 11110, 11113, 11118, 11121)

10911. BAINTON, ROLAND H. The present state of Servetus studies. *J. Modern Hist.* 4(1) Mar. 1932: 72-92.

10912. BARTOŠ, F. M. Zapomenuté dílo bratrského bohoslovi. [A forgotten book of Unitas Fratrum theology.] *Časopis Matice Moravské.* 55(1-2) 1931: 189-191.—MS F 231-2 of the Metropolitan Library in Prague is identified as the work of Bartholomew Němčanský, who became bishop of the Unitas Fratrum in 1601. The work dates from the year 1595 and is important in showing the influence of the Hussites, Calvinists, and Lutherans upon the theological thought of the Unitas Fratrum.—*Livingstone Porter.*

10913. BAUMSTARK, A. Der Text der Mani-Zitate in der syrischen Übersetzung des Titus von Bostra. [The text of the Mani citations in the Syrian translations of Titus of Bostra.] *Oriens Christianus.* 6(1) 1931: 23-42.

10914. BETH, MARIANNE. Elisabeth von Thüringen und das Problem der Heiligkeit. [Elizabeth of Thuringia and the problem of sanctity.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 5(1) 1932: 29-41.

10915. BIDLO, JAROSLAV. Jednota bratrská za mezivládí po smrti Štěpána Bathoriho. [The Bohemian Brethren in Poland during the interregnum after the death of Stephen Bathori.] *Časopis Národního Muzea v Praze.* 104(1) 1930: 1-19.—After the death of Stephen Bathori in 1586, a struggle arose between the supporters of the Swedish claimant to the throne, Siegmund, and the adherents of the Austrian archduke Maximilian. A decision unfavorable to Maximilian was brought about by the latter's defeat and capture near Byčina in January, 1588. Largely on the basis of archive materials, Bidlo here determines the position of the Polish section of the Bohemian Brethren, to which many nobles belonged. A number of these aristocratic members, including Andreas Leszczyński, enthusiastically supported the Austrian candidature, but another section, including the castellan, Stephen Grudziński, supported the Swedish prince. The spiritual leaders of the Brethren did not take any part in the conflict, but the dissension was by no means favorable to the further development of the Brethren in Poland.—*Josef Susta.*

10916. BOEHMER, JULIUS. Die Beschaffenheit der Quellenschriften zu Heinrich Voes und Johann van der Esschen. [The sources for Heinrich Voes and John van der Esschen.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 28(1-2) 1931: 112-133.—Heinrich Voes and John van der Esschen were the first martyrs of the Reformation, being burned July 1, 1523, in the market place in Brussels. Most of the early material is found in P. Fredericq's *Corpus documentorum inquisitionis haereticae pravitatis Neerlandicae.* In 1572 Cyriacus Spangenberg published the first volume of a *Mansfeldische Chronika*, planned to comprise seven volumes. It was known that he had prepared notes for volumes 2-4. In 1910 Walter Mück found at Vienna three stout folio volumes and a number of unbound leaves of Spangenberg's work. This includes an account of the Augustinian convent of St.

Anne at Neustadt Eisleben in 1516. Luther visited it, and Staupitz lived there for a time. Among the inmates mentioned are two young monks whom Boehmer identifies with the two Brussels martyrs.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

10917. BOUTEMY, ANDRÉ. Une vie inédite de Paul de Thèbes par Nigellus de Longchamps. [An unpublished life of Paul of Thebes by Nigel of Longchamps.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 10(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 931-963.—*P. S. Fritz.*

10918. BRÉHIER, LOUIS. À propos du psautier byzantin à frontispice. *Byzantion.* 5(1) 1929-30: 33-45.—Résumé and reconsideration of the material and conclusions concerning the Byzantine psalter *Parisinus grec 189.* Reviews the opinions of Millet, Morey, Lassus, and Grünwald, comparing the psalter with other similar pieces and summing up the literature on the subject.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10919. BUCHWALD, GEORG. Lutherana und Melanchthoniana aus Rechnungsbüchern des Thüringischen Staatsarchiv zu Weimar. [Notes on Luther and Melanchthon from account books in the Thuringian archives at Weimar.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 28(3-4) 1931: 265-274.—A continuation from *Archiv f. Reformationsgeschichte*, 25: 1928 1 ff. The entries in the present article date from 1522 to 1550.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

10920. CHICHMAREV, V. Oeuvres attribuées au Roi René. [Works attributed to Roi René.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 7(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 355-357.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

10921. CLEMEN, OTTO. Die Brücknerische Sammlung von Briefen aus der Reformationszeit. [The Brückner collection of letters from the Reformation period.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 27(3-4) 1930: 255-280.—This is a private collection, now in the possession of William Richter in Hanover. It is identical with the *Collectio Weidmanniana*, from which a number of the letters are cited by W. E. Tentzel in his *Supplementum zu des Kaspar Sagittarius Historia Gothana* (Jena, 1716). The original collection was made by Melchior Weidmann of Gotha, and his son, Modestinus Weidmann, pastor at Erfurt. Twenty letters are here printed, 11 of which are to Myconius. They are significant for the correspondence of Luther and Melanchthon, but have hitherto not been used. With the exception of the letter of Erasmus they are all originals. The letters here printed are from or to the following: Heinrich Eberbach, Mutian, Erasmus, Spalatin, John Spangenberg, Myconius, John Lang, Capito, Ehrhard Schnepf, Justus Jonas, Franz Burkhard, Aegidius Mechler, Kaspar Cruciger, John Gigas, John Rivius, Cyriacus Linde-mann, Adam Siber, Justus Menius, Matthäus Ratzeberger, Basilius Monner, Nicholas von Amsdorf. They date from 1514 (?) to 1548.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

10922. CLEMEN, OTTO. Lutherana und Melanchthoniana in Fulda. [Material on Luther and Melanchthon at Fulda.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 28(3-4) 1931: 260-264.—Clemen prints three documents. (1) A page of the MS of Luther's *Vom Abendmahl Christi*

*Bekennnis 1528*, intended for the printer, showing numerous corrections and bearing witness to the care with which Luther prepared this MS; (2) a Latin poem of Melanchthon addressed to Myconius; (3) a receipt in Melanchthon's hand.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

**10923. DRÍMAL, JAROSLAV.** *Biskup Vilém z Kolína.* [Bishop William from Cologne.] *Časopis Matice Moravské*. 55 (1-2) 1931: 1-42.—Brünn was the only Moravian city which was not affected by the Hussite movement. This was due in part to the fact that the majority of its citizens were of German origin and were therefore not in sympathy with the Slav reform movement. Brünn became a stronghold of Catholicism. The life of William (1393-1482), an Augustinian friar, who became titular bishop of Nicopolis in 1442, illustrates the energy displayed by the Catholics in keeping the city Catholic. William was born in Brünn, but was called "from Cologne" because his ancestors had come from the city on the Rhine. In 1451 he acted as interpreter to John Capistrano who had come to Moravia to try to win it back to Catholicism. In 1467 William took a leading part in the revolt against King George of Bohemia who was a Hussite. Along diplomatic lines he showed special skill and was continuously called upon to settle disputes between the clergy although his authority in Brünn was not that of a bishop, but only that of an archdeacon.—*Livingstone Porter*.

**10924. GAMON, JULIEN.** *Le monastère des Clarisses du Puy.* [The monastery of the Clares of Le Puy.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine*. 7 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 56-104.—In 1425 Claudia de Rousillon, a woman of high birth, great energy, and strong piety heard of the reforms instigated by St. Colette among the Clares, and conceived the idea of establishing a branch of them in her château of Polignac, where the rule of St. Francis would be practiced in its primitive austerity. She enlisted the aid of St. Colette and together they overcame many difficulties and founded the convent. The article describes the interior of the convent and includes a list of the abbesses. The history of the monastery is given up to the Revolution, when it was sacked, the religious ejected, and the buildings used as a jail. [Illus.]—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

**10925. GASTOUÉ, A.** *L'importance musicale, liturgique et philologique du MS Hagiopolites.* [The musical, liturgical and philological importance of the MS Hagiopolites.] *Byzantion*. 5 (1) 1929-30: 347-355.—An examination of Bibliothèque Nationale MS Grec 360, a manuscript entitled Hagiopolites, which is the only treatise on Byzantine liturgical music before the 15th century.—*J. L. La Monte*.

**10926. GOERGEN, JOSEF.** *Untersuchungen und Erläuterungen zu den Quästionen de fato, de divinatione, de sortibus des Magister Alexander.* [Researches and explanations to the Quaestiones de fato, de divinatione, de sortibus of Master Alexander.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 19 (1) Mar. 1932: 13-39.

**10927. GOFFIN, ARNOLD.** *Les études inédites de Paul Sabatier.* [The unpublished studies of Paul Sabatier.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine*. 7 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 129-132.—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

**10928. GOODIER, ALBAN.** *Ephesus: before and after.* *Month.* 159 (812) Feb. 1932: 97-106.—The council of Ephesus was the birth of Christendom. The knowledge of Jesus Christ, the true Son of God, and of his mother, the true mother of God, entered into the life of the world. Eliminate the council and the union and growth of Christianity for a thousand years after becomes an insoluble riddle. The unity of the church was made possible and established by it and the decree, Mary is the mother of God, was the charter for the making of Europe.—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

**10929. GOUGAUD, L.** *Les surnuméraires de l'émigration scottique (VIIe-VIIIe siècles).* [Supernumeraries

of the Scottish emigration.] *Rev. Bénédictine*. 43 (4) Oct. 1931: 296-302.—Some of the emigrant Scotch monks of the 6th, 7th, and 8th centuries have been mistakenly set down as coming from Ireland. The same is true concerning some of the so-called Irish monks who, as a matter of fact, hailed from Scotland. The writer goes through a list of them and endeavors to ascertain their true nationality.—*G. G. Walsh*.

**10930. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI.** *La vie de Saint Blaise d'Amorium.* [The life of St. Blaise of Amorium.] *Byzantion*. 5 (1) 1929-30: 391-414.—Observations on the life of St. Blaise, an Amorian who after many adventures in Bulgaria, Rome, Constantinople, etc., founded a monastery on Mount Athos in the late 9th century. The sack of Demetrias by the Arabs is fixed at 897; the foundation of his monastery at 899. Blaise was an anti-Photian and an apostle in Bulgaria.—*J. L. La Monte*.

**10931. HAMMERICH, L. L. (ed.).** *Visiones Georgii. Visiones quas in purgatorio Sancti Patricii vidi Georgius Miles de Ungaria A.D. MCCCLIII.* [The vision of George.] *Danske Videnskabernes Selskab: Hist.-Filol. Meddel.* 18 (2) 1930: 1-320.—The vision of the Hungarian knight George, who made a pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory, is here published for the first time in a critical text edition. It is based upon the various extant manuscripts in different libraries in Europe. An introduction surveying the literature connected with the vision is presented, as well as annotations to the text.—*Andreas Elviken*.

**10932. HAYEN, A.** *Saint Robert Bellarmin et les principaux courants théologiques de son temps.* [Saint Robert Bellarmin and the principal theological currents of his day.] *Nouv. Rev. Théol.* 58 (5) May 1931: 385-396.

**10933. HRUBÝ, FRANTIŠEK.** *Ke stykům Moravy s Vitemberkem v 16. století.* [The relations of Moravia with Wittenberg in the 16th century.] *Časopis Matice Moravské*. 55 (1-2) 1931: 43-57.—Utraquist (Hussite) Moravia about 1550 looked to Lutheran Wittenberg as the most desirable place for the training of its clergy, just as the Unitas Fratrum looked to Switzerland. Many candidates for pastoral positions came merely to be ordained. Most of them were uneducated. But so great was the dearth of clergy in Moravia that even these were considered acceptable. The Hussite wars, 1419-1436, ruined the University of Prague and also did away with the stipends which had enabled students to go to foreign lands for their higher education. The result was an unlearned clergy.—*Livingstone Porter*.

**10934. HRUBÝ, FRANTIŠEK.** *Prosebný list 36 českomoravských kněží emigrantů knížeti Kryštofu Radziwillovi z roku 1629.* [A letter of supplications sent by 36 emigrant priests from Bohemia and Moravia to Prince Christopher Radziwill in 1629.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 38 (1) Mar. 1932: 109-113.—The letter was recently discovered in the Ossolinski Library at Lemberg. It is dated Sept. 24, 1629, and was sent by 36 priests of the Unitas Fratrum who had emigrated from Bohemia and Moravia to Lešna in Poland. The imperial decrees of 1627 and 1628 had made a return to their native lands an impossibility. Only Catholics were to be permitted to reside in the Austrian part of the Habsburg domains. Lešna was becoming overpopulated with Protestant refugees, prices were rising alarmingly, and so the 36 refugee priests petitioned Prince Christopher Radziwill to place them on his estates in Lithuania.—*Livingstone Porter*.

**10935. IGNACE-MARIE, F.** *Le premier couvent franciscain en Lorraine.* [The first Franciscan convent in Lorraine.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine*. 7 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 34-47.—The first Franciscan convent in Lorraine was founded by Father Jean de Plan Carpin, the future archbishop of Antivari, when he was the provincial of Germany (1228-1230). A pious woman of Metz offered

her house in the Ste. Croix quarter to the friars minor. On Oct. 18, 1602, this convent passed to the Recollects, and during the Revolution it was abandoned entirely. Other branches of the Franciscans which had convents in Metz were: the Observants, who flourished from 1427 until 1555; the Capuchins, who resided there from 1601-1791; the daughters of Ste. Claire who lived where the present convent of the Good Shepherd is located from 1257-1791; the Colettines, who were established there from 1482-1791; and the religious of Ste. Elizabeth who were there from 1641-1752.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

10936. JORDAN, KARL. *Das Eindringen des Lehnwesens in das Rechtsleben der römischen Kurie.* [The penetration of feudalism into the legal system of the Roman curia.] *Arch. f. Urkundenforsch.* 12 (1) 1931: 13-110.—Since feudalism, with its encouragement of local powers, seemed to threaten the foundations of the papacy, the Holy See combated all encroachments of the feudal principle until the new political system had surpassed in power the papacy itself. Sylvester II, who first attempted to alter his predecessors' tradition of opposing feudalism, remained an isolated figure until the reform papacy. Gregory VII endeavored to establish his feudal supremacy in the pontifical state and in nearly all European states. But long labor was needed before Adrian IV established his feudal supremacy in the pontifical state, and still more before the goal envisioned by Gregory VII was in large part attained under Innocent III.—*C. L. Lundin.*

10937. JUGIE, M. *Poésies rythmiques de Nicéphore Calliste Xanthopoulos.* [Rhythmic poems of Nicéphorus Callistus Xanthopoulos.] *Byzantion.* 5 (1) 1929-30: 357-390.—Publication of the texts of certain hymns written by Nicéphorus Callistus Xanthopoulos. These are, with one exception, hymns to the Virgin.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10938. KERN, LÉON. *Le bienheureux Rainier de Borgo San Sepulcro de l'ordre des frères mineurs.* [The blessed Rainier of Borgo San Sepulcro of the order of friars minor.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 7 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 233-283.—A contribution to the study of popular religious movements during the middle ages based on the biography of the friar Rainier of Borgo San Sepulcro.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

10939. KREBS, M. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Wiedertäufer am Oberrhein.* [Historical notes concerning the Anabaptists on the upper Rhine.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 44 (4) 1930: 567-576.—This essay on the oldest trial of the Anabaptists in the Palatinate (Alzey 1527/29) is a supplement to the book of Christian Hege: *Die Täufer in der Kurpfalz* (Frankfurt am Main 1908), relying on some new sources, especially a memorial in the library of Wolfenbüttel: *Consultatio iuris domini Florentii de Veningen doctoris etc. in negotio anabatistarum.*—*G. Mecenseffy.*

10940. LACGER, LOUIS de. *Les masques de la bienheureuse Jeanne de France fondatrice de l'ordre de l'Annonciade.* [The masks of the blessed Jeanne of France, foundress of the order of the Annunciade.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 8 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 56-74.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

10941. LACGER, LOUIS de. *Points d'histoire relatifs à Jeanne de France.* [Historical notes relating to Jeanne de France.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 8 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 203-221.—Comments on the biography of Jeanne de France which was written by Mgr. Moïse Cagnac, and published in 1929 at Paris.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

10942. LA MONTE, JOHN L. A register of the cartulary of the cathedral of Santa Sophia of Nicosia. *Byzantion.* 5 (2) 1929-30: 439-522.—A register of the 140 documents of the cartulary of the cathedral church of Nicosia, Cyprus. The documents date from the 13th and 14th centuries chiefly. The cartulary was first drawn

up in 1322 and additions were made at irregular intervals till 1524. Four hitherto unpublished charters are published in an appendix to the article.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10943. LAUGARDIERE, M. de. *Ancienne tombe franciscaine à Bourges.* [The ancient Franciscan tombstone at Bourges.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 7 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 297-330.—In February, 1925, while digging a ditch in the court of the Department of Agriculture du Cher, rue de la Halle, a laborer uncovered a grave. On the tombstone the effigy of a Franciscan was engraved. He was dressed in the robe of a Capuchin and his name was Pierre du Coudray. The date of the tomb is estimated to be after the third quarter of the 14th century.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

10944. LECHNER, JOSEF. *Beiträge zum Schrifttum des Martinus Anglicus (Martin von Alnwick) O.F.M.* [Contribution to the works of Martinus Anglicus (Martin of Alnwick).] *Franziskan. Studien.* 19 (1) Mar. 1932: 1-12.

10945. LEMAÎTRE, HENRI. *Marguerite d'Autriche et l'annonciade.* [Marguerite of Austria and the Annunciade.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 7 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 48-55.—This article is a commentary on the religious parts of Max Bruchet's book, *Marguerite d'Autriche, duchesse de Savoie*, which discusses Marguerite's unsuccessful attempts to bring about St. Colette's canonization, and her relations with the convent of the Annunciade.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

10946. LIPPENS, P. HUGOLIN. *L'abbaye des Clarisses d'Ypres aux xiii<sup>e</sup> et xiv<sup>e</sup> siècles.* [The abbey of the Clares of Ypres in the 13th and 14th centuries.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 7 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 297-330.—A brief history of this convent which was founded by a young woman named Ermentrude and a list of some 102 archives which concern the economic history of the abbey.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

10947. McANDREW, P. W. *The theory of divine illumination in Saint Bonaventura.* *New Scholast.* 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 32-50.—Bonaventura holds a leading place in the 13th century in adapting the newly discovered Aristotle to traditional Christian thought, and is the outstanding representative of pre-Thomistic Augustinianism. The Christian philosophers, St. Bonaventura especially, undertook to combine Aristotle's doctrines of abstraction and of the active and the passive intellect with Augustine's theory of knowledge, which combined metaphysical and psychological aspects. God cannot be perceived by the senses, and the doctrine of divine illumination—rejected by St. Thomas—is introduced to explain the source of knowledge other than sensation. Certitude demands an immutable object of knowledge and an infallible knower. Things can exist in three ways: in themselves, in the knowing mind, and in the Eternal Reasons. This contact of our minds with the Eternal Reasons is known as divine illumination. In seeking a firm basis of certitude Bonaventura prepared the way for scepticism, which led Duns Scotus to discard entirely the illumination doctrine.—*Bruce Birch.*

10948. MÉNINDÈS, ROBERT. *Eudes Rigaud, frère mineur.* [Eudes Rigaud, friar minor.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 8 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 157-178.—A portrayal of Franciscan life in the 13th century based on a study of the family, the formative years, and the early labors of Eudes Rigaud, the friar minor.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

10949. MUSCULUS, PAUL ROMANE. *Wolfgang Musculus en Lorraine et en Alsace.* [Wolfgang Musculus in Lorraine and Alsace.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 80 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 487-501.

10950. ODLOŽILÍK, OTAKAR. *Bratří na Slovensku.* [The Unitas Fratrum in Slovakia.] *Časopis Matice Moravské.* 55 (3-4) 1931: 329-370.—In 1620 many Prot-

estants fled from Bohemia and Moravia to Slovakia which was held by the anti-Habsburg, Bethlen Gabor, until his death in 1629. Many of the cities of Slovakia were inhabited by Germans and they had become largely Lutheran. Even after the Habsburgs regained possession of Slovakia, the position of the Protestants there remained favorable. Slovakia was a part of Hungary. The Peace of Vienna, 1606, guaranteed freedom of religion to all except the serfs. In Bohemia and Moravia Ferdinand II abolished religious freedom, in Hungary he confirmed it repeatedly. Many members of the Unitas Fratrum settled in Slovakia and lived there quietly, not taking part in public life. They remained unmolested until after 1670 when they began to be vigorously persecuted.—*Livingstone Porter*.

10951. PALMAROCCHI, ROBERTO. *Savonarola. Cultura.* 11(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 73-82.—Two recent biographies of Savonarola are discussed: G. Schnitzer, *Savonarola* (Milan, 1931) and A. Panella, *Alla ricerca del vero Savonarola*, in *Pegaso*, Dec. 1931. To know the real Savonarola one must reconstruct his acts and thoughts during the first part of his life. Opinion concerning Savonarola in the first part of the 16th century must also be consulted. Neither of these has been done yet.—*W. R. Quynn*.

10952. PANNIER, JAQUES. *L'auberge du grand-père de Calvin à Cambrai.* [The inn of Calvin's grandfather at Cambrai.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 80(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 314-316.—At the corner of the place and the rue St. Nicholas, in Cambrai, there was, about 1773, a house built in the Spanish manner. It has been supposed that this was an inn which, about 1508, had been kept by Jean Lefranc, maternal grandfather of John Calvin. But the author believes that, while this may be the correct site, the house itself had undergone numerous changes. Another house, at No. 48, rue St. Sépulcre, with the date 1595, probably resembles more closely the home of Calvin's grandfather.—*T. P. Oakley*.

10953. POSCHMANN, BERNHARD. *Die abendländische Kirchenbusse im frühen Mittelalter.* [Penance in the western church in the early middle ages.] *Breslauer Studien z. Hist. Theol.* 16 1930: pp. 244—A detailed study of the subject, stressing the development and operation of penance from the 6th century to the time of the early scholastics, emphasizing the influence of the penitentials. In contrast to the recent views of Watkins and of McNeill, the author holds that the Celtic penitentials did not begin the practice of private penance, but merely developed it into systematic form, and provided it with detailed tariffs of specific penances for all sorts of sins. After describing the penitential system in the early Celtic church, the author traces its migration into the Anglo-Saxon and continental churches; following with a discussion of public and private penance after the Carolingian reform; of penitential rites, obligations, and forms; confession; and reconciliation. The author makes use of much material that is new, or widely scattered, or not readily accessible.—*T. P. Oakley*.

10954. PRÉFONTAINE, JEAN VINOT. *Le couvent des Capucins de Beauvais.* [The convent of the Capuchins of Beauvais.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 8(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 43-55.—The history of the founding of this convent in 1603, which was realized as a result of the preaching of Père Ange at Beauvais. The article contains descriptions of the buildings and church, explains the sources of revenues, and gives the details of the destruction of the convent during the Revolution.—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

10955. PRINET, MAX. *Un exemplaire de la Bible de 1462 conservé à la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.* [A copy of the 1462 Bible preserved at the Arsenal Library.] *Bibliog. Moderne.* 25(1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1930-

1931: 12-17.—One of the three copies of the 1462 Bible in the Arsenal Library was illuminated for Jean de Baily, dean of Orléans; a short biography of the dean is appended.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke*.

10956. RATCHNERSKY, P. *Les missions franciscaines en Chine.* [The Franciscan missions in China.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 7(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 188-222.—This article is an evaluation of the book by Anastase van den Wyngaert called, *Itinera et relationes fratrum minorum saeculi xiii et xiv*, 1929.—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

10957. RENARD, L. *Saint Robert Bellarmin, apologiste de l'église.* [Saint Robert Bellarmin, defender of the church.] *Nouv. Rev. Théol.* 58(5) May 1931: 397-412.

10958. RUFFINI, FRANCESCO. *La "Cabale Italique" nella Ginevra del seicento.* [The Italian cabal in 17th century Geneva.] *Cultura.* 10(10) Oct. 1931: 786-808.—The most homogeneous group of Italian refugees in Geneva at the time of Calvin and Beza were those from Lucca. They always defended orthodox Calvinism, while the liberals were of French origin.—*W. R. Quynn*.

10959. SCHMITT, WILHELM. *Luthers Reise zum Marburger Religionsgespräch 1529.* [Luther's journey to the Marburg colloquy, 1529.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 28(3-4) 1931: 275-280.—The itinerary was probably as follows. Sept. 15, Wittenberg to Torgau; 16th, conference at Torgau; 17th, Torgau to Grimma; 18th, Grimma to Altenburg; 19th, Altenburg to Eisenberg; 20th, Eisenberg to Jena; 21st, Jena to Weimar; 22nd, Weimar to Erfurt; 23d, Erfurt to Gotha; 24th, Gotha to Eisenach; 24th to 26th, stay at Eisenach; 26th, Eisenach to Kreuzberg; 27th, Kreuzberg to Waldkappel; 28th, Waldkappel to Spiesskappel; 29th, Spiesskappel to Kirchhain; 30th, Kirchhain to Marburg, arriving by noon.—*Walter I. Brandt*.

10960. SÉRENT, ANTOINE de. *Les conventuels de Provence.* [The conventuals of Provence.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 7(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 331-354.—Brief sketches of the foundations of the convents of the Minor Conventuals of the province of Saint Louis and a list of the religious of each convent.—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

10961. SÉRENT, ANTOINE de. *Le septième anniversaire de Saint Antoine de Padoue.* [The seventh centenary of St. Anthony of Padua.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 8(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 5-21.—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

10962. SÉRENT, ANTOINE de. *Statuts des quatre provinces françaises des Cordeliers.* [Statutes of the four Franciscan provinces of the Cordeliers.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 7(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 5-33.—At the end of the 14th century most Franciscan convents, contrary to the rule of St. Francis, possessed landed property. The Observants instigated a reaction against this state of things, and in the early part of the next century, the three great provinces of France, Touraine, and Burgundy renounced most of their property. The province of Aquitaine remained united to the provinces which possessed property until 1532 when they asked to be reunited to the principal body of the order. In 1539 Vincent Lunelli, the minister general, visited the French provinces and called some assemblies where important decisions were made. Most of the documents disappeared and their location remained unknown until recently when they were discovered in the monastery of the grey friars of Auch. The statutes of the four provinces are compared by de Sérant, and are reproduced after the article.—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

10963. SILVA-TAROUCA, CARLO. *Nuovi studi sulle antiche lettere dei papi.* [New studies in regard to the letters of the popes.] *Gregorianum.* 12(4) Oct.

Nov.-Dec. 1931: 546-598.—The author discusses the authenticity of the various collections of the letters of Leo the Great. He concludes that the Ratisbon collection, based on that of Quesnell, is wholly authentic; the Grimanic collection, based on various sources, is in part spurious; the collection of the Bolleriniana edition contains some spurious and some suspected letters. [See Entry 4: 5134]—*Gerardo Bruni*.

10964. ŠKARKA, ANTONÍN. "Pikhartský netopýr" Brosiova "Oblašení" a jeho anonymní polemika. [The "Pikhart bat" of Brosius' "Notice" and his anonymous dispute.] *Časopis Matice Moravské*. 55 (1-2) 1931: 58-74.—The principal opponent of the Unitas Fratrum in Bohemia was the Jesuit doctor, Václav Šturm (1533-1601). The Jesuits opposed all Protestants, but they concentrated their attacks upon the Unitas Fratrum because they were the most compactly organized. The Unitas Fratrum did not launch any counter literary attack and thus did not offer any opportunity for open disputation. At last an anonymous attack appeared against the writings of Václav Brosius, one of the followers of Šturm, in 1598. Brosius supposed that the anonymous pamphlet was written by a member of the Unitas Fratrum and in 1599 published a reply entitled *Notice against the Pikhart bat*. In reality the author, now disclosed as an obscure printer in Jindřichův Hradec, Sixtus Palma, was a member of the Nicholas sect, which had no connection with the Unitas Fratrum, and was as much opposed to Protestants as to Catholics.—*Livingstone Porter*.

10965. SZOŁDRSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Z dziejów Dominikanów w Toruniu. [From the history of the Dominicans in Thorn.] *Zapiski Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu*. 8 1929-1931: 43-86.—The article contains a history of the Dominican church and order in Thorn. The Dominicans settled in Thorn about 1263 with the aid of the Teutonic Knights. In Thorn they were very active in hunting out heresy, especially in the period of the Reformation and before the arrival of the Jesuits at the end of the 16th century. The author discusses the history of the Dominican church in Thorn which was destroyed and rebuilt several times. The church of 1785 is described in detail.—*Adam Lutman*.

10966. THORNDIKE, LYNN. An anonymous treatise in six books on metaphysics and natural philosophy. *Philos. Rev.* 40 (4) Jul. 1931: 317-340.—The article discusses the content of these books of an anonymous author, which reveal, in part, the influence of Aristotle on the metaphysical knowledge of the 14th century, in part, the author's departure from Aristotelian philosophy.—*M. Abbott*.

10967. THURSTON, HERBERT. Human salamanders. I. *Month.* 159 (812) Feb. 1932: 144-154.—Records the narratives of saints and others who were immune to fire, with interpretations, classifying them and discussing their credibility.—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

10968. UHER, JAN. Komenského Praxis pietatis. [The "Praxis pietatis" of Comenius.] *Časopis Matice Moravské*. 55 (3-4) 1931: 371-417.—The book by John Amos Comenius (1592-1670) is not merely a translation of *The practice of piety* by Lewis Bayly (1565-1631) as has been hitherto supposed, but is a combination of this book with *The art of divine meditation* by Joseph Hall (1574-1656). Comenius' book indicates

the influence of English Puritanism upon the Unitas Fratrum which sought comfort in closeness to God during its exile.—*Livingstone Porter*.

10969. UNSIGNED. Deux journées dans la maison de Calvin. [Two days in the house of Calvin.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 80 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 307-313.—An account of the opening of Calvin's reconstructed birthplace and of the adjoining museum, July 10, 1930, with the ceremonies held by the Society. Includes views of the house and museum.—*T. P. Oakley*.

10970. UNSIGNED. Il pensiero sociale di S. Agostino. Le condizioni della donna. [The social thought of St. Augustine. The condition of woman.] *Civiltà Cattolica*. (1958) Jan. 16, 1932: 96-150.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

10971. UNSIGNED. Poursuites contre les hérétiques (1522-1589). [The persecution of heretics, 1522-1589.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 80 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 502-513.

10972. VOLZ, HANS. Lutherana. I. Zwei unechte Lutherana. II. Zu Luthers Handpsaltern. [Lutherana. I. Two spurious documents. II. Luther's Psalter.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 27 (1-2) 1930: 111-117.—I. Kawerau edited in the *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* (6: 232) a 10 line Latin poem on Luther's burning of the papal bull. The original sheet contained notes which Kawerau considered to be in Luther's hand. This was an error. In the list of Bibles owned by Luther as printed in the Weimar edition of Luther's Bible (5: p. xviii) is a Vulgate printed by Froben at Basle in 1495. The evidence for his ownership rests principally on marginal notes, but these are not in Luther's handwriting, and it is very doubtful that he ever owned the book. II. In his lectures on the Psalms, 1513-1515, Luther used and glossed a Latin Psalter which is now in the library at Wolfenbüttel. Luther gave it to Jakob Probst, who in 1560 gave it to Johann von Hildesheim. In the Frankfurt library is a Hebrew Psalter which Luther used in 1517-1518, and took with him to the Wartburg. From there he sent it to Tilemann Schnabel. Another Psalter, which Luther took with him to Jena, was probably received from Melanchthon.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

## JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10867, 10877, 11110)

10973. CASSUTO, ALFONSO. Items from the old minute book of the Sephardic congregation, of Hamburg, relating to the Jews of Barbados. *Publ. Amer. Jewish Hist. Soc.* 32 1931: 114-116.—*Jacob Ben Lightman*.

10974. NEMOY, LEON. Al- Qirqisani's account of the Jewish sects and Christianity. *Hebrew Union College Ann.* 7 1930: 317-397.—A faithful rendering into English of the Arabic texts edited by Harkavy and H. Hirshfield. Al-Qirqisani, a Karaite scholar, who wrote a large legal work entitled *Book of lights and watch towers*, a work which is one of the earliest and most trustworthy of all the accounts of the Jewish sects of Saadiah's time; also the most detailed, and as far as it was possible in the 10th century, the most impartial. His work represents one of the earliest specimens of the eastern branch of the Judaeo-Arabic dialect.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

## EASTERN EUROPE

## BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 10872, 10876-10877, 10880, 10882, 10884, 10898, 10901, 10905, 10906, 10908, 10925, 10930, 10937, 10942, 10993, 10995, 11010, 11015, 11062, 11067, 11069, 11240)

10975. BREHIER, LOUIS. L'enseignement supérieur à Constantinople. [Higher education at Constantinople.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 13-28.—This second installment is concerned with the legend that Leo the Isaurian burned the University of Constantinople after he failed to persuade the faculty to the acceptance of his iconoclastic views. The falsity of the legend is established on several grounds; the oldest account of it occurs a century after the supposed time of the act, and is extremely vague; later accounts are more precise, but are largely copied from each other. While Leo undoubtedly did take some measures against the teachers in the university, there was no act of any serious import. Perhaps he deprived them of the places in the imperial council which they had held previously.—*J. L. La Monte*.

10976. DAIN, A., and ROUILLARD, G. Une inscription relative au droit d'asile, conservée au Louvre. [An inscription relative to the right of asylum conserved in the Louvre.] *Byzantion*. 5(1) 1929-30: 315-326.—A stone inscription in the Louvre, dating between 578 and 582 and coming from somewhere around Tyre, is a petition addressed to the Emperor Tiberius by a priest in charge of an oratory asking that the oratory be given the right of asylum. Much of the inscription is obliterated but a restoration has been made on the basis of similar texts, etc.—*J. L. La Monte*.

10977. DIEHL, CHARLES. Remarques sur deux chartes byzantines de Patmos. [Remarks on two Byzantine charters of Patmos.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 1-6.—A chrysobul and an imperial order of Alexius Comnenus of April, 1088, published in Miklosich and Müller with an incorrect reading, seem to refer to a first proedre whose name is omitted. They really refer to one Constantine Choirosphaktes, protoproedre, who was one of the familiars of Alexius. The confusion is in the faulty transliteration of abbreviations.—*J. L. La Monte*.

10978. D'OLWER, L. NICOLAU. Note sur le commerce catalan à Constantinople en 1380. [Note on Catalan commerce in Constantinople in 1380.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 193-195.—Edition of the text of a letter addressed to the Byzantine emperor by Prince John, duke of Girona, in 1380 asking that Joan Ferrer, a merchant, be released from imprisonment for financial reasons, which he had already endured for eight months. The fact that the document was written in Catalan shows that there was a Catalan colony in Constantinople, the members of which could translate the letter for the emperor.—*J. L. La Monte*.

10979. GERSTINGER, H. Der sechste Deutsche Orientalistentag in Wien. [The Sixth German Orientalists Congress in Vienna.] *Byzantion*. 5(1) 1929-30: 415-427.—Report of the Oriental congress at Vienna June 10-14, 1930, with brief accounts of the sessions and papers.—*J. L. La Monte*.

10980. GRAINDOR, PAUL. Pamprépios (?) et Théagénès. *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 469-475.—In a recently published papyrus are contained some poems attributed to Pamprépios of Panopolis, in one of which, dedicated to Theogenes, the archon of Athens, the ancestry of Theogenes is discussed. The ancestry contains several heroes and demigods and goes eventually back to Zeus himself. This creation of elaborate ancestries was in part due to the Greeks' desire to feel themselves superior to the Romans. But some of them

are quite authentic. In the 3d century A.D., the descendant of Phidias could still trace his ancestry directly back to the great sculptor. Theogenes may well have been descended from Theogenes, tyrant of Megara.—*J. L. La Monte*.

10981. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI. Michel III et Basile le Macédonien dans les inscriptions d'Ancyre. [Michael III and Basil the Macedonian in the inscriptions of Ancyra.] *Byzantion*. 5(1) 1929-30: 327-346.—A study of the historical sources of the Diogenes Akritas in the Saracen wars of Michael III. The inscriptions are an excellent check on the chroniclers and on the legends.—*J. L. La Monte*.

10982. GRUMEL, V. Un problème littéraire: l'authenticité de la lettre de Jean Vatazès, empereur de Nicée, au Pape Grégoire IX. [The authenticity of the letter of Jean Vatazès, emperor of Nicaea, to Pope Gregory IX.] *Échos d'Orient*. 33 (160) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 450-458.

10983. GRUNZWEIG, ARMAND. Un exemple de vente directe de drap flamand dans le Levant. [An example of a direct sale of Flemish goods in the Levant.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 427-429.—Publication of two texts certifying the sale of 110 pieces of Flemish goods, by John Bayart, merchant, for the Duke of Burgundy, the proceeds from the sale being turned over to the fleet which the duke had sent to Rhodes to the assistance of the Knights. The documents date from 1442. This is unusual in that seldom did Flemish goods reach the East without passing through the hands of middlemen.—*J. L. La Monte*.

10984. HANTON, E. Lexique explicatif du "Recueil des inscriptions grecques chrétiennes d'Asie Mineure." [Descriptive lexicon of the "Collection of Christian Greek inscriptions in Asia Minor."] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 53-136.—Lists of the officials, military, civil, and religious, mentioned in H. Gregoire's *Recueil*. The titles are arranged alphabetically in Greek, with Latin equivalents when they occur, and full citations to their occurrence in the collection of inscriptions.—*J. L. La Monte*.

10985. HAUPTMANN, L. Les rapports des Byzantins avec les Slaves et les Avars pendant la seconde moitié du VIe siècle. [The relations of the Byzantines with the Slavs and Avars in the second half of the 6th century.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 137-170.—The Avars came first into the Byzantine world as refugees from the Bulgar expansion in the East. Allying with the Lombards they defeated the Gepidae and possessed themselves of their lands. They pushed westward into Austria and the Alpine valleys and south across the Danube. Threatening both the Franks and the Byzantines, the latter formed an alliance against the Avar power, which included under its control several dependent tribes of Vlachs and Slavs. Driven by the Byzantines from their homes around Sirmium the Avars settled in the Hungarian plains.—*J. L. La Monte*.

10986. HESSELING, D. C. Une nouvelle version du roman de Digénis Akritas. [A new version of the romance of Diogenes Akritas.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 171-178.—Critical evidence to prove that the version of this Byzantine text recently published by P. Paschalidis is not the same as that previously published by Miliarakis.—*J. L. La Monte*.

10987. KRETSCHMER, PAUL. Zu dem geplanten Wörterbuch des mittelalterlichen Griechisch. [In regard to the projected dictionary of medieval Greek.] *Byzantion*. 5(1) 1929-30: 431-433.—An announcement of the plans projected for the preparation of a new dictionary of medieval Greek, which was planned

at the Congress of Athens and at the meeting of Orientalists in Vienna.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10988. LAURENT, V. *Les manuscrits de l'histoire byzantine de Georges Pachymère.* [The manuscripts of George Pachymère's Byzantine History.] *Byzantion.* 5(1) 1929-30: 129-205.—A thorough study of the manuscripts of the Byzantine history of George Pachymère. Ten manuscripts are described and their relations established; the printed editions and manuscripts which are merely copies of the major manuscripts are considered. Laurent is preparing a definitive edition of Pachymère which is to be the first volume of the Brussels Corpus of Byzantine Texts.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10989. MOUCHMOV, N. A. *Un nouveau boulletirion byzantin.* [A new Byzantine "boulletirion."] *Byzantion.* 4 1927-28: 189-191.—Description with illustrative plates of a *boulletirion* discovered in 1926 and now in the Sofia Museum. No seals from this particular machine have ever been recorded but several seals of the owner Bryennios Vatatzes are known. The bulls made by this *boulletirion* have a Greek inscription on one side and a figure of the Virgin on the other.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10990. UNSIGNED. *Le "Corpus Bruxellense."* [The Brussels Corpus.] *Byzantion.* 5(1) 1929-30: 1-4.—Announcement by the management of *Byzantion* of the launching of the Brussels Corpus of Byzantine Texts, of which the first volume, Laurent's *Pachymère*, will shortly appear (1930), and listing some of the scholars who have agreed to prepare volumes for the series.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10991. VALDENBERG, VLADIMIR. *La philosophie byzantine au IV-V siècles.* [Byzantine philosophy in the 4th-5th centuries.] *Byzantion.* 4 1927-28: 237-268.—In Byzantium in the 4th and 5th centuries the chief divisions of philosophy were grouped about the Neo-Platonic and Aristotelian schools, and we may discern four schools divided as to whether they accepted the Aristotelian or Neo-Platonic, or whether they opposed either. Synesius and the Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite represent aspects of the adherents of Neo-Platonism; Nemesius represents the Aristotelian school; Eneas of Gaza was the opponent of both schools. The teachings of each of these is considered.—*J. L. La Monte.*

10992. VOGT, ALBERT. *Chronique d'histoire byzantine.* [A bibliography of recently written Byzantine history.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 60(5) Jan. 1, 1932: 217-237.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

## OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entry 11001)

10993. JANIN, R. *Les Turcs vardariotes.* [The Vardariote Turks.] *Échos d'Orient.* 33(160) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 437-449.—Eleventh century Byzantine sources mention colonies of Turks settled in Macedonia in the region of the Vardar river (whose name is of Turkish origin). Christianized and provided with their own bishopric of Doiran (now Polyané) during the following century, they long furnished a special palace guard for the Byzantine emperors and preserved their own language and customs at least as late as 1806, when Pouqueville visited some of their villages. The original colonists were probably brought by Emperor Theophilus (829-842) from eastern Asia Minor, where they had arrived as nomads accompanying Persian armies.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

10994. JANSKY, HERBERT. *Die Chronik des Ibn Tülpn als Geschichtsquelle über den Feldzug Sultan Selim's I. gegen die Mamelukken.* [The chronicle of Ibn Tülpn as historical source for the campaign of Sultan Selim I against the Mamelukes.] *Islam.* 18(1-2) 1929:

24-33.—Although the Arabic chronicle of Ibn Tülpn published by R. Hartmann (*Das Tübinger Fragment der Chronik des Ibn Tülpn*, Berlin, 1926) is primarily valuable only as a source for the history of Damascus and vicinity, it nevertheless contains information confirming other sources for the war between the Ottoman Sultan Selim I and the Mamelukes of Egypt. The latter, after their defeat at Marj Dâbiq, evidently expected to lose only the province of Aleppo, for they made no preparation against Selim's advance through Syria to Egypt. Additional sources for this campaign should be published, especially the Arabic history of Ibn Zunbul and the Turkish *Selimâne* of Shükri. The author himself plans to edit the last named.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

## SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 10769, 10795, 10883, 10889-10891, 10895-10896, 10898, 10900, 10902, 10904, 10909, 10912, 10915, 10923, 10930, 10933-10934, 10950, 10964-10965, 10968, 10985, 11024, 11058, 11121, 11123, 11232)

10995. BERECHET, STEFAN GR. *Deux lois byzantines en traduction roumaine.* [Two Byzantine laws in Rumanian translation.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny.* 1(3) 1930: 253-256.—The Rumanian translation of the *Basilica* and the *Syntagma* of Jocob de Janina.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

10996. BOSSOWSKI, FRANZ. *Der Begriff des Besitzes im russischen und ostpolnischen Privatrechte.* [The concept of possession in Russian and east Polish private law.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny.* 1(1) 1930: 338-349.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

10997. CZUBATYJ, NIKOLAUS. *Literatur der ukrainischen Rechtsgeschichte in den Jahren 1919-1929.* [The literature of Ukrainian legal history (1919-1929).] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny.* 1(2) 1930: 162-179; (3) 1930: 263-283; (4) 1930: 388-411.—This survey covers the studies in Ukrainian legal history including general manuals, studies in comparative law, Ukrainian customary law, and special problems of the three periods of Ukrainian legal history: (1) princely period (also called Ruska Prawda) 1340 to the middle of the 15th century in Galicia; (2) West Ruthenian law up to 1648; (3) the Cossack state up to 1784.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

10998. DAVID, P. *Recherches sur l'annalistic polonaise du XI<sup>e</sup> au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle.* [An investigation of the body of Polish annals from the 11th to the 16th centuries.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 60(5) Jan. 1, 1932: 5-58.—The first Polish annals were written in a book laid out in accordance with the paschal cycle. The table began at the year 725, and already contained entries pertaining to Fulda, Mainz, and Dijon when it was brought to Cracow in 1044 by the Benedictine mission of the abbot-bishop Aaron. It was soon amplified with notes on the origins of Christianity in Poland and on the life and family of Casimir the Restorer. Abridged copies of the original were made in 1122 and 1266. Entries were made in the original paschal table until 1253; thereafter, the book known as the *Brief annals* continued the entries until 1399. From the end of the 12th century, besides these primary sources, there were written compilations, which, though they preserved the annalistic form, contained much legendary material.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

10999. HRUBÝ, FRANTIŠEK. *Pohřební kázání o Jindřichu Matyáši hraběti z Thurnu.* [Burial sermons concerning Henry Matthias Count Thurn.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 38(1) Mar. 1932: 12-55.—Count Thurn commanded the Bohemian troops in the first period of the Thirty Years War, 1618-1621. He was born Dec. 24, 1567, at Innsbruck. He died at Reval in Estonia in 1641. He had been given an estate by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Count Thurn was an Austrian and not a Slavic Czech though he became a leader of the latter

in their revolt against Ferdinand II. His father, Francis, had purchased two estates in Moravia in 1574 for 150,000 florins. They yielded 12,000 florins annually. In 1586 Count Henry Matthias Thurn, though a Protestant, made a pilgrimage to Palestine. From 1592 to 1607 he fought in the imperial army against the Turks in Hungary. In 1611 he saved Styria for the later emperor Ferdinand by defeating archduke Leopold, bishop of Passau. After his defeat in the battle of the White Mountain, 1620, he served in turn the sovereigns of Transylvania, Denmark, and Sweden in their warfare against the emperor. He was a most militant Protestant.—*Livingstone Porter*.

11000. JELAČIĆ, ALEKSIJE. *Vladimir Mažuranić, 1845-1928. Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny.* 1(1) 1930: 30-39.—Mažuranić, formerly president of the Yugoslav Academy at Zagreb, died on Jan. 18, 1928. He was an historian of literature and editor of the works of his father and his uncle Demeter; also a literary critic and poet. He was active as historian and produced works on the Chorvates in Spain and in the Indies, but his principal work as an historic legal dictionary *Prinose za hrvatski pravno-povjesni riječnik* and *Dodatci*, a kind of encyclopedia with three supplements on history, ethnography, and folklore.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

11001. KEPOV, IV. P. *Búlgaria v nadvecherieta na padaneto si pod turtzite. [Bulgaria on the eve of the Turkish conquest.] Uchilishthen Pregled.* 30(6) 1931: 876-889.—The medieval Bulgarian kingdom was governed by the monarch without participation by the boyars (magnates) and the higher clergy. The boyars of the second kingdom were selfish or came under the influence of Byzantine diplomacy and gold. The land was owned by the boyars and the peasants became serfs. The authority of the kings depended entirely on the landowners. The serfs opposed the state and its organs. Anarchy reigned in the 14th century. The kingdom was divided into several warring states. The high clergy was divided into two hostile parties and several heresies came into existence. The Balkan Christian nations, Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia, were hostile to each other instead of uniting against the common enemy, the Turks. The Turkish conquest was the natural consequence of the domestic situation.—*V. Sharenko*.

11002. KORANYI, KAROL. *Joannes Cervus Tucholensis i jego dzieła. [Jean Cervus de Tuchola and his works.] Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny.* 1(1) 1930: 1-29.—Jean Cervus de Tuchola (Jan Jelonek Tucholczyk, 1500-1557) was a legal writer of great importance for the evolution of Polish municipal law. His works and above all the *Farrago actionum* (1531) influenced directly the municipal judges in their practices and indirectly other scholars who studied his work. The *Farrago actionum* achieved eight editions of which the first three have the character of a manual "pro utilitate notariorum" and are dependent on the *Sachsenspiegel*, the *Weichbild*, and the *Summa legum de Raymund Partheoneopeus*; the following editions, influenced strongly by Roman and canon law, have scientific character. Tucholczyk also published the *Epitome pontifici ac caesarei juris* (1534) where he deals of parents, marriage law, the dowry, gifts, and so on.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

11003. LUPPOV, P. N. *ЛУППОВ, П. Н. Северные удмурты в 16-17 веках. [Northern Udmurts in the 16-17th centuries.] Ученые записки Научно-Исследовательского Института Народов Советского Востока при Центральном Исполнительном Комитете С.С.Р. (Uchenye Zapiski Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Narodov Sovetskogo Vostoka pri Tzentral'nom Ispolnitel'nom Komiteze SSSR.)* (2) 1931: 112-144.—At the beginning of Russian colonization, the Udmurts (Votfaks) were settled on the middle current of Viatka. Toward the end of the 16th century, retreating before

the Russian population, they occupied the territory of the Chepsy river up to its source. Some passed further south. Together with them on the same territory are found Tartars, Bessermâne, and Russians. During the 17th century the government gave the Udmurt lands to the monasteries, and this drew Russian and Tartar colonizers. Toward the end of the 17th century the map of the Udmurt settlements has the same appearance as at present.—*G. Vasilevich*.

11004. MIKUCKI, SILVIO. *W sprawie genezy orla polskiego. [The origin of the Polish eagle.] Wiedomości Numizmat.-Archeol.* 12 1928-1929: 114-129.—German students of heraldry derive the Polish eagle from German sources. The Poles dispute this. Pollaczekówna places the origin of the Polish eagle into very ancient times, indicating that already in the 13th century the eagle of Cracow had become the symbol of the entire state. Chodynitzki propounds a Silesian theory. The author of this article criticizes both theories while leaning to that of Pollaczekówna. The Polish eagle is the crowned eagle of Cracow which became a symbol for the kingdom. The coat of arms of the dynasty became attached to that of the country and thus the crowned eagle originated.—*Adam Lutman*.

11005. MUK, JAN. *Vilém Slavata o majestátu a mírovém jednání roku 1646. [William Slavata concerning the Majestas and the peace negotiations of the year 1646.] Sborník Hist. Kroužku.* 30(1-2) 1929: 61-66; 31(2-3) 1931: 136-141.—Count William Slavata was a leader of the Czech Catholics during the Thirty Years War and was also one of the principal advisors of Ferdinand III. In 1646 he wrote a long report to the emperor. The following are the principal points: The war started in Bohemia because Ferdinand II would not confirm the *Majestas* of Rudolph II, which placed the Protestants on an equal footing with the Catholics; Emperor Matthias did not know who would succeed him; Slavata was told in Linz by a Jesuit from Münster that the negotiators of peace were planning to turn the archbishopric of Bremen into a duchy for Oxenstierna; the Spanish ambassador at Vienna advises yielding to the French demands first since they want only land, and with French support to withstand the religious demands of the Swedes; the Spanish ambassador also stated that the Protestants of Germany desire only a Habsburg as emperor, while the French would like to have the king of France become emperor; there is considerable difference of opinion between Catholic theologians as to the permissibility of negotiating with the Protestants opposed particularly by the Jesuits; Slavata has just received a letter from Münster stating that the illness of the imperial plenipotentiary at the peace congress, the aged Count Tratmannsdorff, was slowing up the negotiations. Should he die, negotiations would have to start all over again; Slavata considers the recent defeats of the imperial armies as divine punishment for the readiness to yield to Protestant demands.—*Livingstone Porter*.

11006. NAMYSŁOWSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. *O identyczności niektórych norm w średniowiecznym prawie polskim i południowo-słowiańskim. [The identity of some norms in medieval Polish and Yugoslav law.] Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny.* 1(2) 1930: 109-124.—Legal norms, whose purpose is the securing of justice, are found in the oldest legal sources, also among the Slavs. These norms determine the basis of legal decisions and endeavor to exclude partisanship. The first indication of these norms is found in the statutes of the island Corzula from the year 1214 and in other statutes of the Dalmatian cities and islands. It is characteristic for these statutes that they alone are the source for legal decisions.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

11007. NAMYSŁOWSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. *Prawo małżeńskie w pomnikach prawa średniowiecznej Serbji.*

[Marriage law in medieval Serbia.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny*. 1(1) 1930: 40-43.—Marriage law in Serbia was regulated almost entirely by canon law. In the 13th century St. Sava began a great movement to enforce Christianity in Serbia and above all to christianize marriage. In connection with this movement one finds, in a privilege conferred on the monastery of Zycz in 1220, the first civil rules of marriage, namely the conditions of dissolutions and penal sanction. Later, the law of Stephen Dushan (*Zakonnik cara Dušana*) in 1349 ordered the annullment of any marriage which had not taken place in a church.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

11008. ODŁOŽLÍK, OTAKAR. Daniel Vetter a jeho cesta na Island. [Daniel Vetter and his journey to Iceland.] *Časopis Matice Moravské*. 55(1-2) 1931: 75-94.—Daniel Vetter (1592-1669), born in Hranice in Moravia, became a student at the secondary school at Bremen in 1611. With a Czech companion, John Salmon, he visited Iceland in 1613. Both were members of the *Unitas Fratrum* and the object of the journey was to see whether the island would be a suitable place for emigration. The account of the journey was published in book form in 1638 in both Polish and Czech; in 1640 there was a German edition. A second Czech edition appeared in 1673. In 1620 Daniel Vetter became tutor of Frederick Henry, the son of King Frederick of Bohemia. Most of his life was spent in exile in Holland and in Poland. He was a friend and associate of John Amos Comenius.—*Livingstone Porter*.

11009. PEKÁŘ, JOSEF. O periodisaci českých dějin. [Concerning the periodisation of Bohemian history.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 38(1) Mar. 1932: 1-11.—The most important and decisive periods in the history of Bohemia were the Gothic, 13th to 15th centuries, and the romantic in the 19th century. The Gothic period established the constitutional and social conditions which lasted until the 18th century, while the romantic period imbued the Bohemians with a feeling of racial and national consciousness. Romanticism in Bohemia became a weapon, whereas among the larger nations it remained an attitude. In the history of Bohemia the ancient or Romanic period lasts until the year 1200. The medieval or Gothic period was from the 13th until the second half of the 18th century. From about 1877 the period of romanticism began to give way to a period of realism.—*Livingstone Porter*.

11010. VERNADSKIJ, G. Relations byzantino-russes au XIIe siècle. [Byzantine-Russian relations in the 12th century.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 269-276.—In Byzantine opinion the Russian princes were agents of the Byzantine imperial power; but the Russians themselves were little disposed to recognize this status. In the alliances of the period the formula was generally Byzantium, Galicia, and Souzdal allied against Hungary and Kiev, but this was upset when Hungary concluded an alliance with Galicia. Byzantium formed a

counter alliance with Kiev and Wolhynia, in which the Russian princes became the vassals of Emperor Manuel.—*J. L. La Monte*.

11011. WACHOWSKI, KAZIMIERZ. Norwegowie na Pomorzu za czasów Mieszka I. [Norwegians in Pomerania in the time of Mieszko I.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 45(1) 1931: 181-210.—*Frank Nowak*.

11012. WASSAN-GIREJ-DZBAGI. Kaukaz. [The Caucasus.] *Sprawy Obce*. (7) Jul. 1931: 556-570.—Since ancient times the Caucasus has been on the highway of the great Asiatic migrations and for this reason has changed its ethnographic character several times from the 6th to the 14th centuries. Later it became a buffer state against Russian expansion to the Mediterranean via Asia Minor. The author discusses the history of Russian expansion in the Caucasus from the earliest settlement of the Ukrainian Cossacks to the present Soviet domination. There are currents in the Caucasus distinctly hostile to the Soviets.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

11013. WEBER, LEO. Svantevit und sein Heiligtum. [Svantevit and his sanctuary.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 29(1-2) 1931: 70-78.—Saxo Grammaticus, a Danish historian of the 12th century, describes the temple and worship of the Slavic god Svantevit on the Baltic island of Rügen, and recent excavations assure the reliability of his account. There are a number of resemblances to things Greek, which the Slavs may have learned from the Greeks of the Black Sea coast. Thus (1) the temple is rectangular, with (2) a roughly carved, painted frieze adorning the exterior, and enclosing (3) a rectangular inner shrine, surrounded by curtains, like the Telesterion at Eleusis; (4) the priest, like the Greek Neocrous, had the task of sweeping the temple; (5) the purple color, prominent in the cult, indicates expiatory and purificatory rites; and (6) the drinking horn in the hand of the god may, perhaps, be a borrowing of the cornucopia.—*William M. Green*.

11014. WOJCIECHOWSKI, ZYGMUNT. Początki immunitetu w Polsce. [The beginnings of immunity in Poland.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny*. 1(4) 1930: 349-366.—The period of immunity in Poland created new possibilities for noble territorial possessions. For this reason it is important in the origin of the nobility as well as for military service.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

11015. ZUPANIĆ, NIKO. Les Serbes à Srbciste (Macédoine) au VIIe siècle. [The Serbs at Srbciste in the 7th century.] *Byzantion*. 4 1927-28: 277-280.—Constantine Porphyrogenitus tells how the Emperor Heraclius settled certain Serbs at Srbciste in Macedonia. Jagic in his studies on the Slavs denies the possibility of this, but Zupanić reaffirms it. These Serbs came from the Elbe country and were used by Heraclius against the Avars. They did not remain long but went back north, stopping in Dalmatia. They were few in number but they were there, different people from the Slovenes who later settled the district.—*J. L. La Monte*.

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

### EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 10770, 10772)

11016. FAULHABER, ROLAND. Der Reichseinheitsgedanke in der Literatur der Karolingerzeit bis zum Vertrag von Verdun. [The idea of imperial unity in the literature of the Carolingian period up to the treaty of Verdun.] *Hist. Studien*. (204) 1931: pp. 110.

11017. MACNEIL, EOIN. Early Irish laws and institutions. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(4) Jun. 1930: 849-865; 8(1) Sep. 1930: 81-108, 271-284.—A semi-popular survey, with the chief stress upon social institutions.—*T. P. Oakley*.

11018. MATTHES, WALTER. Die nördlichen Elb-

germanen in spätrömischer Zeit. [The Germans of the northern Elbe in late Roman times.] *Mannus-Bibliothek*. (48) 1931: pp. 114.—(138 illustrations on 27 tables, 1 chart and 9 maps.)

11019. MUNKÁCSI, BERNÁT. A magyar lovásélet ősisége. [Antiquity of Hungarian equestrian life.] *Ethnographia—Népélet*. 42(1) 1931: 12-20.—A comparison of Finno-Ugrian with Hungarian words describing the horse and its equipment shows that the Hungarians had learned the use of the horse, both for war chariots and for riding purposes, before they separated from the Voguls and Ostiaks. Eastern travellers, such as Ibn Rusta and Gardezi, spoke even in the 9th century of the great number of horses possessed by the

Magyars. The objection that the ancestral Hungarians were a hunting and fishing people is answered by supposing that different castes existed, one of which may have been composed of equestrians, and others of hunters and fishermen. Similarity in the names of the horse and its equipment in Finno-Ugrian and the Iranian languages leads the author to believe that the use of the horse was common in the early centuries of the Christian era among many peoples living in close proximity, including both Finno-Ugrian and Aryan tribes.—E. D. Beynon.

11020. TARANOWSKY, THÉODORE. *Fustel de Coulanges et Auguste Comte. Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny.* 1 (4) 1930: 331–337.—A comparison of the speculative thought of Comte and the historic researches of Coulanges shows a close connection between the two. One may formulate these ideas as follows: there exists a continuity between the ancient world and the middle ages. There was no Germanic conquest and Germanic liberty is a fiction; not race, but the totality of the historic heritage produced feudalism.—M. Tyrowicz.

## FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 10936, 11011)

11021. BERTONI, GIULIO. *Intorno alla poesia italiana delle origini. [Concerning early Italian poetry.]* *Arch. Romanicum.* 15 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1931: 325–334.—The following conclusions are drawn: (1) The origin of courtly romance poetry is learned. (2) Guittione did not initiate the "stil nuovo," but is outside this movement. (3) The "stil nuovo" requires further study. It is explained historically by the new cultural conditions of the "duecento."—W. R. Quynn.

11022. FALKENHAUSEN, F. von. *Eine Ur-Commedia? [An original draft of the Commedia?]* *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 22 (2) 1932: 237–261.—In spite of the many disputes regarding Dante's *Divine Comedy*, almost all critics agree that it was written without interruption during the last decade of the author's life. A new opinion is presented by A. Bassermann in the *12. Jahrbuch der Deutschen Dante-Gesellschaft*, who deduces from incoherencies and contradictions in the text that the first cantos were written before the conception of the final plan of the *Comedy*. Bassermann's arguments are refuted in this article.—O. C. Burkhard.

11023. LEVI-PROVENÇAL, E. *Alphonse VI et la prise de Tolède (1085). [Alphonso VI and the fall of Toledo (1085).]* *Hesperis.* 12 (1) Apr. 1931: 33–49.—The fall of Toledo occurred in May, 1085, and marked the first step in the reconquest of Spain. Ibn Bassam (11th century), the author of *Dahira*, throws some light upon the situation preceding the conquest. The brilliant reigns of 'Abd ar-Rahmān III and Nāṣir and his son Al-Hakam al Mustansir were followed by a period of decadence and division of Spain into numerous small kingdoms (later 10th and early 11th centuries). At the same time there was a movement towards union among the Christians under Sancho the Great and Ferdinand I, his son. In 1046 Al-Ma'mūn of Toledo formed an alliance with Ferdinand I, the Christian king of León and Castille. Toledo had an heterogeneous population of Moors, Christians, and Jews. On the death of Ferdinand, Christian Spain was divided between his sons. Alphonso VI was captured and taken to Toledo as a prisoner. During his imprisonment, he accumulated much information which later facilitated its conquest. Al-Na'mūn was succeeded by his grandson Yaḥyā Al-Kādir, who was a king in name only. The assassination of his chief counselor in 1075 caused much contention within the state, and in 1079 or 1080 the kingship was offered to and accepted by Al-Mutawakkil. Al-Kādir called upon his Christian ally, Alphonso VI, for assistance. The siege of Toledo began in 1084 and was concluded May 6, 1085.—Lois Olson.

11024. MALOWIST, MARJAN. *Le développement des rapports économiques entre la Flandre, la Pologne et les pays limitrophes du XIII<sup>e</sup> au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle. [The development of economic relations between Flanders, Poland and neighboring countries from the 13th to the 14th century.]* *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 10 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1931: 1013–1065.—Poland and the neighboring regions played an important part in the commercial system of the Hanse. Besides furnishing a large market for the products of Flanders and the West, they were a vast storehouse of agricultural and forest products, a lack of which was being felt in Flanders and England about the 14th century. Great commercial routes traversed the region between the Baltic and North Seas and southern Europe and the Levant as is indicated on the accompanying map.—P. S. Fritz.

11025. MÉIJERS, E. M. *Het landrecht van Grimberghen van 1275. [The local law of Grimberghen of 1275.]* *Tijdschr. v. Rechtsgesch.* 11 (3) 1932: 219–235.

11026. MONTEVERDI, ANGELO. *Neolatine. [Romance studies.]* *Cultura.* 10 (10) Oct. 1931: 761–774.—The term "neo-latin" is preferable to "romance," because of the close connection of Latin literature with that in the romance tongues. Modern romance literatures lack unity, and therefore it is a mistake to group them together as is done in German universities. Medieval texts should be studied as works of art, not as exercises in philology.—W. R. Quynn.

11027. NICHOLL, WILLIAM E. *The medieval university and the American college.* *School & Soc.* 35 (894) Feb. 13, 1932: 205–209.—The medieval university, particularly in Italy and southern Europe, was primarily an association of more or less mature scholars. Generally it was a professional school, with the students as members of the corporation and controlling a good deal of the university government. In the north, liberal arts colleges catered to younger students, and the Oxford-Paris tradition of university government from above (by trustees, for instance) was carried over to America. Because of the American needs, the American college assumed much of the secondary school function. In the present stocktaking of higher education, changes should be on a sound scientific basis, both according to the needs of this changing world and more permanent educational ideals. The good college lies in the students, teachers, trustees, alumni.—P. Lieff.

11028. PAUPHILET, ALBERT. *Le moyen âge et le romantisme. [The middle ages and romanticism.]* *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* 4 (2–3) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 145–161.—The middle ages represent the "romantic" age of French literature. Prior to the 19th century its romance was little appreciated. In art, David, Gros, and Géricault; in literature, Vigny and pre-eminently Victor Hugo represent its real discoverers. For architecture Viollet le Duc revived its forms. Much material still awaits the redactor.—J. F. L. Raschen.

11029. RUGGIERI, JOLE. *Un nuovo manoscritto dell' "Histoire ancienne jusqu'à César."* [A new manuscript of the "Histoire ancienne jusqu'à César."] *Arch. Romanicum.* 15 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1931: 444–448.—This mss is to be found in the Olshki library in Florence. It is not very different from those analyzed by P. Meyer. The scribe was Italian of the middle 14th century.—W. R. Quynn.

11030. SIEBERT, FERDINAND. *Der Mensch um Dreizehnhundert im Spiegel deutscher Quellen. Studien über Geistesaltung und Geistesentwicklung. [Man in the 13th century according to German sources. Studies on intellectual attitudes and development.]* *Hist. Studien.* (206) 1931: pp. 219.

11031. SMITH, WILLIAM. *Bidrag till frågan om tullförhållandena under 1300- och 1400-talen. [A contribution to the question of tariff conditions during the 14th and 15th centuries.]* *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm).*

51(3-4) 1931: 418-443.—Tariff in the ordinary sense seems to have been collected in Sweden as early as 1348, and perhaps earlier.—A. B. Benson.

11032. SUHTSCHECK, FRIEDRICH von. Wolframs v. Eschenbach Pársiwalnámä-Uebersetzung. [Wolfram von Eschenbach's translation of the Parsivalnama.] *Fortschr. u. Fortschr.* 7 (10) Apr. 1, 1931: 139-140.—The Arthurian legend is not of Celtic but of Persian origin, brought to Europe by the Crusaders. Wolfram's *Parsival*, like the poem of Chrétien de Troyes, is based on a French translation from the Persian, made by an Armenian Kyot, between 1147 and 1163. Its Manichaean author, later than 1090, modernized 6th century legends. The central figure is Parsival, "pure flower, Persian flower." The Grail ("pearl, precious stone") is the Manichaean symbol for sympathy. The superman Arthur (Arta Chusrú, "pure king") shows contamination with Chosroes I (531-578 A.D.).—William M. Green.

11033. UNSIGNED. Castles—the drawbridge. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles.* 2 (4) Mar. 1932: 152-154.

11034. USHER, A. P. Deposit banking in Barcelona, 1300-1700. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (1) Nov. 1931: 121-155.—The earliest banking in Catalonia was private banking, which grew out of the work of money-changers. The dates 1299 and 1301 mark the beginning of regulation of Catalonian money-changers, who had by then become bankers. Banking in the modern sense came with credit-purchasing power, which was well established by the end of the 13th century. The first and the most outstanding public bank in Spain was the Bank of Deposit, established in Barcelona in 1401. Its main function was to serve as fiscal agent for the city of Barcelona to which it made loans. It was primarily a bank of deposits. It held accounts for private individuals and made transfers of credit for its clients, but was not supposed to loan to private individuals. Not till 1609 did it permit transfer by checks by private persons and then only through the Bank of the City. It dealt in bills of exchange and served as a depository for valuables. Private banks continued to be important after the establishment of the Bank of Deposit. There was much interbank relationship, the Bank of Deposit serving somewhat like a central bank. The true mercantile bill of exchange appeared in the early 14th century. In 1609 was created the Bank of the City of Barcelona, whose function was to be somewhat like that of the private banks.—Henrietta M. Larson.

11035. WIGMORE, JOHN H. St. Ives, patron saint of lawyers. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (3) Mar. 1932: 157-160.—A brief discussion from the legal standpoint of the career and service of Ervoan Heloury Kermartin, of Tréguier in Brittany, afterwards hailed as Saint Ives (or Yves), patron saint of the legal profession.—F. R. Aumann.

11036. WRETTS-SMITH, MILDRED. Organization of farming at Croyland Abbey. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (1) Nov. 1931: 169-192.—Croyland Abbey in Lincolnshire had many manors. The Croyland Abbey Account Rolls show, manor by manor, for the years 1257 to 1321, what and how much was raised on the various manors, the standards of measurement used, who did the work, how and where the products of the manors were disposed of, and so on. There was much exchange of grain and cattle between the manors. The first duty of the manors was to feed the Abbey community. The surplus livestock was sold at the nearby market-places and wool almost wholly to traveling merchants. The profits went into the Abbey treasury.—Henrietta M. Larson.

## LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 10640, 10951, 10978, 10983, 10999, 11005, 11034, 11065, 11076, 11082, 11170, 11186, 11232, 11256)

11037. BACCELLI, ALFREDO. Il Machiavelli senza panni curiali. [The man Machiavelli.] *Nuova Antologia.* 67 (1439) Mar. 1, 1932: 48-57.—Machiavelli's real character and his relations to everyday things according to his published letters.—W. R. Quynn.

11038. BÉDIER, A. JOSEPH. Les fêtes du quatrième centenaire du Collège de France. [The celebration of the fourth centenary of the Collège de France.] *Rev. Universitaire (Paris).* 41 (3) Mar. 1932: 206-218.

11039. BOUARD, MICHEL de. Sixte-Quint, Henri IV et la Ligue: la légation du cardinal Caetani en France, 1589-1590. [Sixtus V, Henry IV and the League: the mission of the cardinal-legate Caetani to France.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 60 (5) Jan. 1, 1932: 59-140.—Enrico Caetani was closely connected in sympathies with Spain and the League; his attitude at Paris was most uncompromising, at the very time when the pope was eager to secure the conversion of Henry IV. Had Caetani followed the pope's instructions, Henry's conversion need not have been delayed until 1594. The death of Sixtus put an end to a mission which had already outlived its usefulness. The sources for this study were taken from the Vatican Library, the library of the University of Bologna, and the archives of the Caetani; some hitherto unpublished documents are also printed.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

11040. BREITLING, R. Die Revolution in der Grafschaft Eberstein in Jahre 1587. [The revolution in the county of Eberstein in 1587.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 44 (1) 1930: 101-112.—G. Mecenseffy.

11041. BRUGMANS, H. Correspondentie van Robert Dudley, Graaf van Leicester en andere documenten betreffende zijn gouvernement-generaal in de Nederlanden (1585-1588). [Correspondence of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, and other documents concerning his governor-generalship of The Netherlands (1585-1588).] *Werken v. h. Hist. Genoot.* Ser. 3 (56) 1931: 1-363; (57) 1931: 1-472; (58) 1931: 1-438.—This study throws light upon the governorship of Leicester, the last governor-general of the Netherlands. From the letters, one can make out what authority the general-governor exercised, how far his power reached over the stadholders and the states of the provinces, the states-general and the state council. Besides, the documents give abundant matter about the political events in those times, about important military events and peace negotiations, about commerce and navigation, and about private matters. The study is based on English and Netherlands archives.—J. C. H. de Pater.

11042. DIEMINGER, KATHARINA. Die deutschen Innungen und Handwerkskammern und die entsprechenden Einrichtungen in Österreich. [The German artisan guilds and councils and the corresponding institutions in Austria.] *Wirtschaftsstudien.* 116 1931: pp. 209.

11043. FRANZ, G. Neue Akten zur Geschichte des Bauernaufstandes um Worms im Jahre 1431-32. [New documents concerning the peasants' revolt near Worms, 1431-32.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 44 (1) 1930: 47-54.—Publication of 10 documents referring to the peasants' revolt; they are a supplement to F. v. Bezold's essay on the same subject in *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*, 27 (1875).—G. Mecenseffy.

11044. GEORGE, ROBERT H. A mercantilist episode. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (2) Feb. 1931: 264-271.—In the closing years of the Restoration period occurred a sharp clash between the Company of White Paper Makers, newly established in England with the

assistance of Huguenot refugees, and the French ambassador to England. The ambassador tried to destroy the new English industry which would compete with French paper-making. In spite of his efforts, the making of fine paper continued in England.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

**11045. GOUGH, J. W.** *The Agreements of the People, 1647–49.* *History.* 15 (60) Jan. 1931: 334–341.—Although the more widely read books on the period of the English Revolution mention only two Agreements of the People, actually six different documents were issued under that name. Their origins and import are here briefly described.—*H. D. Jordan.*

**11046. HEDDON, V.** *The last of the witch-finders.* *Natl. Rev.* 96 (557) Jan. 1931: 83–92.—Witch-baiting increased with Puritan fanaticism during the 17th century. In 1645 Matthew Hopkins was appointed by parliament “witch-finder general.” He got 20 shillings for each conviction and travelled widely seeking those reputedly in league with the devil. Various tests were tried before judgment was pronounced, such as trial by water, trial of the stool, “walking,” and “watching.” Almost invariably Hopkins found the accused guilty. He became so successful that many people, fearing for their own skins, became aroused and accused Hopkins of being a witch himself. He was seized, forced to undergo the many trials, adjudged guilty and dismissed. He died in 1647 from hereditary consumption. Previous to his demise he published a defense of his methods called *Discovery of witches*.—*Julian Aronson.*

**11047. HEIMPEL, HERMANN.** *Aus der Kanzlei Kaiser Sigismunds.* [From the chancellery of Emperor Sigismund.] *Arch. f. Urkundenforsch.* 12 (1) 1931: 111–180.—The hitherto published documents of Sigismund include few of those which he issued as king of Hungary. The one-sided picture of his activities resulting from this lack can be partially completed by study of MS 701 of the Palatina in Rome, which contains, besides documents of the Palatinate, a great part of the political correspondence of Sigismund in the ambitious and successful period of his reign from 1410 to 1414. Some letters and documents of the collection belong to the time of the council of Constance. A number of the documents included in the manuscript have already been published in the collections of Würdwein and Finke; in this article the rest are either reproduced *in extenso* or summarized. The MS is a collection of the documents and letters prepared by a notary, presumably of Italian origin, who served successively at the courts of Sigismund and of the Count Palatine.—*C. L. Lundin.*

**11048. JACKSON, CHARLES.** *The Lollards' tower.* *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles.* 2 (4) Mar. 1932: 154–159.

**11049. MALO, HENRI.** *La géographie et les voyages au Musée Condé.* [Books on geography and the voyages in the Condé Museum.] *Terre Air Mer* (formerly *Géographie*). 56 (2) Oct. 1931: 117–140.—The Condé Museum, founded by the duc d'Aumale, possesses an unusually rare and valuable collection of medieval books, MSS, and maps, including a number of first editions such as the *Geography of Ptolemy* (1533), *La Cosmographie* (1475), and similar classics, and a complete collection of books dealing with early voyages of discovery. The most important of these are the Theodore de Bry collection of 13 volumes dealing with voyages to the East and West Indies, printed at Frankfurt between 1590 and 1634. There is also a complete edition of *Hakluyt's voyages*, printed in 1599–1600, and a wide variety of rare books dealing with land travel in the 15th and 16th centuries. These include a first edition of the letter of Columbus describing his discoveries, printed in 1493, and a very beautiful volume of *Quattuor America Vesputii navigationes* in which the name “America” is first used. In all there are some 193 books

and 30 MSS relating to geography as well as many rare 15th and 16th century maps.—*John B. Appleton.*

**11050. MILLS, J. V.** (introd. & tr.). *Eredia's description of Malacca, Meridional India and Cathay.* *J. Royal Asiatic Soc., Malayan Branch.* 8 (1) Sep. 1930: pp. 228.—The introductory note gives a brief account of the life of Eredia and his writings, which reveal his knowledge, if not discovery, of Australia in 1601, five years before the Dutch ship, *Het Duyfken*, first went there. Eredia's contemplated voyage to this land never materialized. The treatise is prefaced by a dedication to the “Sovereign” (Philip III) dated Nov. 24, 1613. Part one, concerning Malacca and its district, comprises 26 chapters dealing with the town, the district, antiquities, flora, fauna, foodstuffs, wines, armed forces, commerce, inhabitants, climate, medicines, resources, Christianity, and the Malaio Kings. Eredia was a keen observer and a careful recorder; also an erudite student as shown by his references to Pliny, Aristotle, Herodotus, Marco Polo, and many others. Part two, concerning Meridional India, and part three, concerning Cathay, are somewhat shorter, but cover a similar range of subjects. Only a portion of part three is translated in full. Mill's notes on the treatise are detailed. There are three appendices. The first lists and describes some 56 maps of Eredia's and five are reproduced, all of which relate to the text. Appendix II deals with Eredia's other writings. Appendix III contains translations from Janssen's *Malaca, L'Inde Méridionale et Le Cathay*, Ruelen's preface to this work, and a note by Janssen on the MS at Brussels.—*Constance Tyler.*

**11051. MONGRÉDIEN, GEORGES.** *Un bouffon de cour, académicien et agent diplomatique de Richelieu: Guillaume Bautru, 1588–1665.* [Court buffoon, member of the French Academy, and diplomatic agent of Richelieu: Guillaume Bautru, 1588–1665.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59 (2) Apr. 1, 1931: 257–326; (4) Oct. 1, 1931: 297–340.—Bautru was ambassador to England in 1626; to Spain in 1627–1628, and again in 1632–1633; in Flanders from 1629 to 1630; and to the court of Savoy in 1638. He also held the office of introducer of foreign ambassadors to the court of France. He was a friend of Richelieu and a member of the Academy, a position to which his wit and satirical poetry entitled him. After Richelieu's death, he was a supporter of Mazarin, and enjoyed the Cardinal's favor to the end. This biography has been written from the manuscript sources.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

**11052. NICHOLAS, FRIEDA.** *The assize of bread in London during the sixteenth century.* *Econ. Hist.* 2 (7) Jan. 1932: 323–347.—For at least six centuries before 1815 the price of bread in London was fixed by law. The general method was to keep the price of the loaf fixed and to vary the weight according to the price of the quarter of wheat. The article considers the various modes of computing the weight of the loaves for the different kinds of bread with varying prices of wheat, and especially the peculiar situation that arose in the second half of the 16th century due to the possibility of reckoning the weight in two different ways according to the wording of the law, one of which bore heavily on the bakers. The modifications of the assize down to 1815, when it was at last abolished, are all considered. The principle throughout was that of the “just price”; the weight was fixed on the basis of the cost of the materials plus a certain amount allotted to the baker for his labors. (Statistical tables of the weight of loaves and prices.)—*Adolph Stone.*

**11053. PANELLA, ANTONIO.** *Review of histories of Florence by Capponi and Davidsohn.* *Pegaso.* 2 (9) Sep. 1930: 363–368.—Capponi's history still holds the field; it is the only one to embrace the entire subject. Its prevailing idea is a defense of the Guelphs. Davidsohn has an opposite view, but it can scarcely be said

that he is a Ghibelline; he is rather a German Protestant.—*Henry Furst.*

11054. PESCETTI, LUIGI. Due carmi latini inediti di Tommaso Fedra Inghirami (1470-1516). [Two unpublished Latin songs of Tommaso Fedra Inghirami (1470-1516).] *Gior. Storico d. Lett. Ital.* 99 (295-296) Mar. 1932: 74-83.

11055. ROBERTSON, H. M. Sir Bevis Bulmer: a large-scale speculator of Elizabethan and Jacobean times. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (1) Nov. 1931: 99-120.—Bevis Bulmer was an early outstanding business promoter in England. He was principally engaged in mining silver, lead, gold, and tin in Great Britain and Ireland. He also was interested in a number of other projects, as for instance his plans for preventing piracy and supplying beacons and seamarks to make navigation safe, and his supplying water for the west of London. Bulmer profited from the government wherever he could, through patents and aids. He made much money and spent it lavishly. Though he was an outstanding promoter, as a manager he was a failure.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

11056. SAPORI, AZMANDO. La registrazione dei libri di commercio in Toscana nell'anno 1605. [The registration of books of commerce in Tuscany in the year 1605.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 29 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 594-607.—The author starts with a general description of the rather bad economic conditions of Tuscany from the end of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th and of the various remedies adopted in order to limit and discipline the frequent failures of merchants. Thus he publishes a project presented to Grand Duke Ferdinand I in 1605 which imposed the obligation to mark and register in prepared registers the records of past commerce (as far as twenty years back); present and future, in order to prevent falsifications and substitutions; a project which the Grand Duke did not accept, and which has many analogies with the edict of Colbert in 1673, which has remained the basis of almost all modern legislation in matters of control by the state of commercial activity.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

11057. STRUBBE, EGIERD I. Die Stellung Damhouders in der Rechtswissenschaft. Wielant—de Damhouder. [The place of Damhouder in the history of law. Wielant—de Damhouder.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny.* 1 (3) 1930: 219-226.—The Flemish jurist, Joost de

Damhouder, exercised great influence on legal procedure in Europe from the 16th to the 19th century. His chief works, *Praxis rerum civilium* (1569), and *Praxis rerum criminalium* (1554), were spread in Germanic, Romanic, and also Slavic lands. Damhouder's fame really belongs to another jurist, namely Philip Wielant (1440-1520), whose writings on civil and criminal procedure in Flemish were translated into Latin by Damhouder and supplied with citations. Damhouder is merely a diligent research worker, not an independent and original thinker.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

11058. UNSIGNED. La conquête de Tunis par Charles-Quint (1535) d'après les documents espagnols. [The conquest of Tunis by Charles V (1535) from Spanish documents.] *Afrique Française Suppl., Renseign. Coloniaux.* (7) Jul. 1931: 403-413.—The 12 tapestries preserved in the Escorial illustrating the expedition of Charles V to Tunis, and the seven German engravings on the same subject in the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, constitute valuable documents for historians. The original sketches were made by Jean Vermeyen, a Flemish artist, who accompanied the emperor to Tunis. The article is a comparative study of the variations in the tapestries and engravings. (Illus.)—*Pierre Winkler.*

11059. WEHMER, CARL. Die Namen der "gotischen" Buchschriften. [The names of "Gothic" writing.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliot.* 49 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 11-34.—A history of the terminology of writing, especially of the word "Gothic," principally by means of a collection of sources.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke.*

11060. WÖLFEL, DOMINIK JOSEF. La curia romana y la corona de España en la defensa de los aborigenes canarios. [The Roman curia and the crown of Spain in the defense of the aborigines of the Canary Islands.] *Anthropos.* 25 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 1011-1083.—Wölfel presents facts about the early contacts of the Spaniards with the natives of the Canary Islands, based mainly on 22 manuscripts in the archives of Simancas. The text of 13 of these is given. Some are in Latin, others in the Spanish of the 15th century. The author deals particularly with the defense of the natives by the Catholic missionaries against the unscrupulous acts of the Spanish officials, and the support which the clergy received from the crown, whose policy was one of fairness and kindness toward the heathen in conquered lands.—*M. J. Andrade.*

## THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 10878, 10893, 10907, 10994, 11023, 11072, 11074-11075, 11110)

11061. ARISLĀN, SHAKĪB. 'Alāqat al-ta'rīkh bi-l-lahjāt al-'arabiyyah. [Arabic dialects in their historical significance.] *Al-Muqtaṣaf.* 80 (1) Jan. 1932: 38-44; (2) Feb. 1932: 139-145; (3) Mar. 1932: 323-327.—This is a paper read by the author at the International Congress of Orientalists held in Leyden, September, 1931. In it he tries to show that the Arabs in Spain and the Arabs in Syria use dialects which were quite similar in vocabulary and pronunciation showing a common original stock in Arabia. Certain tribes in Northern Africa show in their speech peculiarities similar to those noticed in the dialect of Najd, which would indicate that the Najdi tribes were the ones which colonized that part of Africa after the Moslem conquest.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

11062. CRESWELL, K. A. C. La mosquée Al Aqsa et la Néa de Justinien. [The mosque Al Aqsa and the Néa of the Justinian.] *Byzantium.* 4 1927-28: 301-311.—The site of the temple in Jerusalem stood abandoned after the destruction until the 6th century. While some have thought that Justinian's Néa was built on this site, it was built on the highest hill of the city, which is Sion not Moriah. The first building erected on the site of the

temple was the mosque Al Aqsa built by Abd el Malik at the end of the 7th century. But tradition has long assigned this mosque to Omar, and Omar did build some sort of mosque on this site before the present mosque was erected.—*J. L. La Monte.*

11063. FĀRĪS, YŪSUF. Qābiliyat al-'arab li-l-falsafah. [The aptitude of the Arabs for philosophic science.] *Al-Machriq.* 30 (1) Jan. 1932: 42-48.—The early Arabs had great aptitude for philosophy in the etymological sense of the term. They loved wisdom and were noted for the number of their sages, as the books of the Old Testament testify. They also excelled in philosophy in its practical sense. Their poets and wise men emphasize the value of learning, truth, virtue, and friendship and constantly warn against ignorance, falsehood, vice, and hostility. But philosophy in the sense of a scientific system which tries to trace events back to their original sources and to explain their first cause was alien to their thinking. What we call Arab philosophy was in the last analysis Greek. Behind Avicenna, Averroës, and al-Fārābī were Plato, Aristotle, and Galen. The Arabian had good imagination and strong emotions due to his desert environment. But that same environment was not congenial for the development of the well-balanced, keen intellect which is a prerequisite of philosophic aptitude.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

**11064. HITTI, PHILIP K.** Tahaddur al-sūriyin wa-l-lubnāniyin. [The racial descent of the Syrians and Lebanese.] *Al-Ma'ārif*. 15 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 34-47.—The people of Lebanon and Syria including Palestine are popularly known as Arabs. They are Arabs culturally and linguistically but not racially. The majority of them, especially those of the interior and the highlands, represent the native Semitic, more particularly the Aramaean-Canaanite, stock, which prevailed in the land prior to the Islamic conquest of the 7th century. This is especially true of the Christians among them. Even the Moslems are not entirely of Arabian origin as many of the native Christians adopted Islam as a result of that conquest. Of the ancient non-Semitic peoples the Hittites in the north entered into the racial composition. The Greeks built a few colonies, such as Antioch, but the Romans came only as government officials and are therefore negligible. A few families in northern Lebanon and in Bethlehem trace their descent to Frankish crusading origin. Some of the Shiites are probably of Persian origin.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

**11065. JACOB, GEORG.** Wandersagen. [Migrating legends.] *Islam*. 18 (3-4) 1929: 200-206.—The origin of the well-known story of Frederick the Great and the miller can be traced to an old Arabian story, first known in the 13th century. The Persian king, Anūschirwān, wanted to build a magnificent coronation hall, but a small hut was in the way which belonged to an old woman. The king offered her money but she refused to sell, and finally the king ordered his hall built around the little hut. This story was first made known to the West by Christophorus Lehman. Another legend is that of Qoba's ride into the ocean which, in occidental interpretation, was widely circulated in the 19th century. The author, however, finds that in the 15th century Conrad Bitschin tells this story of the time the Hussites besieged Danzig. Oriental thought was often brought to the occident by oral tradition.—*Rosa Ernst*.

**11066. JAWĀD, MUŞTAFA.** Halq al-līyah li-l-iqāb w-al-tahqīr. [The shaving of the beard for humiliation and punishment.] *Al-Hilāl*. 40 (3) Jan. 1932: 438-440.—Moslem history from its very beginning shows cases in which a conquering general punished those whom he conquered by shaving their beards. In his biographical sketch of Sanjar Shāh, the governor of Jazirat ibn-'Umar who was killed in 1208, the famous historian ibn-al-Athir remarks that the number of beards the governor shaved off was countless. When in the middle of the 13th century Jengiz Khan sent messengers threatening Khwārizm Shāh, the ruler of Persia, the latter put the spokesman to death and ordered the beards of his companions shaved. In 1516 the Ottoman Sultan Salim shaved the beard of the messenger of the Egyptian Mamlūk. The sufis among Moslems never shave, and the so-called Sābiāns of Harrān consider even the trimming of the hair of the face with scissors a sacriligious act.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

**11067. LAMMENS, HENRI.** Limādha iftataha al-'arab sūriyah. [Why did the Arabs conquer Syria?] *Al-Machriq*. 30 (3) Mar. 1932: 178-185.—The conquest of Syria was not undertaken in accordance with a preconceived plan by the Prophet or the early Caliphs, although the Arabic sources assert that it was. Al-Hijaz, the birthplace of Islam, was a barren country. Syria to the Bedouins was a promised land of plenty. Islam established a kind of fraternity among its followers and the favorite pastime among the Bedouins, raids, was no more possible. The conquest of Syria came as a logical conclusion to the economic situation in which the Arabs found themselves after their adoption of Islam. On the other hand the Byzantines had neglected the defenses around the borders of Syria which encouraged the Bedouins to move in that direction.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

**11068. LAMMENS, HENRI.** Nafsiyat al-badu qabl al-islām. [The psychology of the Bedouins in pre-Islamic days.] *Al-Machriq*. 30 (2) Feb. 1932: 101-111.—In Arabia the Bedouins in pre-Islamic days formed, as they still form today, the majority of the population of the peninsula—about 83%. They constituted the bulk of the early Moslem community. At the rise of Islam the Arabs had a well-developed language rich in poetry and adapted for oratory, but had nothing else. The instinctive trait in the character of the Bedouin was, and still is, his individualism. This trait explains his virtues as well as his vices which include self-confidence, resoluteness, egotism, and covetousness. His hospitality was mainly due to his desire to hear his name praised by the poet of the tribe. His courage was not of the impersonal type represented by the modern soldier. Patience in the sense of endurance was one of the Bedouins' greatest virtues. In social relationships disorder, even anarchy, always prevailed.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

**11069. LAMMENS, HENRI.** Sūriyah fi zaman al-fath al-'arabi: shu'ubuha, lughātuha, adyānuha. [Syria at the time of the Arab conquest: its peoples, languages, and religions.] *Al-Machriq*. 30 (1) Jan. 1932: 10-15.—In the first Christian century Syria as a Roman province reached its height. It had a population of 7,000,000, including Palestine. Antioch, its capital, had about 300,000. But under the Byzantines the country declined in population and in prosperity. The Persian invasions and the heavy Byzantine taxation explain the decline. When the Arab armies poured into Syria the natives, then about 5,000,000, took no part in the defense. The people were mixed. The Nabataeans, Palmyrenes, and Ghassāniyāns, in the marginal regions, were of Arab origin; but most of them had become Syrianized. The inhabitants of the interior and the maritime plain were Jews, Phoenicians, Aramaeans, and the like. Greek was the language of literature; Latin, the language of government; and Aramaic, the language of the people. The Jacobites constituted the most numerous Christian sect especially in central and northern Syria. The Orthodox came next. The Nestorians were the least in number. There was no racial, linguistic, or religious unity.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

**11070. QURBĀN, TAWFĪQ.** Al-harīri. [Al-Harīri.] *Al-Kulliyāt*. 18 (2) Jan. 1932: 81-94.—Al-Harīri (1054-1122), the famous author of the *Maqāmāt* (assemblies), was an official in the government of al-Basrah. He was impressed by certain defects in the social and political order of his day and did not deem it expedient to criticize that order openly. He therefore resorted to a new method, the short story with fictitious characters. Each one of his Assemblies is in reality a critique of some phase of the civilization of his day. Most Arabic scholars and Arabists have failed to view his writings from that point of view. They have generally viewed them as an elegant piece of Arabic composition with rhetorical and grammatical, but no social, significance.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

**11071. SHUKRI, NIQŪLA.** Antākiyah wa-ātha-rūha al-fakhmah. [Antioch and its great monuments.] *Al-Muqātāf*. 80 (2) Feb. 1932: 185-188.—For six centuries after its foundation by a successor of Alexander the Great, Antioch was the leading city in the Near East and together with Rome and Constantinople one of the leading cities of the world. Its most important historical monument is the Roman bridge spanning the Orontes which has withstood the floods and storms throughout the centuries whereas some of the new bridges built by the French in recent years have been swept away. This bridge is one of the largest and oldest in Syria. Antioch's most important Arab monument is the gate called Bāb Muslim probably after Muslim ibn-'Abdullah who was in the Arab army of abu-'Ubaydah ibn-al-Jarrāḥ and who was killed near that spot at the time of the conquest. [Illus.]—*Philip K. Hitti*.

## INDIA

(See also Entries 5091, 5435, 7172, 7294-7295, 9122, 10775, 10872, 10887, 11266)

11072. BHANDARKAR, D. R. Slow progress of Islam power in ancient India. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst.* 10(1-2) Apr. 1929: 25-44; 11(2) Jan. 1930: 128-148.—Mohammedan penetration of India was hindered by the militant character of the multifarious tribes comprising India, who furthermore had imperial ambitions of their own. The Moslems took advantage of internal political upheavals and dynastic changes in India to make their invasions of depredation and destruction against the Indian powers; however, as a consequence of the continued brave repulses of the Rajputs, it was not until 1192 A.D. that they gained a firm footing in Indian territory. The author compares records of the Moslems and the various Indian tribes as a basis for his account.—*M. Abbott*.

11073. HALDER, R. R. Chitor and its sieges. *Indian Antiquary*. 59(743) Aug. 1930: 163-166; 60(748) Jan. 1931: 1-5.—An enumeration and description of the successive sieges over a period of 7 centuries, against Chitor, ancient fortress of Rājpūtānā.—*M. Abbott*.

11074. JUNKER, HEINRICH F. J. Die hephthalitischen Münzinschriften. [The hephthalite coin inscriptions.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 27 1930: 641-661.

11075. LELE, K. K. A fragmentary inscription of Mandu. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona*. 11 (1) Oct. 1929: 49-53.—This stone relic from the Mohammedan period in India was found on the ruined site of Mandu about 30 years ago, and only recently deciphered. The inscription, though defaced in places, is a highly poetical hymn to the God Visnu, written in the latter half of the 12th century by Bilhana, poet and prime minister to the king. The inscription is valuable for the glimpse it gives of the Hindu period previous to the ruin of Mandu.—*M. Abbott*.

11076. NATESAN, S. A geographical survey of early European trade and trade centers in Malabar. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6(3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 213-

218.—The outstanding characteristic of medieval trade was not the possession of raw materials, but the exclusive control over spices as a means of food preservation. Conflict of western traders centered about sites suitable for factories and forts along the Malabar coast. For example, Cochin was located south of the Cochin river, whose tributary system parallels the coast from Cranganore to Trivandrum. Cannanore and Quilan were located to the north and south, possibly to extend the sphere of Portuguese traders. Goa provided an easy route to the kingdom of Vijayanagar. Other ports were established by the Portuguese to protect trade centers. When the Dutch conquered the Malabar coast, they built no new ports, their predecessors having chosen all the vantage points. The English established but two ports—Anjengo and Telli-cherry—and gradually seized the Dutch ports. Mahe was the only good French port.—*L. Olson*.

11077. RAMACHANDRA CHETTYAR, C. M. The relation between Malabar and the Tamils. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6(3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 187-212.—Malabar, inhabited by Malayan speaking people, is separated from the rest of India by the Western Ghats. Originally both regions were inhabited by Tamils who during the early Christian period developed a high culture and considerable trade with the West. Trade flourished between Chera (west coast) and Rome until the 4th century A.D. Shortly thereafter Chera declined. From the 8th to the 13th centuries was a period of conflict between Chera and the Tamils of the east. Trade between the regions was destroyed, communications ceased, and a period of isolation began on the Malabar coast. The population is backward and conservative, and the language retains many archaic Tamil words. (Appendices give: (1) Chera dynasties; (2) specimens of poetry; (3) list of Roman coins discovered; (4) inscriptions showing inroads of the Cheras into the Tamil country, and Tamils into Chera; and (5) map of historic routes between Chera and the east.)—*L. Olson*.

11078. VENKATASUBBIAH, A. On the reconstruction of the Pañcatantra. *Z. f. Indologie u. Iranistik*. 8 (2) 1931: 228-240.—An examination of the various versions of the Pañcatantra, in an attempt to determine the originality of the stories belonging to it.—*M. Abbott*.

## FAR EAST

(See also Entries 10894, 10910, 10956, 11050)

11079. FUJI, NAOMIKI. Kamakura bakufu ni okeru shihai seishin no hensen. [The change in the administrative ideal of the Kamakura shogunate.] *Shirin*. 17(1) Jan. 1932: 63-90.—When Minamoto no Yoritomo became shogun in 1192, he and his clan made special efforts to assimilate the culture of the court and at the same time to retain their martial spirit. The close personal relationship of the master and servants had to be replaced by the more impersonal relationship of the ruler and ruled in order to stabilize the new government. The appointment of 13 advisers to the second shogun, Yoritomo, and the compilation of the feudal laws known as the *Goseihai shikimoku*, are steps toward rational government. The development of the individual consciousness, sense of justice, loyalty based on reason rather than on personal devotion, and the authority of law and government resulted. But with the decline of the Minamoto clan, the lack of a strong controlling hand brought into prominence many local lords; civil wars and the downfall of the Kamakura shogunate followed.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

11080. JOUVEAU-DUBREUIL, G. Note sur l'inscription Andhra de China. *Bull. School Orient. Studies (Univ. London)*. 6(2) 1931: 389-392.—*G. Bobrinskoy*.

11081. KIDA, SHUICHI. Heijo-kyo toshi-seikatsu-no ichi-kosatsu. [A note on the life of the citizens of Heijo-kyo.] *Sicho*. 1(4) Jan. 1932:—Heijo-kyo, or Nara-no-miyako, the first stationary metropolis of the Japanese empire for some 70 years from 710 A.D., built by Empress Genmyo in imitation of the capital of the Tang empire, was apparently settled mostly by people who were invited, or migrated, into the new capital from other parts of the country. In the new metropolis considerable progress was made in the division of labor, marked, e.g., by the presence of the classes of architects of Buddhist temples, artisans of Buddhist statues, and copyists of Buddhist sutras, who might all be regarded as free workers. These workers came to be individuality-conscious, independent to some extent of geographical or blood ties. Thus the city contained some elements of a modern city, though in a very rudimentary sense, in its structure, life, and the consciousness of its citizens.—*Kuroita*.

11082. SHIDEHARA, TAN. Kita Taiwan ni okeru Sei-Ran ryokoku no kakuchiku. [Competition between Spain and Holland in northern Formosa.] *Shirin*. 17(1) Jan. 1932: 91-112.—The Dutch landed in Formosa in 1624 and built a castle in Anpei as the basis of Japan

and China trade. The Spaniards landed and built castles in Kiirin in 1626 and in Tansui in 1628 to take the Japanese trade from the Dutch. But the Japanese exclusion policy, unprofitable trade with the Chinese, and an epidemic of malaria gradually drove the Spaniards to Manila. The Dutch took this opportunity and declared war in 1642 and occupied Kiirin. The writer corrects the errors made by William Campbell, J. W. Davidson, and Robinson and Blair, in their histories of Formosa, in regard to the dates and place of battle, and introduces new documentary sources from the Jesuits' writings of the time.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

11083. SOGABE, SHIZUO. *So-dai kakucha kaishi nendai ko.* [The enactment of the tea monopoly under the Sung dynasty.] *Shirin.* 17(1) Jan. 1932: 53–62.—The writer points out the contradictions in the date of the tea monopoly in China by H. Matsui which appeared in the *Chosen chiri rekishi kenkyu hokoku*, (5) Dec.,

1918. The first attempt toward monopoly began in August, 964, when the government established four stations in the four tea growing provinces. However, the real monopoly began in September, 965, when ten more stations were added and all private trading in tea was made punishable by death.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

11084. THOMAS, F. W. Tibetan documents concerning Chinese Turkestan. V: (a) The Dru-gu (Great Dru-gu and Drug-cun; the Dru-gu 'cor' and the Bug 'cor'; the Drugu and Ge-sar; the title 'Bog-do'); (b) the Hor; (c) the Phod-kar. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (4) Oct 1931: 807–836.—The author cites references to the above names from Tibetan chronicles and documents in an effort to establish their identities as peoples or places, as well as locations and dates in so far as possible, giving actual passages from such documents, with translations and notes.—*M. Abbott*.

## THE WORLD, 1648 TO 1920

### GENERAL

11085. BANFI, ANTONIO. *Rinascita hegeliana?* [Is there a Hegelian revival?] *Cultura.* 10(11) Nov. 1931: 865–880.—The influence of Hegelian philosophy has never really ceased. The actual revival of it may be said to have begun in the second half of the 19th century. It is the basis of many philosophical movements of today.—*W. R. Quynn*.

11086. NICKERSON, HOFFMAN. Democracy and mass massacre. *Amer. Mercury.* 25(100) Apr. 1932: 391–399.—History from the time of Greece until the present shows, contrary to the common impression, that democratic government is not peaceful in comparison to monarchies and aristocracies. Elected governments find the necessity of alternately arousing public fury and cringing before it.—*Robert E. Riegel*.

11087. WOJCIECHOWSKI, ZYGMUNT. *Gospodarka naturalna i pienięzna w historii powszechnej.* [Natural economy and money economy in world history.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny.* 1(3) 1930: 227–252.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 10586, 10780–10781, 12306, 12452)

11088. AVALON, JEAN. Dentistes et arracheurs de dents. [Dentists and pullers of teeth.] *Aesculape.* 19(5) May 1929: 137–141.—Refers mainly to the new works in the history of dentistry by Sudhoff, Boissier and Cabanès, but includes interesting plates of St. Apollina, the patroness of the dentists, with her forceps, of a French dentist of the 18th century showing his marvelous false teeth and plates to a prospective patron, of a Dutch travelling dentist at work, of the activity of "le grand Thomas" who operated on the Pont Neuf during the 18th century.—*C. R. Hall*.

11089. EBSTEIN, ERICH. Historic jottings in prophylaxis. *Medic. Life.* 37(12) Dec. 1930: 710–712.—The early use of scents, sponges soaked in vinegar, juniper berries, roots and herbs in the mouth to guard against contagion; tight clothing, masks, and white robes to guard against plague contagion. Most of the examples are European and deal with the period from the 16th to the 18th century.—*C. R. Hall*.

11090. FULTON, J. F. A bibliography of the honourable Robert Boyle. *Proc. & Papers Oxford Bibliog. Soc.* 3(1) 1931: pp. 172.

11091. INSLOW, W. D. Some side lights on early American medicine. *Medic. Life.* 38(3) Mar. 1931: 137–164.—Review, with excerpts, of a work by a Dr. Meigs, a mid-Victorian, on *Diseases of women*. The work is rambling and chatty, but gives an interesting picture

of the reactions and practice of a doctor of the 1850's.—*C. R. Hall*.

11092. MARZELL, HEINRICH. Volksmedizinischer Aberglaube aus Franken am Ausgang des 18. Jahrhunderts. [Popular medical superstition in Franconia at the end of the 18th century.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Medizin.* 22(1) Jan. 1930: 87–101.—*D. Maier*.

11093. PICARD, ÉMILE. Un coup d'oeil sur l'histoire des sciences et des théories physiques. [A survey of the history of science and of the theories of physics.] *Mém. de l'Acad. d. Sci. de l'Inst. de France.* 60 1931: pp. 52.

11094. RIEGEL, R. E. Early phrenology in the United States. *Medic. Life.* 37(7) Jul. 1930: 361–376.—Historical sketch of this pseudo-science founded in the 18th century by Gall and Spurzheim, Germans and fellow medical students at Vienna. It was introduced into the British Isles by Combe, and into the United States by Caldwell, the "Spurzheim of America." The study and belief in the doctrines of phrenology had greatest vogue here in the 1820's and 1830's, stimulated by the visit, in the latter decade, to the United States of the great Spurzheim himself.—*C. R. Hall*.

11095. ROBINSON, VICTOR. Historical aspects of physiotherapy. *Medic. Life.* 37(10) Oct. 1930: 533–551.—An account of the treatment of disease by the employment of natural forces. The subject is very old; reaching back to the days of Akhnaton and his queen Neferteti, who exposed their royal children to the sun for its therapeutic value. Even primitive people and animals applied hot and cold water to their burns or wounds. Hippocrates is perhaps the founder of this science; Gilbert in 1600 began electrotherapy; Currie a little later first used sea baths for the treatment of typhoid; Franklin, Faraday, Volta, and Galvani advanced the work of Gilbert to a higher state and at least one of the earliest users of hydrotherapy was a Silesian peasant, who placed on his crushed limbs wet compresses and lived to scoff at the sceptical doctors. The recent discoveries by the Curies in radioactivity, leading to its medical value, add a brilliant finish to an inspiring development; the author adds a word of caution as to this sort of treatment, but commends its point of view: toward nature and its undoubtedly healing force, instead of toward drugs.—*C. R. Hall*.

11096. ROSSLE, R. Die pathologische Anatomie des Johannes Müller. [The pathological anatomy of Johannes Müller.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Medizin.* 22(1) Jan. 1930: 24–47.—Johannes Müller's ideas on pathological anatomy have been gleaned from the notebook which Dr. Friedrich Miescher-His kept in 1834 as a student under Müller. The course started with lectures on malformations, which Müller conceived of as changes

from normal development, but not due to mental suggestion. He disagreed with Andral's view on infection and maintained that no distinction could be drawn between congestions and infections. In discussing degeneration he distinguished between changes in form, transformations in texture, and the introduction of a new substance. He also devoted some time to the consideration of hernias, gallstones, and intestinal worms. The second half of his lectures was comprised of a study of the diseases of individual organs. Throughout the discussion, Müller made an attempt to connect general and special pathology.—D. Maier.

11097. SARTON, GEORGE. Discovery of conical refraction by William Rowan Hamilton and Humphrey Lloyd (1833). *Isis*. 17 (50) Jan. 1932: 154-170.—Of these two great Irish scientists at Trinity College, Dublin, the credit of the discovery belongs primarily to Hamilton (1805-1865), while Lloyd (1800-1881) experimentally confirmed and elaborated it. The last of a series of brilliant papers by Hamilton, published from 1827 to 1833 in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, was the mathematical prediction of conical refraction. On the morrow of his communication to the Academy he asked his colleague, Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, to institute experiments for the purpose of verification. After much labor the latter obtained the first confirmation Dec. 14, and further discovered that all the rays of the cone were polarized in different planes and formulated the law of conical polarization. It is important to insist upon Lloyd's share in Hamilton's work, because the law of polarization, reexplained by Hamilton, is found in the latter's memoir supposedly read on Oct. 22, 1832, without reference to Lloyd. Every scholar will be tempted to insert improvements in his MS until the last minute; hence it is the date of publication (1833) and not of presentation (1832) which is the most important. McCullagh, Airy, perhaps Fresnel himself, may have been on the path, but Hamilton was the real discoverer and Lloyd the confirmier. (Facsimile reproduction of Lloyd's paper in *Philos. Mag.* Feb. 1833.)—Major L. Younce.

11098. THOMSON, ST. CLAIR. The strenuous life of a physician in the eighteenth century. *Ann. Medic. Hist. n.s.* 1 Jan. 1929: 1-13.—Richard H. Shryock.

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 11247-11248, 11331)

11099. FREI, KARL. Bemalte steckborner Keramik des 18. Jahrhunderts. [Painted Steckborn ceramics of the 18th century.] *Mitteil. d. Antiquar. Gesellsch. in Zürich*. 31 (1) 1932: pp. 104.

11100. HUBBARD, HESKETH. William Hogarth, the founder of English painting. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 80 (4139) Mar. 18, 1932: 438-459.

11101. KANE, MARGARET. Edgar Allan Poe and architecture. *Sewanee Rev.* 40 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 149-160.

11102. MAŃKOWSKI, TADEUSZ. Materjaly do działalności Jana Regulskiego. [Materials in regard to the work of John Regulski.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 1 1929: 116-118.—The author publishes the financial accounts of John Regulski, 18th century artist, who produced jewels, intaglios, cameos, and bas reliefs for St. August.—Adam Lutman.

11103. ROTT, H. Strassburger Kunstkammern im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert. [Art collections in Strassburg in the 17th and 18th century.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 44 (1) 1930: 1-46.—G. Mecenseffy.

11104. SCHMID, PAUL. William Hogarth als Maler der Aufklärung und Begründer des englischen Kunstgeschmacks. [William Hogarth as painter of the enlightenment and founder of the English artistic tradition.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 1 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 345-361.

11105. STEVENSON, J. A. R. The craft of the decorative iron worker. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 80 (4140) Mar. 25, 1932: 465-483.

11106. WALTER, MAX. Die Bildstöcke zum hl. Wendelin im Kirchspiel Mudau. [Votive shafts of St. Wendelin in Mudau.] *Oberdeutsche Z. f. Volkskunde*. 5 (2) 1931: 95-121.—Votive shafts of sandstone by an unknown craftsman found in a limited area. Eighteen out of 27 represent Saint Wendelin, patron saint of cattle. These representations of crude popular art in Renaissance style in a baroque age, 1790-1819, are pictorial rather than plastic and are expressive of religious fervor.—J. F. L. Raschen.

11107. ZAHORSKA, STEFANJA. Wystawa "Sto lat malarstwa polskiego." [The exhibition "Hundred years of Polish painting in Cracow."] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 1 1929: 81-84.—A report of the less well known works in the exhibit which came from private collections. The exhibit shows that the judgment in regard to many 19th century painters must be revised, especially in regard to Rodakowski and Grottger.—Adam Lutman.

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10954, 11106, 11160, 11162, 11166, 11213, 11320, 12215, 12344)

11108. BLOUNT, D. The Helpers of the Holy Souls in Shanghai. *Month.* 159 (813) Mar. 1932: 228-232.—The story of an order of nuns engaged in charitable and educational work in Shanghai and other parts of China.—J. F. L. Raschen.

11109. BORNHAUSEN, KARL. Die Religion in der englischen Literatur des letzten Jahrhunderts. [Religion in English literature of the last century.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 2 (6) Jun. 1931: 257-266.

11110. CLEMEN, CARL. Religionsgeschichte Europas. Die noch bestehenden Religionen. [Religious history of Europe. The surviving religions.] *Kulturgeschichtl. Bibliot. II. Reihe: Bibliot. d. Europ. Kulturgesch.* 2 1931: VI+335.—This is a study in the history of religion which manifests itself in worship. For the first time post-Talmudic Judaism is considered as religion. The ancient Jews frequently emphasized ethics. Sections deal with medieval and modern European Judaism, and with Christianity—early Christianity as the religion of the state, the Christological conflicts of the 5th century, and the Trinitarian conflicts of the 4th. All these had no meaning whatever for religion. In Catholic Christianity the church becomes the kingdom of God on earth. Modern Christianity is influenced chiefly by Protestantism. From the Reformation, Christianity became a matter of the nation and the people. The difference between Calvinism and Lutheranism had little influence on religion. Pietism, however, deepened and renewed religion. After the age of the Enlightenment and Rationalism, there was a revival of Protestantism and the latest developments are concerned with the seeking for unity. In the third section the author deals with Islam in Spain, Italy, Southern Russia, and the Balkans. The last section deals with Lamaism in Europe. Obviously European Judaism, Islam, and Lamaism are not being absorbed by Christianity. In fact they seem to show a revival over against Christianity. (23 illus.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

11111. CRISPOLTI, FILIPPO. Nel centenario della morte di Benedetto XV (22 gennaio 1922-32). [Personal recollections of Pope Benedict XV on the tenth anniversary of his death.] *Nuova Antologia*. 280 (1435) Jan. 1, 1932: 35-57.—W. R. Quinn.

11112. DIDIER, P. Guy de Fontgalland. *Études Franciscaines*. 44 (250) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 93-98.

**11113. IGNACE-MARIE, P.** *Liste des provinciaux franciscaines d'Alsace.* [A list of the Franciscan provincials of Alsace.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 7 (3–4) Jul.–Dec. 1930: 284–296.—In March, 1929, Bonaventure Marrani, general of the Friars Minor, published a decree by which the ancient Franciscan province of Alsace, which had been destroyed during the Revolution, was restored under the title of *S. Pascal du Rhin Supérieur*, with a broadened territory which extended to the dioceses of Luxembourg, Metz, Strasbourg, Bâle, Fribourg-Lausanne, and Besançon. This official action reinstated the provincial ministers who have governed the province for seven centuries. This long line is divided into four series: the first includes the 28 ministers who governed the province from its foundation until its division under Georges Hoffmann into two provinces, that of Strasbourg of the Conventuals and that of the Observants: 1239–1517; the second includes the 76 provincials who directed the province of Observants-Recollects from 1517–1750 when the Alsatian convents formed a distinct one under the name of *S. Pierre d'Alcantara en Alsace*; the third period includes the 14 provincials who presided from 1750 until they were suppressed by the Revolution in 1791; the fourth period was inaugurated by Paul Wolfersperger in 1929.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

**11114. JACKSON, F. J. FOAKES.** National contributions to Biblical science. XVI. America's contribution to church history. *Expository Times.* 43 (6) Mar. 1932: 262–264.

**11115. KAISER, J.-B.** Le cardinal de Givry et la famille franciscaine. [Cardinal de Givry and the Franciscans.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 8 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1931: 13–42.—The reproductions of 21 letters are given in this article, which concern the return of the Franciscans to the ancient rule of St. Francis in the 17th century.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

**11116. KRISS, RUDOLF.** *Volkskundliches aus den Mirakelbüchern von Maria Eck, Traumwalchen, Kösslarn und Halbmeilen.* [Folk-lore from the miracle books of Maria Eck, Traumwalchen, Kösslarn, and Halbmeilen.] *Oberdeutsche Z. f. Volkskunde.* 5 (2) 1931: 134–151.—Reports of miraculous interventions and healings and records of votive offerings at places of pilgrimage. Rich and voluminous material including a ghost story. The period covered is 1625–1858.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

**11117. LINTON, JAMES H.** Evangelism through schools in the Near East. *Moslem World.* 22 (1) Jan. 1932: 5–15.—A questionnaire on this topic sent to schools throughout the Near East discloses that while some are opposed to any attempt to "convert" boys while at school, holding the proper function to be rather ethical and cultural, there are others to whom this latter function is merely an important by-product. However, the target which is aimed at, whether "conversions" or "cultural results," is eventually hit, and the schools are justifying themselves by their influence on the community.—*H. W. Hering.*

**11118. MCNEILL, JOHN T.** *Humanity and the Church.* *Canad. J. Relig. Thought.* 9 (1) Jan.–Feb. 1932: 14–28.—From the religious man's sense of difference from the human average arise the two tendencies to world-flight and world-mission. These tendencies are about equally prominent in Christianity throughout its history. In the early period both impulses were diffused through the entire membership. Differentiating its standards from those of human society the church pursued a double mission of recruiting individuals to itself and ameliorating the social order. In the middle ages world-flight was specialized in monasticism, while the secular church cared for the masses. Franciscanism and the Brethren of the Common Life marked the decline of this duality of action and contemplation, which the Reformers completely repudiated. Protestantism in its

doctrine of "calling" gave a religious urge to industry; it also had to work out its destiny in close relations with national states. The revolt against Erastianism, and in Roman Catholic countries the revolt against clericalism, have produced a wide-spread severance of church and state. Christianity may not recover national status, but may therefore tend to become more international in spirit. The church will probably survive as the pledged fellowship of the pioneers who venture to outclimb and outrun the human average.—*J. T. McNeill.*

**11119. MACDONALD, GREGORY.** Parish credit-unions. *Month.* 159 (812) Feb. 1932: 107–113.—Social work all over the world owes its beginnings to the teachings of Pope Leo XIII, including, among Catholic cooperative enterprises, the "credit-unions." Their history over a course of 80 years is remarkable, especially in times of depression such as the present. They are not and need not be Catholic, and Edward A. Filene has developed them in the United States. As a parish plan, they develop mutual interest and neighborly feeling, bring back indifferent members to the Catholic fold and help the priest to bring his people closer to God and their fellowmen through service.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

**11120. MATROD, H.** Un siècle de pénétration occidentale en Asie. [A century of western penetration of Asia.] *Études Franciscaines.* 44 (250) Jan.–Feb. 1932: 5–20.

**11121. MIJAKOTIN, V. D.** Patriarcha Nikon a Protopop Avvakum. [Patriarch Nikon and Protopop Avvakum.] *Slovanský Přehled.* 23 (10) Dec. 1931: 725–737.—Both names are connected with one of the most dramatic moments of the history of Russian church. Nikita was born in 1605, the son of a peasant who became a monk. In 1646 he met Tsar Aleksei Michajlovic whom he soon completely dominated. He accepted the patriarchship only when promised that his will in religious matters would be supreme. He set out to reform Russian religious books, which eventually resulted in a full new translation from Greek. In fact the church became subjected to Greek authority, and the changes in rituals brought violent protests. The bitterest opponent was Avvakum, an ascetic, whose popularity influenced the tsar. He was exiled to Siberia for ten years by Nikon, who, meanwhile, was the power behind the throne. In 1658 Nikon tested his power by resigning; he was deposed in 1666; and died in 1681. Avvakum continued to oppose the reforms and was burned at the stake on April 14 (24), 1682.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

**11122. MOLLAND, EINAR.** Nathan Söderblom. *Syn og Segn.* 37 (7) 1931: 289–295.—In Lars Olaf Jona-than Söderblom there was a happy mixture of European culture and the Christian faith in God. He was an ingenious scientist, inspired teacher, a great writer in the field of history of religion, theology, and pedagogy. He was a great linguist, hymnologist, and composer. He was born in 1866, studied theology and philology at Upsala, and received his doctorate from the Sorbonne in 1900 on a work about Zoroastrianism. Then he was teacher at Upsala, 1901–1912, and at Leipzig in 1912–1914. From 1914 on he was archbishop of Sweden till his death in 1931. His connection with the Stockholm Conference to further church unity made him a world figure.—*Theo. Huggenrik.*

**11123. OLIVA, VÁCLAV.** Kacířská záplava. [Inundation of heresy.] *Sborník Hist. Kroužku.* 30 (1–2) 1929: 50–57; (3–4) 1929: 122–127.—The region most affected in Bohemia by the Hussite movement was that around the city of Litomyšl, in the extreme east. The ecclesiastical lands had been taken possession of by the barons Kostka of Postupic. On their estates Catholicism disappeared altogether. After the Thirty Years War the process of converting the populace to Catholicism was arduous and slow. At the beginning of the 18th century the Austrian government undertook energetic meas-

ures to eradicate Protestantism in eastern Bohemia, which only served to strengthen its tenacity. About 1730 Bohemia began to be affected by German Pietism. One of the Pietist agitators was Francis Čapek, who in 1729 fled from the village of Hermanice, near Litomysl, to Lusatia, and in 1732 returned to Hermanice and held many secret meetings. The result was that many fled to Saxony where religious, economic and social conditions were better, which led the authorities to investigate. In forty houses religious books were found, recently brought from Saxony. All the suspects were arrested and although they were severely tortured, not one of them would accept the Catholic faith. Thirty men were finally impressed as soldiers and their wives imprisoned. Three 18-year old girls who tried to escape to Saxony were arrested and severely whipped. Protestantism increased however, as did contact with Saxony.

—Livingstone Porter.

11124. PARSONS, WILFRID. The church in contemporary Italy. *Cath. Hist. Rev.* 18(1) Apr. 1932: 1-18. —F. A. Mullin.

11125. ROTH, HERMANN HEINRICH. Das Franziskaner-Rekollekt-Kloster von der Unbefleckten Empfängnis Marias zu Neuss. [The Franciscan Recollect Monastery of the Immaculate Conception of Mary at Neuss.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 19(1) Mar. 1932: 52-63.

11126. SARGENT, DANIEL. The Catholic church in contemporary England. *Cath. Hist. Rev.* 18(1) Apr. 1932: 60-75.—Although estimates differ quite widely, it is safe to say that in 1919 there were about 2,000,000 Catholics in England, constituting about one-twentieth of the population. More than half of these were of Irish blood, the rest largely English. They have been confined chiefly to two districts and to two layers of society—the aristocratic and the laboring classes. After the War, Catholics had begun to get a hearing in the nation, gradually breaking down the obstinate tradition that England must be socially, legally, and commercially Protestant. During the past ten years that tradition has been hard hit by several events: the separation of England and Ireland; unemployment, which has shown that there is no essential connection existing between Protestantism, prosperity, and progress; and thirdly, the inadequacy of Protestantism to satisfy the religious cravings of the nation. Since the War, Catholics have exercised an influence greater than their numbers would seem to warrant in political and particularly in the intellectual fields. Though the number of Catholics in England today is small, they are increasing rapidly; at the present time, one child of every twelve born in England is baptized a Catholic.—F. A. Mullin.

11127. SCHNEIDER, F. Die Stigmatisierte von Konnersreuth. [The stigmatised girl of Konnersreuth.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19 1929: 228-244.—The author reviews the material presented by G. Wunderle concerning the young woman, Therese Neumann, at Konnersreuth, renowned for her stigmata. In 1918 at 28, while trying to help put out a fire in the house where she served as a domestic, she felt a severe pain in her back, fell, and was unable to rise after that. Medical help was of no avail and diagnoses of her condition were divided between hysteria and trauma. In addition to the paralysis she became blind from 1919 to 1923. She regained the ability to walk after a strong mystical experience; she also overcame other diseases, with hemophilic complications. Finally the stigmata appeared which cannot be attributed to manipulations of the patient, who had never heard of stigmatization, during the Passion week of 1926; throughout this time she underwent ecstatic experiences simulating the passion of Jesus. Wunderle's report bespeaks the believing Catholic, and fails to take into account the influence of the local priest and the physical factors. Medical insight

into this case would help us to understand previous cases of which there have been 321 from Francis of Assisi (1186-1226) to Soeur Patrocinio (died 1891), and a few more cases later, Therese Neumann and Patre Pio of Foggia being the latest. The psychiatrist, Gottfried Ewald, finds nothing that requires a supernatural explanation. Hence if this case is to be of any value to medical science it must be transferred to a neutral hospital.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

11128. SESSEVALLE, FRANÇOIS de. *Journal du tiercelin* J.-B. Richard 1741-1768. [Journal of J.-B. Richard of the third order 1741-1768.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 8(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 179-202.—This article contains a table and some extracts, from the journal of Father Jean-Baptiste Richard, which disclose the intimate affairs of the tiercelins in Lyons for 28 years.—Margaret Janson Smith.

11129. SODEN, HANS von. *Der deutsche evangelische Kirchenbund.* [The German Evangelical Church Federation.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 3(5) 1931: 297-318.—After the War the number of established churches in Germany was reduced, by territorial loss or by union, from 37 to 28. These churches, widely different in numerical strength, became organized in May, 1922, as the German Evangelical Church Federation for the purpose of representing their common interests and of cultivating a common consciousness of German Protestantism, but without infringing on the autonomy of the individual churches in faith or polity. Von Soden gives particulars of the organization, with its three principal organic parts, the Convention of 210 members, the Council of 93 members, and the Committee of 36 members. Indicating viewpoints of various writers, the author emphasizes its "federalist" character, as opposed to any "unitary" principle. It is a corporation in public law, but not a "religious society"; it is made up of churches, not individuals. The development of a German Evangelical church consciousness in the 19th century and the historical background of the Federation is sketched. (Bibliog.)—J. T. Mc Neill.

11130. UNSIGNED. *Dokumente zu den Unionsverhandlungen der anglikanischen und altkatholischen Kirche.* [Documents on the negotiations for the union of the Anglican and Old Catholic church.] *Internat. Kirchl. Z.* 21(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 129-162.—T. P. Oakley.

11131. UNSIGNED. *Les sources imprimées de l'histoire du Canada français.* [The printed sources of the history of French Canada.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(2) Feb. 1932: 84-88.—A bibliography of the ecclesiastical history of French Canada.—Alison Ewart.

11132. VOJÁČEK, JOSEF. *Klášter augustiniánu bosáků v Lysé nad Labem.* [The monastery of the barefooted Augustinians in Lysa on the Elbe.] *Sborník Hist. Kroužku.* 30(1) 1929: 1-6; (2) 1929: 135-142; 31(1) 1930-1931: 11-18; (2-3) 1930-1931: 71-101.—The monastery was founded by Count Francis Anthony Špork in 1710, who decided upon the Augustinians instead of the Piarists because their maintenance would be less expensive. The Augustinians promised not to beg on the counts' estate or to complain about the music, shooting, and other noise. The monastery was built at the cost of 1446 Rhenish florins and rebuilt in 1733 at a cost of more than 5000 florins. The Jesuits lent 500 florins. A detailed expense account is given for the building materials. The economic condition of Bohemia between 1730 and 1740 was very good. The friars were all Czech. From 1774 onwards the monastery suffered from the general European economic depression, and continuous financial difficulties resulted in its closing in 1814. Until 1774 the friars maintained a dispensary for the poor. The article gives a detailed account of the living expenses of the friars. Coffee appears for the first time in 1793 and costs one florin a pound. Potatoes appear for the first time in 1802.—Livingstone Porter.

**11133. WEBSTER, ELLEN E.** A New Hampshire country parson. The Rev. Liba Conant of Hebron. *Old-Time New Engl.* 22(4) Apr. 1932: 162-179.—Conant (1798-1881) held pastorates at Northfield, Canaan, Groton, and Hebron, New Hampshire.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

**11134. WILIŃSKI, W.** Zycie religijne emigracji rosyjskiej. [The religious life of the Russian emigrés.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46(183) 1929: 118-137.—The religious life of the Russian emigré grew in externals but lost in internals. Among its most important centers are the religious institute in Paris founded in 1924, the Russkoje Chrystianskoje Studienzeskoje Dwizhenje, and many others. Friendship to the Catholic church is pronounced.—*A. Wolawender.*

**11135. WÝSHAM, WILLIAM N.** The new Persian church. *Moslem World.* 22(2) Apr. 1932: 116-120.—After struggling through the preliminary stage of isolated converts in a completely intolerant Moslem environment, a milestone in the history of Christianity in Persia was reached during August, 1931, in the Third Inter-Church Conference of the Evangelical Churches of Persia, held in Teheran. The elected officers, and officers of the Executive Committee of the Conference were all Persians, as was the overwhelming majority of its total membership. The spiritual and social aspects of the gathering were strongly emphasized, the freedom of the women from traditional restrictions being noteworthy. Especially remarkable was the fact that it was possible to hold the conference at all, showing, as this did, the greater religious freedom that is coming rapidly in Persia.—*H. W. Hering.*

**11136. ZAVERIAN, H.** Mekhitarist Miapanoutiun-néri Pazhanoume. [The separation of the Mekhitarist congregations.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 10(2) Dec. 1931: 97-108; (3) Jan. 1932: 133-146; (4) Feb. 1932: 125-136; (5) Mar. 1932: 71-78.—Mekhitar of Sebastia (1676-1749) founded the Armenian Mekhitarist congregation of St. Lazare, Venice, in 1717. In 1772 a quarrel caused the division of the congregation, and a group of separatists, led by Father Kasparian, went to Trieste in 1773. In 1775 they were granted a charter by Maria Theresa to found a congregation there. In 1809 when the city fell to Napoleon the property of the congregation was confiscated and sold. In 1810 the fathers, led by the abbot Azarian, went to Vienna and there they secured a charter from Francis I to found a congregation. To this day these two congregations (at St. Lazare and at Vienna) remain separate units, though they both bear the name of the same founder and have the same creed (Roman Catholic).—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

## JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10757, 11110, 11333, 12321-12322)

**11137. BLOOM, HERBERT I.** The Dutch archives, with special reference to American Jewish history. *Publ. Amer. Jewish Hist. Soc.* 32 1931: 7-21.—An examination of the little-explored Dutch archives shows that the economic activity of the Amsterdam Jews in the 17th and 18th centuries has been grossly overestimated. The author had recourse of the *Rijksarchief* at The Hague, where the records of the East and West India Companies and colonial archives are to be found, and to the notarial archives of Amsterdam, and the archives of the Portuguese Jewish congregation. Congregational and private archives are in poor order and difficult to use. From an examination of the Jewish names in the East India Company ledgers it was possible to determine the business of the Jews in a given period. Jewish marriage contracts, inventories of plantations, real-estate records, wills, and other public documents would also yield important data on social life. Several documents were found that dealt with early attempts at Jewish colonization in the Guianas by the

West India Company. One document referred to Barsimson, said to be the first Jewish settler in New Amsterdam. These documents indicate some of the possibilities of the Dutch archives for Jewish social research.—*Jacob Ben Lightman.*

**11138. GINSBURGER, ERNEST.** Les Juifs de Belgique au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [The Jews of Belgium in the 18th century.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 90(180) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 113-145; 91(181) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 35-70; (182) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 175-204.—Jews are found in Belgium in the 18th century, in spite of decrees of expulsion. In 1752 Brussels protested to Charles of Lorraine against the Jews in their city. In 1765 Charles made an enquête which showed that there were 76 Jews in all Belgium. Agents for foreign firms and itinerant merchants were probably not included. Charles then imposed an annual tax of 300 florins on every Jew who remained over 48 hours. Because some of the Jewish firms in Belgium were Dutch, the United Provinces and the Dutch Jews protested in order to protect their diamond, pearl, and fine cloth export and lace import trade with Belgium. The privy council in 1758, in an opinion expressing enlightened ideas on tolerance, advised the withdrawal of the decree. Charles acceded. In some towns, individuals were granted the right of residence, but no political privileges. Other towns ignored the withdrawal of the decree. In spite of accusations, the public records show only three criminal Jews in 50 years. Some towns taxed Jews heavily where they could; the capitation tax existed for beasts and Jews only. The protests of Luxembourg, Hainaut, and Gueldre against Jewish itinerant merchants were incessant down to the end of Austrian rule. The government in 1788 made another enquête, which showed that there were very few Jews in Belgium and that the Christian merchants exaggerated their criminality. Luxembourg in 1788 did not wish permanent Jewish settlers but was anxious to have wealthy Jews come to the horse and cattle fairs. Hainaut, as late as July, 1789, would not even allow private Jewish religious services. The author brings his study up to the 20th century. There is a statistical table of the Jewish community of Ghent for 1817, listing the Jewish inhabitants, their means of livelihood, and notes on individuals by the local police.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

**11139. GOLDMANN, FELIX.** Züchtung jüdischer Akademiker. [The training of Jewish scholars.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 2(10-11) 1931: 367-370.—The entry of the Jews into academic professions is enormous even if it has declined somewhat of late. The vocational bureaus have fortunately distributed many professionals, particularly attorneys, physicians, and dentists, into the country and the smaller towns; but in the large cities there is an academic proletariat which in many cases lives in want. The rare exception among the children of the proletariat who have risen to the stratum of the professionals has usually been through the Socialist movement; and the academic inflation flows largely from the more fortunately situated classes, preventing the entry of really worthy persons based entirely on merit.—*Ephraim Fischoff.*

**11140. KOHLER, MAX J.** Isaac Harby, Jewish religious leader and man of letters. *Publ. Amer. Jewish Hist. Soc.* 32 1931: 35-53.—Isaac Harby was born in Charleston, S. C., on Nov. 9, 1788. Being early forced to abandon the study of law because of adverse economic conditions, he went into teaching which he later gave up, to return to it after an interim of newspaper work. But it was as journalist, playwright, and religious leader that Harby became famous rather than as educator. He was one of the outstanding leaders of the "Reformed Society" of Charleston, which was organized as a protest against the autocracy of the parent congregation Beth Elohim. The organization of this society was indicative of an indigenous American Jewish Reform movement, which, however, suffered a

severe blow after Harby's departure for New York, where he died, in 1828, in his 41st year. (Appendices: First entries in the Harby Bible referring to Isaac Harby; Harby's discourse on the Jewish synagogue; Harby's will; a letter from Harby to Thomas Jefferson; and a letter to Harby from Edward Livingston.)—Jacob Ben Lightman.

**11141. LEWIN, S.** *צום אנטיל פון די ליטוינשע יידן 1831 אונ אינטיפטהנד פֿן [The participation of Lithuanian Jews in the insurrection of 1831.] (Jivo Bleter.)* 2 (3) Oct. 1931: 222-223.—Sources for the attitude of the Polish society in Lithuania toward the Jews in 1831 are rare. Kudrewicz, a Russian officer, either patriot or provocateur, testified at his trial that plans to slaughter the Jews were discussed by the revolutionaries. Lewin publishes two proclamations addressed to the Jews by the first governing committee of the county of Wilno dated Apr. 19, 1831, in which the insurrectionist government promised the Jews freedom and equality in return for loyalty and assistance, and a proclamation (dateless) by the committee of the county of Szawle to the individual Kahals promising the Jews full liberties and calling on them to assist the insurrection. The revolutionists demanded special oaths of the Jews. The text of one is published. Another order required the central Kahal to warn the sub-Kahals to submit to the revolutionary government. A case before the Russian military court is discussed concerning the heads of the Kahal at Jurburg who accused a local Jew, Rosenfeld, of having maintained relations with the Russians and having agitated against the revolution with the result that Rosenfeld and Narutowicz, a Polish landholder, were condemned by the revolutionists. The accused were freed after an arrest of 15 months.—Abraham G. Duker.

**11142. OPPENHEIM, SAMUEL.** List of wills of Jews in the British West Indies prior to 1800. *Publ. Amer. Jewish Hist. Soc.* 32 1931: 55-64.—The names given were carefully selected from long lists of wills published in the highly important volumes of *Caribbeana*, relating to the British West Indies, edited by Vere Langford Oliver, London, 1910-1919, of which only complete volumes i-v were issued and nos. 1-4 of vol. vi, when the publication was discontinued. (List of wills of Jews recorded in Barbados prior to 1800; list of wills of Jews, relating to Barbados, proved in prerogative court of Canterbury, London; names of Jews whose wills are registered in Jamaica previous to 1700; list of Jewish testators whose wills are on record in the office of the island secretary, Jamaica, from 1731 to 1750, inclusive; list of wills of Jews, relating to Jamaica, proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, Somerset House, London, before 1880; wills of Jews proved in prerogative court of Canterbury, relating to West Indies—British Guiana.)—Jacob Ben Lightman.

**11143. SEYBOLT, ROBERT FRANCIS.** Hebrew in the schools of colonial America. *Publ. Amer. Jewish Hist. Soc.* 32 1931: 113-114.—Although Hebrew was well established in the curricula of the early American colonial colleges, it is generally not known that it was also taught in the private lower schools of the period. (School announcements.)—Jacob Ben Lightman.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 11151, 11225, 11241, 11334, 12193)

**11144. FLOURNOY, F. R.** Political relations of Great Britain with Morocco, from 1830 to 1841. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47 (1) Mar. 1932: 27-56.—From 1830 to 1841, under the guidance of Lord Palmerston, much was done to settle the lines of British policy toward Morocco in the paths which it was to follow with a fair degree of consistency for another 60 years. Great

Britain definitely adopted the position that British interests required the immunity of Morocco from foreign encroachment. The factors that actuated such a policy were: her economic interests, the strategic position of Morocco, and the desire to protect her citizens residing in that country. She virtually promised to Morocco her assistance in case of need but demanded that Morocco should show herself worthy of British friendship by giving fair treatment to British interests by according wider facilities for British commerce, and by avoiding occasions for disputes with foreign powers.—A. Edith Mange.

**11145. KAYSER, JACQUES.** *Abrüstung—vor hundert Jahren.* [Disarmament—a hundred years ago.] *Europ. Rev.* 8 (3) Mar. 1932: 177-189.—The unsettled state of international relations in 1831 led Casimir Périer and Sébastiani to propose on behalf of the French government to Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, and Russia the conclusion of a general disarmament agreement. Metternich's reply was favorable, but emphasized the primary importance of moral disarmament. To present-day ears his enumeration of the prerequisites of a durable peace has a familiar ring: the independence of every government, the maintenance of existing treaties, the immediate reduction of armaments to a peace footing, mutual sanctions, and mediatory negotiations in disputes. Owing largely to the unwillingness of Prussia and Russia to enter into a definitive disarmament agreement without previous settlement of the Belgian question, the discussions were shelved.—C. L. Lundin.

**11146. MAVER, GIOVANNI.** *Włosko-Polskie Stosunki Kulturalne.* [Italian-Polish cultural relations.] *Prezglad Współczesny.* 9 (100-101) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 89-102.—The cultural ties between Poland and Italy in the past were of a lasting character. Italian literature, art, and music have been very popular in Poland since the Renaissance. The traditions of Italy of the Risorgimento had much in common with those of Poland attempting to regain her independence. At present Italian is being taught at the Polish universities. It is a required language in some secondary schools. The Polish language is taught at the universities of Turin, Padua, and Rome. Most of these activities center about the *Rivista di Letterature Slave*, edited by Prof. Lo Gatto. Contemporary Polish painting is rather well known in Italy as a result of two recent exhibitions. Polish musical accomplishments are practically unknown there. There is much to be expected of the recently established *Istituto di cultura polacca Attilio Begey* at Turin. The *Encyclopedie Treccani* is a cultural factor of the first degree. Minister Beluzzo emphasized in a circular of Nov. 20, 1928, the importance of revising the pages devoted to Poland in the history textbooks of Italy. Polish periodicals welcome Italian contributions. There is a decided need of an Institute of Italian Culture in Poland; some of the work is being done by the *Towarzystwo Dante Alighieri* and by the *Towarzystwo Leonardo da Vinci*.—Abraham G. Duker.

**11147. TOMMASINI, FRANCESCO.** Una fase ignorata della triplex alleanza. [An unknown phase of the Triple Alliance.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1437) Feb. 1, 1932: 323-341.—Treats of the efforts of France in 1902 to weaken, but not to break up, the Triple Alliance, and of the Prinetti-Barrère agreement of that year.—W. R. Quynn.

**11148. SVENSSON, SV.** Czar Peters motiv för kriget mot Sverige. [Czar Peter's motive for waging war on Sweden.] *Hist. Tidskr.* (Stockholm), 51 (3-4) 1931: 446-462.—From the direct testimony of the czar himself and the contemporaneous opinion it appears that important economic motives prompted the Russian entry into the alliance against Sweden. To understand the origin and development of his hostile politics

toward Sweden we must first determine to what extent the Swedish possessions in the Baltic were liable to hamper Russia's commercial freedom.—A. B. Benson.

11149. WASILEWSKI, LEON. *Stosunki polsko-litewskie w dobie popowstaniowej. [Polish-Lithuanian relations in the post-insurrectionary period.] Niepodległość.* 1 Oct. 1929: 30-59.—The close political union of Poland and Lithuania had been broken up by the partitions of Poland, but the political ideology connecting both nations continued and was proved by Lithuanian part in Polish insurrections (1795-1863). It was not until the Russian government encouraged the Lithuanian national movement and made use of the antagonism of Lithuanian peasants against the Polish nobility, that the Lithuanian national movement became independent, above all in the press (1883-*Auszra*, 1889-*Varpas*). Two political tendencies arose: compromise movement and the social democratic movement, gravitating towards the Polish Socialist Party. At the time of the Russo-Japanese war a movement for Lithuanian autonomy appeared. Lithuanian nationalism grew in strength. At the outbreak of the Great War Lithuania at first went with Russia, then with the Germans (1917-Tariba, the Lithuanian National Council), without taking into consideration the possibility of an independent Polish state.—M. Tyrowicz.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

### GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 10590, 11100, 11104, 11109, 11126, 11144, 11172, 11178, 11205, 11262, 11267, 11291, 11304, 11308, 11327, 11349, 11587, 11611, 11907, 11934, 11946, 11993, 12067, 12072, 12076, 12176, 12193, 12453)

11151. ANDRÉADÈS, A. *La politique orientale de l'Angleterre avant et après le Congrès de Berlin. Disraeli et Salisbury. [England's Eastern policy before and after the Berlin Congress. Disraeli and Salisbury.] Les Balkans.* 2 (3-5) Dec. 1931-Feb. 1932: 159-186.—Andréadès, basing on Buckle's *Life of Disraeli* and Lady Cecil's *Life of Lord Salisbury*, traces the ultimate cause of the Eastern crisis of 1875-78 to Turkey's financial difficulties. Disraeli had no "thought-out plan" for "politics were for him a game of hazard." Whereas Salisbury had predicted since 1871 the Anglo-French alliance and the war of 1914, Beaconsfield never imagined a war with Germany. He was ignorant of the Austro-Russian agreement at Reichstadt 15 months after its signature, and constantly changed his plans. Gladstone in 1878 described Disraeli as "a notorious liar, in whose assurances Greece had been very foolish to believe." Disraeli sent Salisbury to Constantinople "to keep the Russians out of Turkey and not to create an ideal existence for the Christians of Turkey"; "once he had Cyprus in his pocket, he thought of one thing only: to preserve for Turkey the maximum of her European territory." His Turkophil policy sprang partly from his Jewish ancestry, partly from his journey in the East in 1830-1. Thus, he is an ancestor of Pierre Loti. The real statesman was Salisbury. When he retired, he bequeathed an incomparable diplomatic situation to his successors. But his sarcasms and appeals to reason were not for the masses, to whom Disraeli appealed.—William Miller.

11152. DICKSON, W. K. *David Hume and the Advocates' Library.* *Jurid. Rev.* 44 (1) Mar. 1932: 1-14.—Hume returned to Edinburgh, aged 40, already a man of mark, in 1751. In 1752 he was appointed keeper of the library of the Faculty of Advocates, to succeed Thomas Ruddiman, librarian for nearly 50 years. His

11150. WHITAKER, ARTHUR P. *France and the American deposit at New Orleans.* *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 11 (4) Nov. 1931: 485-502.—It is probable that French policy with regard to Louisiana possessed continuity, based on economic interest. The commerce of Louisiana had grown rapidly since 1754, carried on mainly by Frenchmen. The war of 1793 drove the French out of this trade; this probably influenced the Committee of Public Safety in 1795 to seek the recovery of Louisiana and the restriction of American privileges on the Mississippi. But Spain refused to cede Louisiana and granted the United States the desired privileges. The trade of New Orleans increased by leaps and bounds. In 1803, the news of the closing of the "deposit" at New Orleans to the Americans was applauded in Paris, but the reopening which followed was condemned by Talleyrand, and was given by him as one of the reasons why France sold Louisiana to the United States. Napoleon's hope for a sphere of influence in Louisiana and, perhaps, New Spain was impossible in the face of the free commercial competition of the American West. Louisiana would probably have been sold anyway. The same factors were present in the policy of the Committee of Public Safety in 1795; if they influenced the Directory as well, then the continuity of the French policy can be confirmed.—Max Savelle.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

nomination aroused opposition on grounds of politics and religion, but he was elected on Jan. 28, 1752. In 1754 he bought a selection of books from Osborne, a bookseller of London, and the curators of the library ordered him to remove three volumes from the catalogue and the shelves as indecent books. There were La Fontaine's *Contes*, *L'Écumeire* by the younger Crebillon, and Bussy Rabutin's *Histoire amoureuse des Gaules*. This, and the comment ensuing caused Hume's resignation in January, 1757.—H. M. Lydenberg.

11153. DONNAN, ELIZABETH. *Eighteenth century English merchants: Micajah Perry.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4 (1) Nov. 1931: 70-98.—The London merchant was an important link between England and her American colonies. Examples of this were the Perry's of the 17th and 18th centuries. The chief American interest of the Perry's was the Virginia tobacco trade. They sold the colonists' tobacco in Europe, tried to increase the demand when the price was poor, and sought favorable legislation for the trade. Further, they were purchasing agents for the colonists, buying everything from iron-goods to books. The Perry's were executors of wills. They were bankers for individuals, William and Mary College, and the colony of Virginia. They even served as postmasters and employment agents. No small part of their work was to serve the Board of Trade as a source of information about the colonies, and the colonies as representatives of their interests before the home government.—Henrietta M. Larson.

11154. FFOUKLES, CHARLES. *The Tower of London—a military store-house.* *Soc. Army Hist. Res. J.* 11 (41) Jan. 1932: 35-38.

11155. GRIGG, EDWARD. *The vindication of Joseph Chamberlain.* *Natl. Rev.* (589) Mar. 1932: 313-327.

11156. HECKSCHER, ELI F. *A note on South Sea finance.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (2) Feb. 1931: 321-328.—Discusses the actual meaning of the issue of stock of the South Sea Company at prices above par and concludes that the real reason was the enormous profits which could be made by one set of shareholders at the expense of other sets.—Henrietta M. Larson.

**11157. KIRBY, CHESTER.** The attack on the English game laws in the forties. *J. Modern Hist.* 4(1) Mar. 1932: 18-37.—In the struggle between the middle and landed classes in the 1840's the English game laws played a prominent part. The abuse of excessive game preservation and the consequent destruction of crops to the injury of the helpless farmers were seized upon by the agitators against the corn laws as a means of carrying the war into the camp of their enemies. The *League* newspaper maintained a constant criticism on the ground that if agriculture were to be protected its efficiency was a matter of national concern. John Bright, leading the attack, frightened the government into granting a select committee of investigation, and marshalled the farmers to give evidence. The fierce opposition of Lord George Bentinck and Grantley Berkeley did not prevent proof of abuse. Public interest in the question increased and the country gentlemen trimmed their sails. But the crisis of the corn law question turned attention from the game laws and with corn law repeal Bright lost interest. The farmers dared not take a strong stand. Thus, although the agitation was of great strategic importance in the class struggle, no important reform was made at the time.—*Chester Kirby.*

**11158. LEWIS, MICHAEL.** Papers relating to the Westminster fish market. *Mariner's Mirror.* 18(1) Jan. 1932: 32-44.—The market was founded in 1750 as a patriotic effort to boost English trade. It succeeded in helping to organize the fish business by giving more markets to fishermen and by reducing the price for the poor consumer. Details pertaining to the countless items which constituted the equipment of a fishing schooner in those days are set forth.—*Julian Aronson.*

**11159. LODGE, RICHARD.** English foreign policy, 1660-1715. *History.* 15(60) Jan. 1931: 296-307.—Within a year five very important books have appeared on this subject: Keith Geiling's *British foreign policy, 1660-1672*; Mary C. Trevelyan, *William the Third and the defence of Holland*; G. M. Trevelyan's *Blenheim*; Geikie and Montgomery, *The Dutch barrier, 1705-1719*; and Jusserand's *Recueil des instructions, Angleterre*. Taken together, and despite certain strictures on individual works and points, they form a great stride toward the completion of the history of the foreign policy of the period.—*H. D. Jordan.*

**11160. MAXFIELD, EZRA KEMPTON.** Daniel Defoe and the Quakers. *PMIA.* 47(1) Mar. 1932: 179-190.—The author takes as his text the suggestion in Thomas Wright's *Life of Defoe* that Defoe was partial to the Quakers as a sect. This goes back to the 18th century literary tradition and is traced through Lee's *Defoe* to Burton from whom he probably took it. By a careful study of Defoe's pamphlets and minor writings he completely refutes the older point of view. Since it is hard to discover Defoe's friendship with anyone or any sect his supposed friendliness to the Quakers should have been questioned long since.—*H. G. Plum.*

**11161. MEDLICOTT, W. N.** Vice Consul Dupuis' "missing" dispatch of June 23, 1876. *J. Modern Hist.* 4(1) Mar. 1932: 38-48.—In July, 1876, Disraeli reported in commons that the press reports of the Bulgarian atrocities were exaggerated. It has been generally believed that Sir Henry Elliot, the ambassador at Constantinople, was responsible for these denials. Elliot did not receive a copy of the report of June 23 to Consul General Sir Philip Francis until some months later. However, Dupuis included the essential facts of the "missing" dispatch in letters of June 24 and June 28 to the ambassador. All this information was promptly reported to the foreign office. On June 26 the government was questioned regarding the Bulgarian situation. Two days later Derby wrote Elliot requesting confirma-

tion of the press accounts; but this letter was not actually sent until sometime between July 6 and July 10. With no indication from the foreign office that the matter was urgent, the ambassador reported with reasonable promptness. The main responsibility for Disraeli's denials, therefore, rests partly with the foreign office and partly with Disraeli himself.—*George G. Horr.*

**11162. MUDDIMAN, J. G.** A state trial of 1679. The case of Nathaniel Reading. *Month.* 159(813) Mar. 1932: 233-238.—New sources relating to the trial of Nathaniel Reading, barrister, in the "Popish Plot" instigated by the Perjurors Oates and Bedlow (Beddo). Side-light on the anti-Catholic sentiment of the period.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

**11163. MÜNZ, SIGMUND.** Memories of Campbell-Bannerman and Haldane. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(788) Aug. 1931: 215-220.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**11164. PARISH, JOHN C. (ed.)** *Bernard Romans and the Pacific, 1773.* *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1(1) Mar. 1932: 111-116.—Two letters of Romans deal with a project to cross to the Pacific by way of the Upper Missouri and some river leading west—a plan prophetic of that of Lewis and Clark. From the coast Romans hoped to continue into northeastern Asia and return to England by way of Russia.—*F. H. Herrick.*

**11165. SETON, BRUCE.** Recruiting in Scotland, 1793-94. *Soc. Army Hist. Res. J.* 11(41) Jan. 1932: 41-43.

**11166. SOMERVILLE, H.** Disraeli and Catholicism. *Month.* 159(812) Feb. 1932: 114-124.—Disraeli's mind was powerfully affected by the Catholic church, not as a religious faith for himself, but as an institution necessary to modern society and civilization. It is not improbable that he would have desired to enter eternity as a Catholic. His writings are ambiguous, he was not religious-minded and his interest in religion was impersonal, professional, that of philosopher and statesman rather than that of an individual seeking spiritual truth. Through his Theodora he gave us the contrasted messages of Mazzini and Manning.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

**11167. STRONG, L. A. G.** Verse as social history. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(654) Aug. 1931: 238-247.—In preparing annual anthologies of poetry for the last five years the writer has noticed trends of opinion, sentiment, and interest in the different periods and concludes that these reveal the social forces of the period.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**11168. WALLIS, C. E.** History of Covent Garden market. *Econ. Hist.* 2(7) Jan. 1932: 375-379.—As the famous London market changed from a 17th century retail center to a 20th century wholesale market it spread over varying stretches of territory, passed through various hands, and was covered with a variety of tolls and rents.—*Adolph Stone.*

**11169. WESTWORTH, O. A.** The Albion steam flour mill. *Econ. Hist.* 2(7) Jan. 1932: 380-395.—The Albion flour mill, opened in London in 1786, was the first to use steam power. A double action engine was necessary for rotating millwheels, and it was not till James Watt was sufficiently advanced with his plans for such an engine that, in 1783, a mill could be projected. In that year a company was formed including Watt, Boulton, Wyatt, and others for the purpose of starting a mill to be operated by steam. Due to the opposition of other millers, right to incorporate was refused and the organization had to carry on as a partnership. The mill was opened in 1786 with a capital of £60,000. Defects due to technical inexperience and to poor business management resulted in steady financial loss. Nevertheless the steam-engines performed satisfactorily and corn could be milled cheaper than in other mills. In 1791 the Albion mill was totally de-

stroyed by fire, but it had demonstrated the value and efficacy of the steam-engine.—*Adolph Stone.*

## AUSTRALIA

(See also Entries 3780, 5264)

11170. DIXSON, WILLIAM. Notes and comments on "New light on the discovery of Australia," by Henry N. Stevens, M.A. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 17(5) 1931: 289-330.—A lengthy commentary on the Spanish voyages of discovery in the Pacific under Torres, Prado, and Quiros in the early part of the 17th century.—*Julian Aronson.*

11171. LIVINGSTON, W. ROSS. Australasia in conference, 1883-1887. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1(1) Mar. 1932: 60-81.—The first steps towards the creation of an Australian Federation were taken between 1883 and 1885 as a result of the fear of German and French encroachments in New Guinea and the New Hebrides. However, the federal council which was created was weak and did not accomplish the union of the colonies. At the colonial conference in London in 1887, Deakin boldly presented the issue of uniting the colonies among themselves as well as with the mother country, and his forceful appeal for the recognition of Australia's interests by the adoption of a strong imperial policy in the Pacific affected the foreign policy of Salisbury. Deakin and the other delegates returned with a clear appreciation of the importance of consultation in imperial matters and of the place of a truly federal Australia in the empire. Thereafter the direction of the development of Australian nationalism was fixed.—*F. H. Herrick.*

11172. ROBERTS, S. H. The Australian wool-trade in the 'forties.' *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 17(6) 1931: 337-368.—British wool manufacturers in the early 19th century had a greater demand for German wool fabrics than for English, because the latter neglected quality for quantity production; and by 1825 English sheep farming had become a ruinous business for other than mutton purposes. In July, 1828, the house of lords appointed a committee to investigate the industry. Australian wool first made its appearance in 1807. By 1822 it rivalled the choice Saxony fibres. Parliament placed a high tariff on Saxon wool. By 1839, Spain, hitherto first in wool production, was surpassed both by Australia and Germany, and Australia easily gained supremacy because of her tremendous area and low land costs. In Australia the boom continued through the '40's, when the first attempt to organize the industry was made, in order to abolish the many evils, such as weighing down bales with stones and faking samples, and to weed out unscrupulous sheep farmers. The '30's was a decade of ruthless squatter individualism. The '40's marks the stabilization of the industry.—*Julian Aronson.*

11173. WOOD, F. L. Some early educational problems, and W. C. Wentworth's work for higher education. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 17(6) 1931: 368-394.—The difficulty of finance is the chief educational problem faced in New South Wales. About 1798 the London Missionary Society established a school to educate the children of convicts, poor colonists, and heathen. In 1800 the Female Orphan Asylum was founded to take care of the hundreds of destitute girls in Sydney. The pay was so low that only those who had failed as butchers, wheelwrights, or at other trades sought a teaching position, and convicts were often drafted to help, though some of them, like Dr. Halloran and James Bradley, were superior to the run of respectable pedagogues. Another problem was caused by the desire of the Church of England to control education, and in 1810, even Catholics and Jews were instructed in the tenets of the Established Church. Sectarianism caused continual quarreling among the leaders of the com-

munity. In 1856 only one half of the children in New South Wales were attending school. The rest were rapidly degenerating around the wharves and in houses of depravity. In the field of higher education, the establishment of the University of Sydney in 1849 is attributed principally to W. C. Wentworth.—*Julian Aronson.*

## CANADA

(See also Entries 10589, 10678, 10711, 11131, 11190)

11174. ALCOCK, F. J. Scow brigade on Athabaska. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4(2) Feb. 1932: 97-108.—Alcock records a mode of transportation on one of Canada's remote frontiers that has already disappeared. The last scow brigade travelled down the Athabaska in 1914. Today steamboats carry freight and passengers north to the mouth of the Mackenzie, the Athabaska is connected with Edmonton by two lines of railways, and aeroplane service is growing. An incident of the trip described by Alcock was the burial of the last survivor of an even earlier mode of transportation, the old canoe route of the fur-traders from the Saskatchewan to the Athabaska by way of Methye Portage.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

11175. GOWER, LEVSON. In other days. *Beaver.* (3) Dec. 1931: 344-345.—Some brief extracts from Hudson's Bay Company journals and minute books relative to Christmas and New Year festivities.—*Alison Ewart.*

11176. HAMELIN, EDDIE. Pour le premier chapitre d'une histoire des Trois-Rivières. [For the first chapter of a history of Three Rivers.] *Canada Français.* 19(6) Feb. 1932: 413-420.—A résumé of the early history of Three Rivers in Quebec province, under the headings: the masters of the territory [i.e. the Indians]; the coming of the French; the first missionaries.—*Alison Ewart.*

11177. HERRINGTON, W. S. The evolution of municipal government in Upper Canada. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 25(3) May 1931: 1-19.—The Loyalist settlers in Upper Canada felt the need of a town meeting when minor disputes arose, chiefly due to the mischief done by cattle trespassing upon the neighbor's property, and called meetings although there was no statutory authority for such a course. These first attempts at municipal government were limited in scope, dealing with matters like the prevention of cattle trespassing and forest fires. However, there was a strong desire for local self government and resentment of the autocratic rule of the magistrates in Quarter Sessions who carried on the real business of the townships. The Act of 1793 was the first legislation authorizing the holding of town meetings and it vested the inhabitants with very meagre powers. No relief was granted to the rural communities until the passing of the District Councils Act of 1841, which was followed by the Baldwin Municipal Act of 1849.—*Alison Ewart.*

11178. HOWAY, F. W. A list of trading vessels in the maritime fur trade, 1795-1804. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 25(3) May 1931: 117-149.—In May, 1930, Howay presented a paper containing a list of the vessels in the maritime fur trade on the north-west coast of America between 1785 and 1794. This paper covers the next ten years, in which time the American vessels have increased to about 68 and the British ships have dwindled to 9. The American trade was for sea-otter skins to be used in trade with China.—*Alison Ewart.*

11179. LANDON, FRED. The Duncombe uprising of 1837 and some of its consequences. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 25(3) May 1931: 83-98.—Dr. Charles Duncombe was counted upon by William Lyon Mackenzie to give leadership to the rebellion in the

western districts of Upper Canada. It was 5 or 6 days after the December 5th engagement at Toronto before the first news of rebellion reached the western districts, while as early as the 7th arrangements were under way to send a force into the west under MacNab. The rebels finally concentrated on Dec. 14 at the village of Scotland, but fled when word came that MacNab's force was approaching. Duncombe crossed to the United States, in spite of the rewards offered for his capture. In his search for fugitives MacNab was revengeful, and had no scruples against using Indians. During the spring and summer of 1838 many people migrated to the United States. In December, 1838, Windsor was invaded by the organization known as Hunter's Lodges, the aims of which seemed to be a mixture of land lust with a confused conception of Canadian unrest.—*Alison Ewart.*

11180. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. The first printing in Alberta. *Printing Rev. Canada, Montreal.* 7(5) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 20-21.—The first product of the printing press in Alberta was the *Edmonton Bulletin* of Dec. 6, 1880. The first page of the second issue is reproduced.—*Leland D. Case.*

11181. MARTIN, CHESTER. Sir Edmund Head and Canadian confederation, 1851-1858. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1929: 5-14.—Martin makes a brief survey of Head's correspondence upon the project of Canadian confederation from 1851-1858. The significance of the earlier memorandum of 1851 lies in the fact that it follows almost immediately upon the concession of responsible government. If the earlier memorandum of 1851 was perhaps the first detailed project of confederation, these memoranda of 1858 (which are produced herein) may entitle Head to share with Galt the honor of gauging the forces which eventually proved the *causa causans* of confederation.—*Alison Ewart.*

11182. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. Protet des marchands de Montréal contre une assemblée des seigneurs, tenue en cette ville le 21 fevrier 1766. [Protest of the merchants of Montreal against an assembly of seigniors held in that city on Feb. 21, 1766.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(2) Feb. 1932: 68-79.—Massicotte has unearthed a document which records one of the numerous incidents in the bitter struggle to obtain the privilege of freely convoking and attending assemblies, which was fought in the years immediately succeeding the English conquest of New France.—*Alison Ewart.*

11183. ROSEBRUGH, D. W. The graveyard of the Atlantic. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4(2) Feb. 1932: 73-84.—The accompanying chart with its 187 recorded wrecks

reveals why Sable Island is known as "The graveyard of the Atlantic." Rosebrugh was stationed there throughout 1916 as a wireless operator on war service, and gives a very complete account of the characteristics of this fragment of land off Nova Scotia. Its history goes back to the beginning of the 16th century. It was then a considerable island. At the end of the 18th century it had dwindled to  $40 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; it is now  $20 \times 1$  miles and before long it will be nothing but a memory marked by lighthouses.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

11184. SAGE, WALTER N. John Work's first journal, 1823-1824. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1929: 21-29.—So far as is known Work's first journal has never appeared in print. The peripatetic side of fur-trading is clearly portrayed in this journal. Work writes down day by day in his almost indecipherable handwriting what happened in his transcontinental journey of over a century ago, and the journal is interesting for its detailed account of life in the Columbia in 1823-1824. The journal begins at York Factory in July, 1823.—*Alison Ewart.*

11185. SKELTON, O. D. Dafoe's Sifton. *Queen's Quart.* 39(1) Feb. 1932: 1-11.—A critical review of J. W. Dafoe's *Clifford Sifton in relation to his times*. Sifton was a conspicuous figure and a considerable force in Canadian politics until his death, and this notable biography, while inadequate on his financial and newspaper activities, casts light on practically every major issue in the political life of Canada from 1888 to 1929. On many of the issues between him and his one-time political chief Sir Wilfrid Laurier there is still controversy.—*H. D. Jordan.*

## NEWFOUNDLAND

11186. INNIS, H. A. The rise and fall of the Spanish fishery in Newfoundland. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 25(3) May 1931: 51-70.—This paper throws light on the history of the Spanish fishery especially in the 16th century and in relation to the fisheries and economic development of other countries. The Spanish fishery probably reached its peak in the decade from 1570 to 1580. The paper is based largely on papers from the *Colección Vargas Ponce*, which are confined to the period from 1549 to 1652 and are concerned to a large extent with the fishery of San Sebastian and the province of Guipuzcoa. Innis includes a general survey of the fishery chiefly contained in the documents and an analysis of the changes in the fishery.—*Alison Ewart.*

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 10635, 10640, 11541)

### FRANCE

(See also Entries 10716, 10885, 10924, 10935, 10943, 10962, 11020, 11028, 11113, 11128, 11145, 11147, 11150, 11213, 11217, 11222, 11240, 11270, 11293, 11353, 11371, 11457, 11585, 11976, 12193, 12464)

11187. BAINVILLE, JACQUES. Der Erste Konsul. [The First Consul.] *Europ. Rev.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 41-55.—A reprint of chapter ten of the author's new book *Napoleon* (Paris, 1931).—*Edgar P. Dean.*

11188. BOYER, FERDINAND. Le Panthéon et la Fontaine de Trevi dans le projets romains de Napoléon. [The Pantheon and the Fountain of Trevi in Napoleon's Roman projects.] *Études Ital.* 1(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 210-216.—To improve the immediate environment which surrounded these Roman ruins, Napoleon ordered many plans to be drawn. Some were carried out; others were to form the basis for similar projects in the future.—*Edgar P. Dean.*

11189. FLOWER, DESMOND. Napoleon as bibliophile. *Book-Collector's Quart.* (5) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 9-30.—In his youth, Napoleon lived like a bear in his little room, with no friends but his books, assembled at the cost of many privations. As emperor, his voracious reading and jealous attention to his numerous libraries seem incredible. Before a campaign he sedulously studied all the topographical and historical books concerning the countries to be invaded; and a very select, but withal very sizable, library constituted an indispensable part of the luggage. Of maps he bought everything offered him, and his vast collection was always up-to-date. The books of his model library were bound alike in handsome morocco with monogram. Such were the demands on the private librarian to the emperor, that one master was worn out, and only a genius librarian of unusually robust constitution was able to survive.—*P. Lieff.*

11190. LA ROQUE de ROQUEBRUNE, R. Les

**Canadiens dans la Révolution Française.** [Canadians in the French Revolution.] *Nova Francia*. 6(5-6) Sep.-Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1931: 257-281.—Several Canadians played a role in the French Revolution. Because of the old traditional affection of the French Canadians for the royal family of France, only two Canadians are to be found on the Republican side—Jean-Jacques Bréard, a deputy of the Legislative Assembly of 1791, and General Mathieu Herbin. Among the best known of the Canadian victims of the Revolution are the Abbé Grasset de Saint-Sauveur, Canon Sholto de Douglas, and Antoine Tarras (dit Beaupré).—Alison Ewart.

**11191. LAUDET, FERNAND.** *Le comte de Toulouse.* [The Count of Toulouse.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.*, *Rev. Bleue*. 70(4) Feb. 20, 1932: 97-101.—This is a biographical sketch of Louis Alexandre de Bourbon, Count of Toulouse, "fils légitimé" of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan.—B. J. Hovde.

**11192. LEUILLOT, P.** *La "situation morale et politique" de l'arrondissement d'Altkirch en 1821.* [The "moral and political state of affairs" in the arrondissement of Altkirch in 1821.] *Rev. d'Alsace*. 79 (516) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 27-34.—The report of the underprefect Ruell: people were distinctly unenthusiastic about the Bourbon rule, but they were not seriously disaffected. Ruell stresses the need for more schools, of course under religious auspices.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

**11193. LYON-CAEN, M. CHARLES.** *Notice sur la vie et les travaux de Dominique Joseph Garat.* [Account of the life and work of Dominique Joseph Garat.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol.*, (Paris) C.R. 91 Jan.-Feb. 1932: 35-56.—The subject of this sketch was a member of the Académie (Paris) from 1749 to 1833. He was a distinguished French writer, philosopher, historian, and politician during the Revolutionary period. He was famed for his eloquence, was a friend of Napoleon, and wrote much of the period during which he lived. Most of his writings were published in the *Journal de Paris*. During the Revolution he labored in the National Constituent Assembly, opposed the execution of Louis XVI, and was minister to Naples under the Directory. As he was not in the good graces of Louis XVIII and Charles X, his last years were spent in retirement.—J. A. Rickard.

**11194. MALO, HENRI.** *Thiers et la Commune.* [Thiers and the Commune.] *Correspondent*. 103 (1658) Oct. 25, 1931: 203-224.—Florence Hoffer.

**11195. RINAUDO, COSTANZO.** *Talleyrand.* *Cultura*. 11(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 119-138.—A review of an impersonal and objective study of Talleyrand: G. Lacour-Guyet, *Talleyrand*, (1754-1838), 3 vols., in-8 (Paris, Payot, 1928-31).—W. R. Quynn.

**11196. ROSSETTI, GENERAL.** *La campagne de Russie, 1812.* [The Russian campaign.] *Rev. de France*. 12(6) Mar. 15, 1932: 209-238; (7) Apr. 1, 1932: 425-458.—This instalment of the journal of Murat's aide-de-camp extends from the beginning of the Russian campaign, June 22, to Sept. 28. There is a vivid description of the burning of Moscow. (See Entry 4: 9374.)—Julian Park.

**11197. SCHICKHARDT, BERNHARD.** *Die Erklärung der Menschen- und Bürgerrechte von 1789-91 in den Debatten der Nationalversammlung.* [The explanation of the rights of man and citizen from 1789-91 in the debates of the National Assembly.] *Hist. Studien*. (205) 1931: pp. 147.

**11198. UNSIGNED.** *Bonaparte in Italia (dal diario inedito della Marchesa Del Carretto).* [Bonaparte in

Italy (from the unpublished diary of the Marchioness Del Carretto).] *Cultura*. 11(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 15-35.—The narrative of an eye witness of Napoleon's rapid conquest of Italy.—W. R. Quynn.

**11199. VERDUN, ROGER.** General Weygand, generalissimo and academician. *Natl. Rev.* (London). (589) Mar. 1932: 348-357.

**11200. WENDEL, HERMAN.** *Alte und neue Kommune-Literatur.* [Old and new literature on the Commune.] *Gesellschaft*. 8(7) 1931: 83-89.—A review of three works on the Paris Commune: Lissagaray, *Der Pariser Kommune-Aufstand*, etc.; *Pariser Kommune 1871—Bericht und Dokumente von Zeitgenossen*; and Mason, *The Paris Commune*. The Paris Commune of 1871 still lives in the memory of the working class, and the Communist party regards it as the first stage in the development of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lissagaray's work will never lose its value for it is the record of a participant. The second work contains valuable source materials but is vulnerable in many places. Mason's book, despite his rejection of Marxism, is fair, although he does not seem to know his predecessors in the field, e.g., Georges Weill and A. Conrad. He concludes that the Commune was not the result of the Socialist movement; that the edict of March 18, 1871, was primarily an uprising of embittered masses. Furthermore the socialism of 1871 was not essentially proletarian.—Ephraim Fischoff.

**11201. X.** *Une société de secours mutuels.* [A mutual aid society.] *J. d. Écon.* 100 Nov. 15, 1931: 330-363.—The history of the Hungarian Mutual Aid Society of Paris is that of a long friendship between freedom-loving peoples. The society was founded in 1864 by Édouard Horn, associated with the Parisian *Journal des Débats*, whose exposures of the mistreatment of the Magyars had resulted in a Hungarian parliament. Its purpose was to protect the interests of the Hungarian workers in France, deliberately neglected by the Austrian representatives in Paris. Horn later went to Hungary to work further for Franco-Magyar friendship. The Hungarian press thus strongly supported France during the war of 1870. While in Paris, Horn had kept the society out of political and religious intrigues; it has survived and is instrumental in the present development of Franco-Hungarian sympathy.—Robert Schwenger.

## BELGIUM

(See also Entries 9309, 9456, 9520, 9955, 11138)

**11202. CHLEPNER, B. S.** *L'étranger dans l'histoire économique de la Belgique.* (Communication à la Semaine Social Universitaire, le 25 septembre 1931.) [The foreigner in the economic history of Belgium.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 11(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 695-734.—Most advanced civilizations represent a mixed population. Foreigners play either an active or a passive role. Notable is their activity in the economic field, especially in commerce and banking, i.e. as capitalists. Belgium, from medieval times onward, owes much of its material progress to foreigners; their chief activity was represented in money and industry. The liberal attitude of the government toward corporate control by foreigners has been somewhat curtailed since the War.—J. F. L. Raschen.

**11203. MEEUS, COMTESSE de.** *The Belgian revolution of 1830.* *Cath. World*. 134 (803) Feb. 1932: 547-554.—The story of the revolt of the Belgian people against the oppressions of the Dutch king, William I.—John J. O'Connor.

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 7270, 7390, 7517, 8085, 9206, 9228, 9252, 9309, 9324, 9475, 9491, 9499, 10552, 11150, 11172, 11269, 11344, 11346)

11204. ENTWISTLE, WILLIAM J. Some recent works on Spain and Portugal. *History*. 14(55) Oct. 1929: 204-216.—H. D. Jordan.

11205. TYSON, MOSES. The Spanish manuscripts in the John Rylands library. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester*. 16(1) Jan. 1932: 188-199.—Catalogue and description thereof.—Howard Britton Morris.

## ITALY

(See also Entries 11124, 11136, 11146-11147, 11198, 11964, 12182)

11206. BERNARDINO, ANSELMO. Contributo alla storia dei prezzi in Sardegna tra la fine del secolo XVIII e il principio del secolo XIX. [Contribution to the history of prices in Sardinia between the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(6) Jun. 1931: 423-443.—Research into prices of several of the more important food articles (wheat, bread, meat, cheese) and pay for the labor of peasants from the end of the 18th century, with the purpose of discovering the effects of the agricultural policy of Sardinia.—Giuseppe Frisella Vella.

11207. GRAZIOLI, FRANCESCO. La giovinezza di Garibaldi condottiero. [Garibaldi's youth.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1437) Feb. 1, 1932: 289-301.—The importance of Garibaldi's early experiences in the formation of the "condottiero" and national hero.—W. R. Quynn.

11208. JEMOLO, ARTURO CARLO. Il consiglio di stato tra il 1848 e 1865. [The council of state between 1848 and 1865.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 23(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 440-449.—After pointing out the lack of adequate studies of the juridical institutions of Italy, and expressing a hope that a complete history of Italian administrative institutions will shortly be written, the author considers the activities of the council of state, which was consultative from 1848 to 1859 and the chief agent in administration from 1859 to 1865.—Mario Comba.

11209. MESSEDAGLIA, LUIGI. Il trombettiere di Calatafimi (con una lettera inedita di G. Garibaldi). [The trumpeter of Calatafimi (with an unpublished letter of Garibaldi).] *Nuova Antologia*. 276(1418) Apr. 16, 1931: 456-469.—The question of whether Tironi's bugle call at Calatafimi was spontaneous or commanded by Garibaldi.—W. R. Quynn.

## CENTRAL EUROPE

## GERMANY

(See also Entries 10644-10645, 10756, 10758, 10794, 11065, 11085, 11096, 11103, 11106, 11116, 11127, 11129, 11145, 11172, 11233, 11246, 11350, 11352, 11354, 11509, 11897, 12009, 12198, 12207)

11215. ALBERT, P. P. Von den Grundlagen zur Gründung Freiburgs im Breisgau. [Essay on the foundation of Freiburg im Breisgau.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberreins*. 44(2) 1930: 172-231.—G. Mecenseffy.

11216. BROWN, W. E. Heinrich Luden: a pioneer of nationalism. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(788) Aug. 1931: 204-212.—The influence of Luden, professor of history at Jena, 1806-1847, on the romantic nationalist interpretation of German history.—H. McD. Clokie.

11217. GAISER, KONRAD. Goethes Auseinandersetzung mit der französischen Kultur. [Goethe and

11210. MIGLIORINI, BRUNO. Storia della lingua e storia della cultura. [History of language and history of culture.] *Cultura*. 11(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 48-60.—Most of the work in Italian linguistics is yet to be done. Since Ascoli's work there has been no attempt to link the study of the language with that of Italian culture.—W. R. Quynn.

11211. ORSI, PIETRO. Antonio Gallenga (con documenti inediti). [Antonio Gallenga (with unpublished documents).] *Nuova Antologia*. 67(1439) Mar. 1, 1932: 30-47.—Further information about the relations between Mazzini and Gallenga according to letters from the latter to the author of this article. The change in Gallenga's political ideas from revolutionary to conservative is seen. Italian Fascism is an expression of many of his later ideas.—W. R. Quynn.

11212. PETERSON, ROY MEREL. Echoes of the Italian Risorgimento in contemporaneous American writers. *PMLA*. 47(1) Mar. 1932: 220-240.—In this article Peterson has traced the expressed interest of American writers in the period of the Risorgimento. He finds little interest in Italian aspirations prior to 1849. American writers who visited Italy previously hardly noticed the longing of the Italian people or the brutalities of Italian rulers. During the revolution of 1848-9, Italy came in for her share of notice but almost universally the phase of liberty and not that of unity was noticed. There is special indignation against Pope Pius IX who by his encyclical against slavery had earlier attracted favorable mention. Whittier gives most attention to Italian liberty, Charles Eliot Norton to the political aspirations. Altogether American writers afford only a partial picture of the movement and are of little use for the study of its origins.—H. G. Plum.

11213. PINGAUD, ALBERTO. Bettino Ricasoli e la questione romana (con tre lettere inedite). [Bettino Ricasoli and the Roman question, with three unpublished letters.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1437) Feb. 1, 1932: 363-369.—The efforts of Ricasoli to secure help from the French in negotiating a settlement of the Roman question. Of the three unpublished letters, one is to the French minister of foreign affairs, Thouvenel, and the others to Benedetti, French minister to Italy. One letter was found in the archives of the French ministry of foreign affairs. The other two were taken from France to Germany by a German officer who found them in 1870. They were returned to France, along with other documents, by a provision of the Treaty of Versailles.—W. R. Quynn.

11214. RICCI, CORRADO. I nomi delle strade. [Names of streets.] *Nuova Antologia*. 67(1439) Mar. 1, 1932: 22-29.—The author deplores the renaming of old streets and the unsuitable naming of new ones in Italy.—W. R. Quynn.

French culture.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissenschaft. u. Jugendbildung*. 8(2) 1932: 113-127.

11218. HOLLDACK, HEINZ GEORG. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Reaktion in Sachsen 1849-1855. [The reaction in Saxony, 1849-1855.] *Hist. Studien*. (207) 1931: pp. 221.

11219. KOCH, FRANZ. Goethe und der deutsche Idealismus. [Goethe and German idealism.] *Euphorion (Goethe-Festheft)*. 33(1-2) 1932: 153-201.

11220. KÖLLER, BOGLAV von. Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung des Kreises Sammin in Pommern. [The economic development of Sammin in Pomerania.] *Wirtschaftsstudien*. 120 1931: pp. 224.

11221. KURTZE, EBERHARD. Die Nachwirkungen der Paulskirche und ihrer Verfassung in den Beratungen der Weimarer Nationalversammlung und in der Verfassung von 1919. [The influence of St. Paul's

church and the constitution developed there on the national assembly of Weimar and the constitution of 1919.] *Hist. Studien.* (203) 1931: pp. 118.

11222. LÜDTKE, WILHELM. Friedrich Wilhelm II. und die revolutionäre Propaganda (1789-1791). [Frederick William II and revolutionary propaganda.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 44(1) 1931: 70-83.—Frederick William II realized the danger of French revolutionary propaganda and took measures to counteract it. Representatives of a *société de la propagande*, organized in Paris in 1790, spread revolutionary ideas throughout Europe. In the Rhine provinces the *Journal für Menschenrechte* collected and published all writings dealing with the rights of man. By stretching the censorship laws, officials were instructed to prevent the publication of this and similar journals, and all organizations, including the Illuminati, suspected of democratic agitation, were placed under surveillance. The Cleves government was similarly instructed. A cabinet order on propaganda in Silesia is extant and on June 23, 1791, the arrest of certain suspect individuals was ordered. Early in July, 1791, the king asked Stein, the Prussian minister in Mainz, as to the probable numbers of radical societies in Germany. Stein suspected the Free Masons. French agitation was felt in the Austrian lands, especially in Italy. The Vienna preliminary treaty with Prussia (July 25, 1791) provided for common action in case of revolution. The radical threat influenced diplomacy elsewhere and was responsible for the reluctance of the Prussian government to enter an alliance with France (the Ephraim mission), its callous attitude toward the ultimate fate of the Belgians and, finally, for the ready reception given Leopold II's plea for a Prussian-Austrian rapprochement in 1790-91.—Edgar B. Nixon.

11223. MAGER, FRIEDRICH. Entwicklungs geschichte der Kulturlandschaft des Herzogtums Schleswig in historischer Zeit. [The agricultural development of Schleswig.] *Veröffentl. d. Schleswig-Holsteinischen Univ. Gesellsch.* (25) pt. 1 1930: 18-505.

11224. MAŃKOWSKI, ALFONS. Liga Narodowa Polska w powiecie kwidzyńskogniewskim 1848-1850. [The Polish National Alliance in Kwidzyn and Gniev.] *Zapiski Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu.* 8 1929-1931: 20-32.—The right of organization achieved by the March revolution of 1848 brought about the founding of various Polish societies under Prussian rule. The most important of these was the Polish National Alliance. This article discusses the history of this society in Kwidzyn and Gniev. The organization was founded in November, 1848, and continued to April, 1850. The author discusses the administration of the alliance and its activities in the field of national and social work.—Adam Lutman.

11225. MEISNER, HEINRICH OTTO. Fürst Bülow, der Memoirenschreiber und der Staatsmann. Prince Bülow, writer of memoirs and statesman.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 44(1) 1931: 156-196.—A consideration of Bülow's diplomacy in the light of the *Denkwürdigkeiten* and a reply to attacks on his foreign policies. Differing from Bismarck, Bülow remained true to a policy of neutrality in both the East and West, based on the principle of the "free hand." Bülow's greatest error was the belief that alliances are very good, but that one's own strength is better. However, the importance of Russia in the Bülow diplomacy broke down the "free hand" principle. The "new course" inspired by Holstein was to him "an incomensurable mistake." After the Franco-Russian alliance, Bülow decided to maintain such relations with Russia as would make a clash impossible, which would, moreover, prevent danger from England. Bülow shares the responsibility for the German rejection of the "proffered alliance" with England. Bismarck's "chest-

nut theory" had become dogma for Bülow and Holstein. In naval policy Bülow was guided by Tirpitz's theory: avoid a naval war until 1904-05, and the probability of one after then would constantly diminish. After 1908, Bülow began to doubt the wisdom of the big navy policy. In his last conversation as chancellor with William II he urged some naval agreement with England. Bülow's critics have erred in failing to appreciate Germany's precarious geo-political situation, and have concentrated on the mistakes of the German diplomacy, in which the responsibility of Bülow's predecessors must be reckoned.—Edgar B. Nixon.

11226. NIKOLAIEWSKI, B. Karl Marx über proletarische Revolution. [Karl Marx on the proletarian revolution.] *Gesellschaft.* 8(7) 1931: 40-47.—F. Domela-Nieuwenhuis, one of the leading pioneers of the Socialist labor movement of Holland who later allied himself with the anarchists, engaged in a correspondence with Marx and Engels. Until recently the letters of Marx and Engels to him were unknown (with one exception). Three years ago the whole valuable archives of Domela-Nieuwenhuis were obtained by D. Riazanov for the Marx-Engels Institute. Of particular interest is the letter of Marx dated Feb. 22, 1881, which has been published in *Na bojewom postu* (On the Battle Post), dedicated to the 60th birthday of Riazanov. Marx held that the Socialists would only come to power when the conditions in the land should be ripe for it and the sympathy of the greater portion of the population certain.—Ephraim Fischoff.

11227. ROSENTHAL, JEROME. Hegel and contemporary thought. *Symposium.* 3(2) Apr. 1932: 167-197.

11228. SCHILL, W. F. Baden auf den Dresdner Konferenzen 1850-51. [Baden in the conferences of Dresden, 1850-51.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 44(4) 1930: 505-551.—The movement for unity in Germany 1848/49 which had clearly shown the antagonism between Austria and Prussia was followed by a period of uneasiness among the smaller German estates. Baden had become a partner of the three-kings' alliance in 1849, but had left it in 1850 under the influence of Austria, looking forward to the results of the conferences in Dresden, opened in December, 1850, to consider the reshaping of the German constitution. Baden was represented by her minister, Ludwig Rüdt von Collenberg, whose accounts to the grand duke are the main source for this article. The principal subject to be considered was the form of the executive. Austria's proposal to erect a directory of eleven votes was vehemently opposed by the smaller states, especially by Baden which would have had only one third of a vote. Rüdt proposed a counter-project in which Baden would have received one vote; but both proposals were rejected. The conferences failed, making it clear, that no work could be done, politically or economically, as long as Austria and Prussia were struggling for predominance in Germany.—G. Mecenseffy.

11229. VALDENAIER, A. Das Leben und Wirken des Johann Gottfried Tulla. Der Ausbau der badischen Schwarzwaldflüsse und sonstigen Wasserbauten. [Life and work of Johann Gottfried Tulla. Development of the rivers in the Black Forest and other river developments in Baden.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 44(2) 1930: 258-286.—G. Mecenseffy.

11230. VILLAT, LOUIS. Les "memoires" du Chancelier-Prince de Bülow. [Bülow's "memoirs."] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 60(5) Jan. 1, 1932: 184-197.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

11231. ZIEHNER, L. Der Kommerzialverband zwischen den Erbstaaten des Kurfürsten Karl Theodor von der Pfalz. [The commercial union between the hereditary states of the Elector Palatine Karl Theodor.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 44(4) 1930: 552-565.—The article is a supplement to the remarks on the com-

mercial union in the works of J. Denz (*Die Schiffahrts-politik der Kurpfalz im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert*, Ludwigshafen 1909) and of J. M. Funk (*Der Kampf der mercantilistischen mit der physiokratischen Doktrin in der Kurpfalz*, Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher 1914). When Karl Theodor, because he had inherited Bavaria, moved to Munich in 1778, a serious crisis would have arisen for industry in the Palatinate if it had lost its markets by the removal of the court. The rescript of Sept. 23, 1778, created a commercial union between the Palatinate and Bavaria to further the free intercourse of manufactures from the Rhine into Bavaria and of agrarian products from Bavaria into the Palatinate. It also promoted the forwarding-business of foreign goods. This part of the rescript was abolished by an edict in 1783 at the urgent request of the privy-councilor, Fontanesi.—G. Mecenseffy.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 10659-10660, 11009, 11123, 11132, 11201, 11228, 11255, 11909, 12003, 12216, 12218)

11232. KROFTA, KAMIL. Stará ústava česká a uherská. [The ancient constitution of Bohemia and Hungary.] Bratislava. 5(1) 1931: 1-82.—The author traces the constitutional development in Bohemia and Hungary from the early middle ages to the Austro-Hungarian compromise in 1867. In particular he demonstrates the error of adorning the feudal medieval constitution of Hungary with anachronistic traces of modernity. Its development did not greatly differ from that of Bohemia, but at the beginning of the 16th century the writings of Stephen Verböczi brought it an effective illumination. Also the struggle of the landed classes in Bohemia and Hungary with Habsburg absolutism shows many elements of likeness, particularly up to the 17th century. After that the development differs essentially. In Hungary the landed classes preserved more rights, and were successful in gradually converting the ruler of the nobility during the 19th century to a constitutional régime, while in Bohemia the local development halted before the centralism of Vienna.—Josef Susta.

11233. PRAŽÁK, ALBERT. Hegel a Slovensko. [Hegel and Slovakia.] Bratislava. 5(3) 1931: 365-388.—

### SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 10598, 11121, 11148, 11313, 12108, 12440)

11236. HERTZMAN-ERICSON, GURLI. Fabian

This article demonstrates the considerable influence of Hegel's ideology on the development of nationalist movements in Slovakia, particularly in the 1840's among the young literary group—L. Štúr, J. M. Hurban, and M. Hodža. It led to an entirely different understanding of Slav reciprocity than that promulgated by Kollár, particularly as to the relation of the Slovaks to the Czechs, and resulted in the preventing of a literary and racial union by L. Štúr in 1844. The influence of this ideology on the next generation of Slovak patriots is traced.—Josef Susta.

11234. ŠEBÁNEK, JINDŘICH. Textilní podniky moravských Kouniců. Z dějin industrialisace na Moravě počátku stol. 18. [The textile undertakings of the Kaunitz family. From the history of the industrialization of Moravia at the beginning of the 18th century.] Časopis Matice Moravské. 55(1-2) 1931: 95-168; (3-4) 1931: 418-468.—The Kaunitz family belonged to the higher Austrian nobility and possessed the castle and domain of Austerlitz in Moravia. In 1701 the emperor promised Count Kaunitz the privilege of establishing factories for the manufacture of fine woolens on his estates and likewise assured him of a subsidy of 20,000 florins. Mercantilism incited Leopold I to this action. Of all the Moravian cities, Austerlitz had perhaps suffered most from the Thirty Years War since it is situated on a main military road. It was hoped that the textile industry would revive the city and would attract new settlers. Around 1700 Central Europe suffered from acute economic depression. The nobility hoped to recoup its fortunes through the establishment of industries. All the attempts failed because there was insufficient capital. The Kaunitz venture was favored by the fact that it employed skilled Swiss workmen, but within a few years lack of capital brought it to an end. Piecework wages prevailed.—Livingstone Porter.

### SWITZERLAND

(See also Entry 11099)

11235. MÜLLER, JOSEF ANTON. Geschichte der Staatsbibliothek des Kantons St. Gallen. [A history of the cantonal library of St. Gall.] Zentralbl. f. Bibliot. 49(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 34-50.—Mahlon K. Schnacke.

Mansson. Amer.-Scandinav. Rev. 20(4) Apr. 1932: 212-215.—This biographical sketch and appreciation pays tribute to the distinguished Swedish labor leader and calls attention to his contributions to the social and economic history of Sweden.—Oscar J. Falnes.

### NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

#### RUSSIA

(See also Entries 10997, 11012, 11121, 11134, 11141, 11148-11149, 11196, 11243, 11254, 11903)

11237. KULOMZIN, A. N. Notes sur l'émancipation des serfs. [Notes on the emancipation of the serfs.] Monde Slave. 8(3) Jun. 1931: 67-93; (4) Jul. 1931: 365-395.—Peasants were overjoyed by the *Manifesto* of Alexander II setting them free. A tremendous work of organizing the new life of millions of peasants lay before the government. Peace-mediators, responsible to the senate only, took the most active part in this work. Serfdom reached its zenith in the reign of Catherine II, when the question of its abolition also rose. Under Nicholas I in the 40's all state peasants had been liberated and successfully organized. Now came the turn of peasants who lived on private estates. Their new life was different inasmuch as they obtained a sort of

self-government but did not become land owners, all ground being the property of communities, the *obschina*. Landed gentry were also called to participate in this work. A considerable amount of land was sold to the peasants later under Alexander III, who founded the Peasants' Bank to allow them the necessary credits for these purchases. This was also the time of extraordinary growth in village schools; in the '80's, their number reached 120,000 with about 4 million pupils.—Ivan Georgievsky.

11238. HAZELTON, ALAN W. The Russian imperial orders. Numismat. Notes & Monog. (51) 1932: pp. 101.

11239. TOLSTAJA, A. L. Souvenirs sur Tolstoi. [Recollections of Tolstoi.] Monde Slave. 8(4) Jul. 1931: 1-17; (5) Aug. 1931: 161-175.—Tolstoi fell dangerously ill in 1901 and was transported to the Crimea, to Gaspra on the Black Sea, where he recovered and

returned to his literary work. He was being visited by Chekhov, Balmont, Elpatievsky, Gorkij, and other Russian writers. He had no sympathy for Gorkij but he especially liked Chekhov. He also often met Granduke Nikolaj Michailovich, the historian, who transmitted Tolstoi's political memoranda to the emperor. After a relapse and a second recovery, the whole family returned to Yasnaja Poliana. Tolstoi's attitude at the time of the Russo-Japanese war was one of passive resistance, but he appreciated national feeling and was much grieved at the news of the Russian defeat. Tolstoi was in despair at the outbreak of violence during the first Russian revolution and insisted that neither violence nor even social reform could improve social conditions, but only individual betterment together with tolerance and mutual understanding. He had no faith in the duma.—*Ivan Georgievsky*.

11240. VOSTOKOV, P. *Les sciences historiques en Russie.* [Historical science in Russia.] *Monde Slave.* 7(3) Sep. 1930: 438-468.—Historical science in Russia has long been interested in economic questions. Russian science had studied, especially in Byzantium the question of peasant property, the *obschina*, which was considered to be a purely Slavonic idea; a considerable number of peasants in Byzantium were Slavs. Brilliant work had been done by the Russian Archeological Institute at Constantinople for the 20 years, until the World War. When Trebizond was occupied by Russian troops in 1916, special scientific expeditions were assigned to study its archives, the most valuable results of which were partly published in 1927. At present a knowledge of the Russian language and of Russian works in the field is essential to a study of Byzantine history. Russian historians have also studied the economics of ancient Greece, the Roman empire, and the middle ages, and have been interested in the history of the peasants, the workers and the towns. Neither English nor German historians went so deeply into the question of the French Revolution. Historians of the new Marxist régime are continuing the studies begun by their bourgeois predecessors.—*Ivan Georgievsky*.

11241. WITTRÖCK, GEORG. *Gorčakov, Ignatiew och Šuvalov.* *Hist. Tidskr.* (Stockholm). 51(3-4) 1931: 301-417.—A detailed account of the various parts played by these prominent Russians in their foreign politics during the Eastern crisis of the years 1876 to 1878. The account is based exclusively on new Austrian and German sources and contains numerous reproductions in the form of appendixes and diplomatic letters.

—A. B. Benson.

### POLAND

(See also Entries 10768, 10840, 11102, 11107, 11141, 11146, 11149, 11224, 11352, 12198, 12207, 12216, 12218, 12451)

11242. KOSCHMIEDER, ERWIN. *Bericht über*

### NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 10802, 10804, 10993, 11000, 11064, 11117, 11136, 11151, 11161, 11240, 11241, 11347, 11993, 12176, 12340)

11249. AL-RĀFI'I, 'ABD-AL-RAHMĀN. *Al-hayāt al-niyābiyah fi 'ahd ismā'il.* [Parliamentary life in Egypt during the reign of Ismā'il.] *Al-Hilāl.* 40(5) Mar. 1932: 693-704.—When in 1863 Ismā'il Pasha assumed the supreme rule in Egypt that country had no legislative body to represent the will of its people. Four years later Ismā'il instituted a body with no power to legislate but to express desires and wishes. This parliament was composed of 75 members elected by the sheikhs of the provinces and serving for three years. It held its sessions during two months of every year.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

eine Studienreise in Polen 1930. [Report on a tour of inspection in Poland in 1930.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 49(3) Mar. 1932: 130-146.—A survey of Polish libraries since the war.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke*.

11243. PIĘTKIEWICZ, KAZIMIERZ. *Udział Polaków w rosyjskim ruchu wyzwoleniowym.* [Polish participation in the Russian liberal movement.] *Niepodległość.* 1 Oct. 1929: 103-113; 2 Apr. 1930: 157-168; Sep. 1930: 337-351.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

11244. PRÓCHNIK, ADAM. *Warunki objektywne okresu popowstaniowego.* [Conditions of the post-insurrection period.] *Niepodległość.* 1 Oct. 1929: 5-11.—The history of Poland after the last partition (1795) may be divided into two periods: that of insurrections up to 1863, and the post-insurrection period, lasting until the outbreak of the War. The post-insurrectionary period is characterized by an intensive democratization of Polish society and by the preparation of the workers and farmers for the revolution.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

11245. SOKOLNICKI, MICHAŁ. *Sprawa polska na terenie międzynarodowym, 1914-1918.* [The Polish cause in international politics.] *Niepodległość.* 2 Mar. 1930: 195-209.—The reconstruction of the Polish state was not at all intended either by Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary, or even by the other European powers. In spite of this the powers occupying the Polish territories were trying to surpass one another in their offers to Poland. All foreign plans, devised for political, economic, and strategic reasons, were upset by the national conception of *restitutio in integrō*, the realization of which was made possible by three factors: natural geographic conditions, history, and the Polish army created during the War.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

11246. STASZEWSKI, JANUSZ. *Starcie polsko-niemieckie o mundur toruńskiej gwardji narodowej za Księstwa Warszawskiego.* [Polish-German conflict in regard to the uniform of the national guard of Thorn from the period of the duchy of Warsaw.] *Zapiski Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu.* 8 1929-1931: 33-43.—The duchy of Warsaw which originated in 1807 began to organize a national guard. Besides unified organization, the guard was ordered to wear the same uniform, namely, dark blue shirts with sky blue caps. This brought a conflict in 1809 between the Polish government and the German inhabitants of Thorn who wished to keep the national guard in a German uniform. The article describes the conflict in detail.—*Adam Lutman*.

11247. WOJCIECHOWSKI, JAROSŁAW. *Organizacja opieki państowej nad zabytkami w Polsce.* [The state protection of monuments in Poland.] *Ziemia.* 14 1929: 37-43.—*Adam Lutman*.

11248. WOJCIECHOWSKI, JAROSŁAW. *Polskie prawo zabytkowe.* [Polish law in regard to monuments.] *Ziemia.* 14 1929: 1-18.—*Adam Lutman*.

11250. CVIĆIĆ, JOVAN. *Studies in Jugoslav psychology. II. Slav. & East Europ. Rev.* 9(27) Mar. 1931: 662-681.—Two psychological types, northern and southern, are to be found in the dinaric zone. The northern variety includes the Serbia of 1912 (particularly the Shumadija), with the following characteristics: a strong consciousness of nationality and of "national mission"; a healthy, though rather formless, democracy; moral courage, initiative, and intellectual capacity. No other part of the Balkan peninsula underwent such great geo-physical or cultural changes as Serbia at the beginning of the 19th century due to a series of metastatic movements beginning in the 16th century. The majority, settlers from the dinaric zone, were modified by those from the Morava and Vardar to create a new psychological type, and successive wars and political

crises resulted in a development in character. The most important feature of Serbian politics is the national spirit in its democracy. Serbia has a large number of intelligent and far-sighted peasants, who have created fine villages, and lead a simple though not unsophisticated life.—James F. Clarke.

11251. DOBRESCO, T. *Le développement de l'industrie du raffinage en Roumanie.* [The development of the oil refining industry in Rumania.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 10(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 644-652.—In Rumania the refining industry began in 1856 when Theodore Mehedințeanu created at Ploëști the first refinery.—J. Adămou.

11252. HOSKINS, HALFORD L. Some recent works on Mohamed Ali and modern Egypt. *J. Modern Hist.* 4(1) Mar. 1932: 93-104.

11253. KONSTANTINOV, G.; PETKANOV, K.; TZANEV, G.; MIKHACHEV, D. *Bai Ganyu i kharakterologiyata na bûlgarina. Edna anketa.* [Bai Ganyu and the character of the Bulgarian. An inquiry.] *Filosofski Pregled.* 3(4) 1931: 349-363.—The editor of *Filosofski Pregled* has asked for opinions on Gerhard Gesemann's article: "Der problematische Bulgar. Zur Charakterologie der Slaven" (*Slav. Rundsch.* (6) 1931), in which he says that Bai Ganyu is a representative type of the Balkan Slav adapting himself to the foreign yoke. The first author says that the comic figure of Bai Ganyu cannot be taken as representative because many of his traits are not exclusively Bulgarian, and, moreover, the character described is not a real type. The second writer justifies some of the qualities of Bai Ganyu as due to the struggle for national freedom and the conflict between the primitive and the modern. Tzanev thinks that Bai Ganyu is not the Bulgarian in general but there have been many individuals like him. In conclusion Mikhachev finds that the type can be a historical and sociological accommodation but not biological, as claimed by Gesemann. A Bulgarian in general is not the combination of purely negative traits of Bai Ganyu but there are many individual Bulgarians that can be identified with the uncultured, materialistic, practical, and sceptic Bai Ganyu.—V. Sharenkoff.

11254. POPRUZHENKO, M. *Dostoyevskii i osvobozhdeniye Bolgarii.* [Dostoyevski and the liberation of Bulgaria.] *Bulgarska Misul.* 6(4) 1931: 244-252.—The Bulgarians under the Turks provoked warm sympathy among Russians on the eve of the Russo-Turkish war 1878. The czars tried to destroy the bondage of the Balkan Christians, but European diplomacy supported Turkey. The report of the Russian consul of Plovdiv on the massacres of 1876 created the atmosphere of a crusade in Russia. Dostoyevski became the leader of the movement for Russian intervention. The war of 1877 was much heralded by him and when the treaty of San Stefano was rejected he scourged European diplomacy.—V. Sharenkoff.

11255. RYPKA, J. Die türkischen Schutzbriebe für Georg II Rákóczi, Fürsten von Siebenbürgen, aus dem Jahre 1649. [The Turkish safe-conducts of the year 1649 for George II Rákóczi, prince of Transylvania.] *Islam.* 18(3-4) 1929: 213-235.—Two of the three documents studied here were published by F. Babinger in M.O. 1920, pp. 115-151. The third, a letter of the grand vezir Murâd Pasha (Göttingen, MS. Turc. 29), provides little historical information, but provides a basis for the intensive critical study of the language and official formulas used at this period by the Ottoman chancery, as well as for additions to earlier knowledge regarding Turkish palaeography and diplomatics. (Reproduction of original, text in modern Arabic letters, and translation.)—W. L. Wright, Jr.

11256. VALSA, M. Le théâtre crétois au XVIIe siècle. *Acropole.* 6(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 194-217.—There was considerable dramatic activity in Crete during the

period of Venetian supremacy between 1535 and 1699. Italian drama provided the models, and the standards of this drama were low. Cretan authors followed Italian plots, adopted many Italian words, and used Italian script. Beneath the imitation there was, however, a certain sincerity and originality. Plays were not presented by regular companies of actors. Musicians, singers, and dancers were professionals, but not indispensable. The principal roles were spoken, not sung. Interludes were of two kinds—one made up of short independent scenes; the other composed of parts or acts given as interludes, but together making a secondary play. All extant dramas are written in verse, mostly of 15 syllables, the rest of 11. One play, *Abraham's sacrifice*, is preserved from the 16th century; from the 17th century, there remain six. The whole movement deserves study, and it is hoped that this paper may serve as the beginning of intensive study of one of the most interesting periods of post-Byzantine Greek literature.—William F. Wyatt.

## MIDDLE EAST

(See also Entries 8942, 9526, 10123, 11135)

11257. YEREMIAN, A. *Pěshranknēr Tchoughhay ye Hěntgahay Panahusoutiunīt.* [Fragments from the poetry of the Armenians of Tchougha and of India.] *Hantes Amsorya.* 44(5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 346-356; (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 435-444; (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 685-695.—During 1916-21 the author traveled throughout Persia and some parts of India to collect folklore and minstrel songs, mostly by word of mouth. These are classified into love songs, wedding songs, satires, and various other groups. The authorship of the love songs is not known while that of the wedding songs may be ascertained, all undoubtedly the works of wandering minstrels, and suited to the mind of the Oriental. The Armenian settlements of Nor-Tchougha (in Persia, near Ispahan) and those of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras are over three centuries old; they all have preserved their national tradition and have evolved this new type of literature. They have founded schools and presses (the first Armenian newspaper was printed in Madras in 1794).—A. O. Sarkissian.

## FAR EAST

(See also Entries 11108, 11120, 11164, 11274, 11277, 11415, 11535, 12344)

11258. JONES, STELLA M. Economic adjustment of Hawaiians to European culture. *Pacific Affairs.* 4(11) Nov. 1931: 957-974.—The Hawaiians, during the first forty years of their contact with European civilization, were not lacking in capability for achieving an orderly transition. They showed ability to compete in barter, to adjust their produce to meet a steadily increasing and changing demand, to adapt their crafts to European needs, even to surpass their visitors in mastering the technique of many foreign crafts, and finally, economically and politically, to assume a position of importance among other nations. In the chaotic period that followed the death of Kamehameha, this orderly transition was interrupted, in most phases never to be resumed.—Spencer L. Rogers.

11259. LE MAY, REGINALD. The coinage of Siam. *J. Siam Soc.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 1-78.

11260. TREAT, PAYSON J. Early Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1(1) Mar. 1932: 18-35.—The present Manchurian policy of Japan, characterized by an insistence on the sanctity of treaties and reluctance to permit foreign intervention between China and Japan, is understandable in the light of Sino-Japanese relations in the 19th century. As a result of the negotiations over the Loochoo Islands and

Korea, which Japan carried on according to western diplomatic practice with a still condescending China, it became apparent that the Manchus were unwilling or unable to put their house in order and that their commitments were of little value until signed, sealed, and delivered. It also became apparent by 1895 that the Chinese were willing to make use of foreign intervention, even at a heavy price.—F. H. Herrick.

11261. UNSIGNED. *Les vingt-et-un demandes et les traités de 1915. [The Twenty-one demands and the 1915 treaties.]* *Europe Now.* 14(720) Nov. 28, 1931: 1607–1609.—Texts of the 21 demands of Jan. 18, 1915, the Shantung treaty of May 25, and the treaty concerning Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia of the same date.—Luther H. Evans.

## INDIA

(See also Entries 11257, 12067)

11262. BANERJI, ALBION. The salt tax in India. *Indian Affairs.* 2(1) Apr. 1932: 38–42.—There is ample precedent in Indian history for the salt tax both previous to British rule and since. Originally the tax varied in different provinces. Gradually the states were obliged to surrender to government control the manufacture of salt. The Indian Salt Act was passed in 1882, providing for licences and punishments for smuggling or illicit manufacture. Salt became a sort of reserve in stringencies, in view of its revenue-yielding quality. In 1903 there was a reduction in the salt tax, but the ratio of the tax to the per capita income of the Indian people was still higher than that of any other country. Yet it is to the interest of the majority that the salt monopoly be in government rather than private capitalist hands, particularly since the poverty stricken masses by the Irwin-Gandhi agreement will be permitted to make or collect all the salt they can for domestic consumption.—P. Lieff.

11263. BRETT, G. S. The intellectual aspect of the relations between India and the West. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 25(3) May 1931: 109–116.—In the ancient world we find little reliable evidence of intellectual relations between East and West until Graeco-Roman times, and after that there is again an almost complete gap until the close of the 18th century. But as early as 1788 we find a conscious effort being made to interpret Indian thought to the West by men like Colebrooke, the founder of Sanskrit studies in England, and Sir William Jones, continued by de Chézy and Burnouf in France, and Bopp and Max Müller in Germany. Through Hegel and Schopenhauer Indian thought has penetrated western civilization. On the other side, western ideas of scholarship and research have found a new home in India and seem to be giving an impulse to larger ideas and more successful social relations.—Alison Ewart.

11264. GOSWAMI, KUNJA GOVINDA. The Satak copper plate grant of King Rāma Simha II, of Jaintia of 1809 A.D. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 25(1) 1929 (issued Apr. 1930): 165–170.—A description of the plate and the inscription thereon, with translation, together with an historical account of the granted tract and the significance of the grant.—M. Abbott.

11265. MAUNSELL, E. B. The foundations of the Indian army. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76(503) Aug. 1931: 520–529.—An account of the historical development of the Indian army.

11266. RICHARDS, F. J. Periods in Indian history. *Indian Antiquary.* 59(737) Feb. 1930: 33–37; (739) Apr. 1930: 61–64; (740) May 1930: 84–88.—Because the usual dynastic names are unsuited to denote the various periods of Indian history it has been proposed to divide the subject into three great periods between 600 B.C. and 1900 A.D., each to be divided in turn

into three lesser parts. The subdivisions in the first instance correspond roughly to the divisions in European history, although varying with regions, while in the medieval period there is a greater interrelation with other parts of the world. An arrangement based on cultural periods would deal separately with language and script, the former being (1) Aryan, and (2) Dravidian. The chronology of Indian literature prior to 500 A.D. is difficult of determination but by 300 A.D. the Golden Age of classical Sanskrit was under way, only to fall before the impact of Moslem invasion. The proposed arrangement of Indian history allows five periods in religious history, but limits art to three. The coinage of India shows three great influences, Greek, Gupta, and Moslem, wherein there is a considerable range of artistic skill. The history of Further India is arranged to deal with five geographic units—Ceylon, Burma, Indo-China, Indonesia, and Tibet.—Howard Britton Morris.

11267. THARLE-HUGHES, R. Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood's command in India. *Asiat. Rev.* 27(90) Apr. 1931: 210–216.—Sir William Birdwood was commander of the army of India from 1925 to 1930. Through tact and personal magnetism he overcame considerable opposition and effected many modern improvements in the army of India.—Herbert Wender.

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 11144, 11340, 11591, 11976)

11268. FRANKLIN, H. "Nyaningwe"—Notes on the Chibi family. *Nada.* 6 Dec. 1928: 80–87.—"Nyaningwe" is the name of a hill which became the main stronghold of the Chibi family. Historical details in genealogical style are given for the chiefs and more important members of this family. There is a table of the probable dates of the chiefs from 1702 to 1927.—Margaret Wepley.

11269. TABALOSOS, MARQUIS de, and CAZEN-AVE (tr. and ed.). *Histoire d'Oran.* *Bull. Trimestr. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran.* 51(186) Sep.–Dec. 1930: 331.—The original Spanish text was written in 1773. The document is a compilation of available material covering the period from 1830–1874, and is lacking in critical elements.—L. Olson.

11270. VIONOT, L. *Le retour incessant des difficultés de frontière avec le Maroc 1893–1896. [The unceasing return of frontier difficulties with Morocco.]* *Bull. Trimestr. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran.* 51(186) Sep.–Dec. 1930: 257–330.—During 1893–94, the Beni Drar established settlements on Algerian territory, and when driven back into Morocco by force, located directly across the boundary and cultivated Algerian land. The result was constant petty warfare. Intervention of Abdesoelam ould Boucheta resulted in greater claims on the part of the Oulad Hammon. After the recall of Abdesoelam ould Boucheta, Si Driss ben Yaich represented the sultan of Morocco in Algeria. He was a man of intelligence and energy, and his régime was more satisfactory to the French. France made its greatest mistake in dealing with Morocco as an organized political unit.—L. Olson.

## THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 8760, 11008)

11271. LEITE, DUARTE. Americo Vespucio e Brasil. *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa.* ser. 48a(1–2) Jan.–Feb. 1930: 25–28; (3–4) Mar.–Apr. 1930: 62–69.—A critical study of the letters of Vespucio for the purpose of establishing the extent of his discoveries in Brazil.—L. Olson.

11272. WIDENBAUER, GEORG. *Wer hat Amerika entdeckt? [Who discovered America?] Erdball.* 5(12) 1931: 472–478.—After a survey of early geographi-

cal ideas, including those of Toscanelli, the author discusses the discovery of the east-west ocean passage by Martin Alonso Pinzon. According to Sophus Larsen, a Danish expedition reached the mouth of the St. Lawrence as early as 1473. French scholars declare that in 1488 Jean Cousin discovered the Amazon, and ac-

cording to Meade Minnigerode, French fishermen were active on the Newfoundland banks already in 1392. In connection with the American discoveries of the Vikings, there is a discussion of Löwenthal's statement that the Iroquois Indians show the cultural influence of the Norsemen.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

## UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 10591, 10681, 11027, 11091, 11094, 11101, 11114, 11133, 11137, 11140, 11143, 11150, 11153, 11164, 11178, 11212, 11333-11334, 11340, 11348, 11351, 11430, 11578, 11691, 11738, 11743, 11898, 11934, 11956, 12072, 12259-12260, 12303, 12452, 12463)

**11273. ACHESON, SAM.** Joseph W. Bailey and the Spanish war. *Southw. Rev.* 17(2) Jan. 1932: 142-160.—Joseph Weldon Bailey of Texas, minority (Democratic) leader of the house of representatives in 1897, fought for U. S. recognition of Cuban independence and later for war against Spain. A foreign war would, he thought, efface the memory of the Civil War, and placate the Southerners who were "sick of having a bloody shirt waved in their faces." Bailey and his fellow Democratic jingoists finally overcame the opposition of the rank and file of Republicans who had bowed to the will of McKinley, Reed, Hanna and Company and thus brought into being American imperialism.—Marguerite B. Hamer.

**11274. BAILEY, THOMAS A.** California, Japan, and the alien land legislation of 1913. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1(1) Mar. 1932: 36-59.—The Webb law, passed by the California legislature in 1913 to prevent the ownership of land by Japanese, was supported by a large majority in the state and was probably accelerated by partisan politics rather than by resentment against Japanese protests. Wilson did all that was possible to avert a crisis with Japan without coercing California. Bryan's visit to Sacramento, which had no effect on the bill and probably hastened its passage, could have achieved little more than a delay of the measure and seems to have been intended by Wilson primarily as a demonstration to Japan of the friendly intentions of the national government.—F. H. Herrick.

**11275. BEATTY, ALBERT R.** (ed.) Letters of George Washington. *Yale Rev.* 21(3) Mar. 1932: 466-482.—These letters, hitherto unpublished, are in the period 1777 to 1798.—Robert E. Riegel.

**11276. BOYD, J. P.** Connecticut's experiment in expansion; the Susquehannah Company, 1753-1803. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(1) Nov. 1931: 38-69.—The Susquehannah Company developed from a town group's desire for land into a full-fledged business enterprise, sold shares, and, failing to secure a grant in 1753, bought land from the Indians in the territory claimed by the Penns. In organization and management the Company was unique, utilizing the methods of the New England town. In the allotment of land it followed the New England pattern, a democratic system which proved attractive to settlers. The Company was seriously weakened by the uncertainty of its claims to the land, and by the resultant fighting to protect its settlements and the attempt to secure from Connecticut recognition of its claim. The question of its claim was considered by the Continental Congress; it was finally settled when, on the basis of an act of Pennsylvania of 1799, the settlers were given title to their land. The most significant aspect of the whole episode was the transplanting of New England institutions and ideas to Pennsylvania.—Henrietta Larson.

**11277. BROWN, W. C.** The raising of the stars and stripes over Manila, August 13, 1898. *Colorado Mag.* 9(2) Mar. 1932: 57-58.—P. S. Fritz.

**11278. CHANDLER, JOSEPHINE CRAVEN.** Dr. Charles Chandler, his place in the American scene. *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24(3) Oct. 1931: 369-552.—Dr.

Chandler moved to Beardstown, Illinois, in 1832 and was interested not only in medicine but in the varied activities of the community.—Robert E. Riegel.

**11279. CLARK, DAN ELBERT.** Manifest destiny and the Pacific. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1(1) Mar. 1932: 1-17.—The predictions of the destiny of the United States in the West and across the Pacific show both a certainty of America's mission to mankind and belief in the inevitability of expansion. Perhaps a sense of humor or fairness to Providence will make utterances such as those quoted less common in the future.—F. H. Herrick.

**11280. DART, HENRY PLAUCHÉ.** The influence of the ancient laws of Spain on the jurisprudence of Louisiana. *Tulane Law Rev.* 6(1) Dec. 1931: 83-93.—The discussion is concerned mainly with the early codifications of the laws operative in the territory and state, particularly the Digest of 1808, the Civil Code of 1825, and the Code of Practice of 1825. The author shows the difficulties involved in attempting to trace the influence of the ancient Spanish law, but it was one of several sources availed of, and one of the factors determining the early codifications.—Henry Rottschaefer.

**11281. DEBO, ANGIE.** Southern refugees of the Cherokee nation. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35(4) Apr. 1932: 255-266.—A study of the fate of that faction of the Cherokee tribe that sympathized with the South during the Civil War shows that the inability of the Confederate government to furnish protection and supplies left the Indians in a precarious position. As Union sympathizers devastated their country they fled into northern Texas, where refugee camps were established, and where they became destitute. To the leaders it seemed that the moral standards of their society were also doomed, but due to the influence of such spirits as Stand Watie and his wife the return of peace enabled them to rebuild their ruined homes and to draw their refugees back into a stable society. Based primarily on MS materials.—William C. Binkley.

**11282. DOUGLAS, J. S.** Jefferson Institute, 1857-99. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33(1) Mar. 1932: 60-69.—A number of small, private schools of pioneer families in Santiam county were united in February, 1856, to form the Jefferson Institute at Conser's ferry. The school, supported by subscriptions of its founders, educated both male and female pupils. It was incorporated by the legislature in January, 1857, and it seems to have been in operation under Prof. O. O. Carr as early as September, 1858, with 89 students. After ca. 40 years its property was turned over to the school district in 1899 because its finances would not permit the erection of a new building.—V. Gray.

**11283. EGGLESTONE, JOSEPH D.** Jonathan Peter Cushing. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 39(4) Oct. 1931: 289-291.—J. P. Cushing (1793-1835) a native of Rochester, N. Y., and a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1817, was president of Hampden-Sidney College 1821-35 and the instigator of the Virginia Historical Society on Dec. 29, 1831.—V. Gray.

**11284. ELLIOTT, T. C.** Sale of Astoria, 1813. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33(1) Mar. 1932: 43-50.—The letter book of the Pacific Fur Company at Astoria

shows that the Pacific Coast partners of John Jacob Astor were loyal to their agreement with him, selling out to the North West Fur Company only when the poorness of the fur trade and the lack of necessary trading supplies made the business unprofitable.—V. Gray.

11285. ELLISON, WILLIAM HENRY. From Pierre's Hole to Monterey: A chapter in the adventures of George Nidever. *Pacific Hist. Rev.* 1(1) Mar. 1932: 82–102.—George Nidever, whose recollections were recorded for Hubert Howe Bancroft, was a member of a party of hunters and trappers which in 1833 fought a series of engagements with the Indians, pushed its way over the Sierras, probably by way of the Yosemite valley, and finally reached Monterey. Nidever and a few others determined to remain when the rest returned to the United States.—F. H. Herrick.

11286. FLANDERS, RALPH B. An experiment in Louisiana sugar, 1829–1833. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 9(2) Apr. 1932: 153–162.—Farish Carter, the leading capitalist in ante-bellum Georgia, invested about \$50,000 in the late 1820's, when cotton declined and sugar increased in price, in New Hope, a sugar plantation in St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana. Carter remained in Georgia. Climatic conditions, sickness, loss in runaways, ignorance of the process of sugar culture, and inefficiency of administration produced a financial loss during the three years of operation and led to Carter's sale of the plantation in 1833. After this costly experiment, Carter confined his agricultural activities to middle Georgia and well-known staples.—A. R. Newsome.

11287. FRANKLIN, W. NEIL. Virginia and the Cherokee Indian trade, 1670–1752. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 4 Jan. 1932: 3–21.—J. W. Holland.

11288. FYNN, A. J. Furs and forts of the Rocky Mountain West. *Colorado Mag.* 8(6) Nov. 1931: 209–222; 9(2) Mar. 1932: 45–57.—The diversified personnel of this many-sided traffic brought barbarism and civilization together. The beaver and mink, bear skin and buffalo hide were the common goal of merchant, capitalist, vagrant, Indian, hunter, and trapper. Nature often compelled the hunter to use a trap and the trapper to become an expert marksman. The problem of transportation was solved by the flat-bottomed mackinaw, the cottonwood canoe, or the shallow draught bull boat made of skins when water transportation was available and pack animals for overland. The trading posts or forts, best described of which is Fort Bent, served both for trade and protection.—P. S. Fritz.

11289. GATES, PAUL WALLACE. Large-scale farming in Illinois, 1850 to 1870. *Agric. Hist.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 14–25.—A study of the means by which farms ranging in size from 5,000 to 40,000 acres were developed in the rich cornbelt area of central Illinois during the 50's and 60's of the last century, the farming operations upon them, and their influence upon the agricultural development of the state. The farmer-capitalists were enabled to secure much land by the generous land policy of the federal government, the encouragement which the Illinois Central Railroad gave to individuals, and the cattle industry. Large-scale farming was most prevalent in Vermillion county where, in 1870, there were 23 farms of over 1,000 acres each. The successful operation of such farms was made possible by improvements in farm machinery. One of the largest and most interesting of these developments was Broadlands, a farm of 23,000 acres in Champaign county, owned by Michael Sullivant who employed hundreds of men and horses, and in one year, planted 1,800 acres to corn, 300 to winter wheat, and 40 to oats. Forced to sell his estate to John T. Alexander, Sullivant turned to a 40,000 acre tract near Paxton. Both of these men attempted mechanization of operations and division of labor. Tenant farming and crop sharing did not enter into their system. E. E. Malhoit attempted an

agricultural colony for French Canadians on 22,000 acres in Christian county, and although his plan failed other capitalist farmers introduced tenant farming on a large scale, including Isaac and Jesse Funk in McLean county, Isaac Funk's estate in 1865 being valued at two million dollars, and William Scully who owned 200,000 acres in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Illinois. These large-scale farmers did much to introduce and popularize new farm machinery, establish the one-crop system in the corn belt; import pure-bred stock, ditch and drain large areas, and to open up neglected sections of Illinois.—Everett E. Edwards.

11290. GATES, PAUL WALLACE. The disposal of the public domain in Illinois, 1848–1856. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3(2) Feb. 1931: 216–240.—In the late 'forties and early 'fifties the land business was especially active in Illinois. The liberal policy adopted by Congress for the disposal of the public domain, the construction of railroads, good crops and prices, and a strong westward migration of population hastened the transfer of land from public to private ownership. Military warrants, the Illinois Central Railroad, and land speculators were effective agents in bringing this about. Among the speculators were farmers, professional and business men, also politicians, and the omnipresent professional speculators. Striking examples of speculators are Stephen A. Douglas and Jesse Fell.—Henrietta M. Larson.

11291. GIDDENS, PAUL H. Arthur Lee, first United States envoy to Spain. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 40(1) Jan. 1932: 3–14.—Arthur Lee, born Dec. 20, 1740, was educated by tutors and in England, where he secured his medical degree in 1764 from Eton College. He began to practice in Williamsburg, but his interest in politics led him to study law in the Inns of the Court in London in 1770. He was admitted to the British Bar in 1775 and established a successful practice in England because of his dislike of American slavery. From 1770 he had been the agent of Massachusetts, and he presented the American side of the dispute with England in a series of letters. His friendship with such men as John Wilkes brought him discredit. He disliked Franklin and Washington. In 1776 he was appointed one of the three American commissioners to France, but he still clung to his English friends and several of his secretaries were in English pay. Lee became morose and jealous of anyone who was more popular than himself; and because of Franklin's distrust of him, he was disliked by the French. He was sent to Madrid in February, 1777, on an unofficial mission to solicit the aid of Spain. He was not able to secure open encouragement, but in secret he was promised assistance. When he was finally given his official appointment to Spain, he had left and started for Berlin.—V. Gray.

11292. GILLINGHAM, H. E. Some colonial ships built in Philadelphia. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 56(222) Apr. 1932: 156–185.—Gives names of craftsmen and detailed cost of ships of some famous colonial ships constructed at Philadelphia.—W. F. Dunaway.

11293. GOOD, CHARLES HAMLIN. The first American Negro literary movement. *Opportunity.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 76–79.—A considerable number of rich, free Negroes, some of whom were educated in France, lived in New Orleans before the Civil War. Their literary circle included three who gained distinction for themselves in France. Chief of these was the popular Victor Sejour, 21 of whose plays were produced in France between 1844 and 1874. This group published in 1843 several numbers of *L'album littéraire*, a little magazine containing poems, short stories, and editorials. In 1845 Armand Lanusse edited an anthology of poems, *Les cendelles*, French in inspiration and flavor as well as in language.—E. L. Clarke.

11294. HAFEN, LEROY R. Otto Mears, "Path-finder of the San Juan." *Colorado Mag.* 9 (2) Mar. 1932: 71-74.—A daughter relates the early life story and career of this western road builder and Indian agent.—*P. S. Fritz.*

11295. HANKS, CARLOS C. Confederate commerce destroyers, the Sumter and the Florida. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 58 (349) Mar. 1932: 394-398.—The history of two of the important Confederate commerce destroyers is described. The *Sumter*, commanded by Raphael Semmes, began its career in June, 1861, at the outset avoiding the U. S. sloop, the *Brooklyn*, in spectacular fashion. By January, 1862, its career came to an end. It had made 17 prizes, of which 7 were released by the Spanish authorities, 2 were ransomed, and 2 were recaptured. The *Florida* was the first of the commerce raiders of English origin. Ingenious measures had to be taken to conceal its ownership and destination from Liverpool. The career of the *Florida* was longer and even more spectacular than that of the *Sumter*. Not until the fall of 1864 was it captured, and then only as Brazilian authorities failed to interfere with Northern vessels actively engaging in Brazilian waters.—*P. Lieff.*

11296. HOLMES, OLIVER W. Levi Pease, the father of New England stage-coaching. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (2) Feb. 1931: 241-263.—In 1784 was established the first successful through stage-coach line between Boston and New York. Levi Pease, a New England blacksmith, was the originator of this line. The trip at first took six days and the roads were poor. Taverns were established along the way. Mail was carried under contract with the government; the stage line, also, developed a considerable express business, conveying drafts and bundles—and news. Beginning in 1792, the stage lines of Levi Pease were extended into New Hampshire, Vermont, and western Massachusetts. Daily service was in 1793 inaugurated between Boston and New York, and an extra-fare "limited" stage was introduced, which made the trip in 3½ days. In 1810 Pease retired from the business.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

11297. JACKSON, J. Washington in Philadelphia. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 56 (222) Apr. 1932: 110-155.—Recounts the numerous visits of Washington to Philadelphia and his associations with the life of the city.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

11298. JOHNSON, GRACE R. George Will and George Will, Jr. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 40 (4) Oct. 1931: 615-622.—George Will, an Englishman born in Germany in 1747 and dying in Adelphi, O., in 1829, served as first lieutenant in the 6th. Pa. Regt. in the Revolutionary War and moved his family west to Ohio in 1811. His son, born in Reading in 1774, joined Wayne's army in 1792 and fought in Ohio, as well as served in the War of 1812.—*V. Gray.*

11299. LUTTRELL, LAURA E. Writings on Tennessee history, 1930-31. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 4 Jan. 1932: 116-121.—An unclassified bibliography of 124 items.—*J. W. Holland.*

11300. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. A brief history of the first printing in the state of Alabama. *Typo-Talk.* 1 (5) May 1931: 7-9.—The first printing in Alabama was done in May, 1811, by Samuel Miller and John B. Hood, when they issued the *Mobile Sentinel* at Fort Stoddert. In order of establishment, presses next appeared at Huntsville (1812), Mobile (1813), St. Stephens (1814), Blakeley (1818), Clai-borne (1819), Tuscaloosa (1819), Cahawba (1819), Florence (1820), Montgomery (1821), Greensboro (1823), Tuscumbia (1824), Selma (1825), Moulton (1828), Greenville (1833), Wetumpka (1835), and Talladega (1835). Many other printers and publishers are mentioned.—*Leland D. Case.*

11301. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. Early Missouri book and pamphlet imprints, 1808-1830. *Amer. Book Collector.* 1 (2) Feb. 1932: 96-103; (3) Mar. 1932:

159-162; (4) Apr. 1932: 231-234.—A brief account of the beginnings of the press in Missouri is followed by full bibliographical descriptions of books, pamphlets, and broadsides printed in Missouri down to and including the year 1830. (Four reproductions of early Missouri title pages.)—*Leland D. Case.*

11302. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. Pioneer printing in Nebraska. *Natl. Printer Journalist.* 50 (1) Jan. 1932: 20-23.—The first Nebraska newspapers were printed on the Iowa side of the Missouri in 1854. The first printing on Nebraska soil was the issue of the *Nebraska Palladium* for Nov. 15, 1854, at Bellevue, or Bellevue. The second Nebraska press was at Nebraska City, where Dr. Henry Bradford issued a number of his *Nebraska News* a few days after the *Palladium* at Bellevue. Omaha, the third printing point, got its first press when Bird B. Chapman started the *Omaha Nebraskan* in January, 1855. Fourth was Brownville, with the *Nebraska Advertiser*, established in June, 1856, by Robert W. Furnas. Other printing points are listed. (The first page of the first Nebraska issue of the *Palladium* in reduced facsimile, also two early Nebraska title pages.)—*Leland D. Case.*

11303. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. Pioneer printing in Tennessee. *Natl. Printer Journalist.* 49 (11) Nov. 1931: 20-21.—George Roulstone, the first printer in Tennessee, was brought there by William Blount, first governor of the Territory, in November, 1791. Roulstone's first Tennessee printing was the *Knoxville Gazette*. Roulstone died in 1804 and his widow, Elizabeth, carried on the printing establishment. The first press at Nashville was used by John McLaughlin for a newspaper entitled *Rights of Man, or, Nashville Intelligencer*, begun in February, 1799. Other printing points, and their first printers, were Jonesborough (George Wilson, 1801), Carthage (William Moore, 1808), Clarksville (Theoderick F. Bradford, 1810), and Columbia (Thomas Eastin and James Walker, 1810). The press was not established at Memphis until 1827. Other printers and publishers are mentioned. (4 reduced facsimiles of early Tennessee title pages.)—*Leland D. Case.*

11304. MALTBIE, WILLIAM M. Winthrop the Younger. *Connecticut Bar J.* 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-11.—John Winthrop the Younger exemplifies the pioneer colonial leader of wide talents and preeminent usefulness. Trained for the law and experienced in naval service and travel, he came with his father to the New World. Commissioned for one year as governor of the "River Connecticut with places adjoining thereto," he returned to Massachusetts, where his father's bankruptcy threw the burden of the support of two families on his shoulders. The exemplary relations between the two Winthrops attest to the fine character of the man. For ten years more Winthrop was busy with public and business affairs in Massachusetts, particularly in the establishment of iron works in New England. With that in view, he founded New London in 1645, and after his father's death in 1649 definitely cast his lot with Connecticut. Shortly after, yielding to the opportunities of residents of New Haven, he moved there; one reason for their wanting him was that among his many talents was that of physician. He was elected governor in 1657, and from 1659 to his death in 1676 was reelected annually. At the Restoration, he crossed the Atlantic to seek the protection of Connecticut's charter. During his stay he was honored with a membership of the Royal Society.—*P. Lieff.*

11305. MARTIN, ASA EARL. Research in state history: its problems and opportunities. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 40 (4) Oct. 1931: 565-589.—In recent years the shift of population and the coming of immigrants has led to a decrease of interest in local history. The public school system should be used to the freest extent to counteract this declining interest. Of

especial importance is the correlation of local, state, and national history. At present there are too many poorly compiled state and county histories, and a need for greater coordination of research workers to save time and effort and to avoid duplication is pressing. Ohio in particular has distinct possibilities for research along social, economic, and cultural lines.—*V. Gray.*

11306. MOORE, R. WALTON. *George Washington as a judge and his attitude towards courts and lawyers.* *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(3) Mar. 1932: 151–155.—That Washington was one of the judges of a court possessing extensive jurisdiction and became quite familiar with the problems of law and its administration has been almost forgotten. Not later than the spring of 1768 and thence on until the outbreak of the Revolution, he was a justice of the peace and as such was not only charged with the disposition of minor cases, but along with other justices was engaged in conducting the business of the county court. The character of this work is considered.—*F. R. Aumann.*

11307. NETTELS, CURTIS. *The economic relations of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, 1680–1715.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3(2) Feb. 1931: 185–215.—Around 1700 there were five trading regions in the colonies in which local produce was collected to be exchanged for the products of neighboring regions, England, and the West Indies. In New England the dominant center was Boston, which profited from the varied resources of New England and a favorable location for ocean trade. Boston was carrier, merchant, and banker for other regions as well as its own. Even New York was in some ways its commercial satellite. New York furnished its own hinterland with English and other imports in return for furs and grain. It carried on a successful contest for the control of East Jersey and had a considerable trade with its colonial neighbors to the south. Philadelphia grew rapidly, threatening New York's position and copying its trade practices. Philadelphia also drew from a rich hinterland, arousing its neighbor, Maryland, to defensive action against its encroachments.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

11308. NEWSOME, A. R. *A British orderly book, 1780–1781.* *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 9(2) Apr. 1932: 163–186.—This is the second instalment of the orderly book and covers the expedition of Major General Alexander Leslie from New York to Portsmouth, Va., thence to Charleston, S. C., and inland to reinforce the army of Lord Cornwallis.—*A. R. Newsome.*

11309. NOYES, A. D. *Methods and leadership in Wall Street since 1893.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(1) Nov. 1931: 1–17.—The financial structure of Wall Street changed greatly between 1893 and 1929. In the 1890's New York was still compelled to resort in large measure to European capital and to follow London prices. The banks of New York acted more or less individually. Following the panic of 1893 there developed a kind of unofficial unity through the influence and power of J. P. Morgan. At first this was exerted to consolidate warring railroads and then to form larger manufacturing units. Two rival groups of banks brought on the railroad corner of 1901. The dominance of private banking houses in New York ceased after 1907. The establishment of the Federal Reserve System, the weakening of European states, and the rise of New York as an international credit market brought changes after 1913. In the panic of 1921 the financial structure of New York was sound, and no one person or house had a chance for leadership, which really had passed to the Federal Reserve. At that time and since, the new leadership has been hesitant and only partly effective.—*Henrietta Larson.*

11310. PENNYPACKER, I. R. *Washington and Lincoln.* *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 56(222) Apr. 1932: 97–109.—Gives points of resemblance and

contrast in the lives of Washington and Lincoln.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

11311. PLATT, EDMUND. *Poughkeepsie's first bank.* *Dutchess County Hist. Soc. Year Book (Poughkeepsie).* 16 1931: 49–57.—A branch of the bank of the Manhattan company of New York opened in 1809 and closed in 1819.

11312. PRATT, HARRY E. *Civil War letters of S. G. Allen.* *J. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 24(3) Oct. 1931: 553–577.—Allen helped guard a prison camp, was in the Virginia campaigns of 1862, scouted near Washington in the winter of 1862–63, and spent most of 1863 in a hospital at Washington. His letters, here reprinted, describe these experiences.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

11313. RYDEN, GEORGE H. *The Hanson family.* *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 4(2) Jun. 1931: 35–44.

11314. SANFORD, ALBERT B. *Mountain staging in Colorado.* *Colorado Mag.* 9(2) Mar. 1932: 66–71.—Stage coaches connected Auraria and Mountain City (Denver and the gold camps) in 1859. Spotswood and McClellan operated a mail stage line between Denver and Leadville in 1873 gradually lessening their haul as the railways were built into the mountains. Regular connections were made with the railroad terminals.—*P. S. Fritz.*

11315. SANTEE, J. F. *Edward R. S. Canby, Modoc War, 1873.* *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33(1) Mar. 1932: 70–78.—A West Point graduate, born in Kentucky, with a long record of service through the Civil War, General Canby was placed in command of the Pacific Northwest at the time when the Modoc Indians left their reservations and returned to their old lands. The U. S. army, in attempting to force them back to the reservation, held a conference with Chief Jack and his advisers, during which Canby was killed by the Indians.—*V. Gray.*

11316. SATER, LOWRY F. *Claude Meeker: journalist-diplomat-gentleman.* *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 40(4) Oct. 1931: 590–600.—Claude Meeker, beginning as a reporter for the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, arose through his interest in politics and his support of Grover Cleveland to the American consulship at Bradford, England. He was a supporter of the Ohio State Historical Society.—*V. Gray.*

11317. SAWYER, ROBERT. *Abbot railroad surveys, 1855.* *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33(1) Mar. 1932: 1–24.—The diary and letters of Brig.-Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., (1831–1927) describe his work as second in command on the railroad survey in California and Oregon between May 30, 1855 and Apr. 1, 1856, to find the most economical and practical way for the Pacific end of the railroad which the federal government, through secretary of war Jefferson Davis, was investigating from the Mississippi to the Pacific.—*V. Gray.*

11318. SCHMIDT, C. F. *Viktor Friederich Bracht, a Texas pioneer.* *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35(4) Apr. 1932: 279–289.—A study of a German immigrant to Texas whose writings played an important part in attracting other Germans to that region after 1845.—*William C. Binkley.*

11319. SCOTT, LESLIE M. *Pioneer gold money, 1849.* *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33(1) Mar. 1932: 25–30.—Beaver money, \$5 and \$10 gold pieces stamped with the beaver and the seal of territorial Oregon, coined by the Oregon Exchange Company at Oregon City in 1849, circulated until the San Francisco mint coins came in 1854. Oregon had lost in the trade of farm products for gold dust, and the pioneer coiners gave an honest market for gold.—*V. Gray.*

11320. SOUTHLAND, PORTLETTE EUGENE. *The attitude of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, toward the Negro from 1844–1870.* *J. Negro Hist.* 16(4) Oct. 1931: 359–371.—The first General Conference of the Southern Church met in 1846, and declared that

slavery was not an institution of the church, but of the state, and that the "only safe, scriptural, and prudent way" was to refrain from agitating this subject. For 15 years before the division, the Southern Methodists had manifested considerable interest in the religious welfare of the Negro, however, the pioneer in the work being the Rev. William Capers of South Carolina. The early Methodist leaders who denounced slavery as an evil developed a method of doing so without offense, first addressing the Negroes on the duties of servants to masters; then the masters would listen quietly to their message. The conduct of the Negroes during the war is considered a tribute to the work of Methodist mission. After the war the Southern Church took a stand favoring the education of the Negro, although even private instruction for Negroes was forbidden by law. In its interest in the religious welfare of the Negro, the church made for itself a commendable record.—*M. Blander*.

11321. SPELL, LOTA M. Samuel Bangs: the first printer in Texas. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35(4) Apr. 1932: 267-278.—Reprinted from *Hisp. Amer. Hist. Rev.* 11: 248-258.—*William C. Binkley*.

11322. STEPHENSON, NATHANIEL WRIGHT. Davis and the validity of sectionalism. *Scripps College Papers* #3. Mar. 1930: 39-56.—Within the South there were two definite slave interests: the internal trade slavers, and the landed aristocracy, eager to transform slavery into feudalism. The northern abolitionist saw only the inhumanity of the internal slave trade. The southern landed aristocrat saw only a fanatic, mob-ruled North straining to upset his ideal of social living. Davis is the exponent of this planter ideal of social life, not of slavery.—*P. Lieff*.

11323. STEPHENSON, NATHANIEL WRIGHT. Roosevelt and the stratification of society. *Scripps College Papers* #3. Mar. 1930: 57-76.—The romantic imperialist, Roosevelt's hold on the nation was owing to his aggressive foreign policy. As an internal statesman, Roosevelt did not champion the working or rural classes. If he was not the adherent of the merchant aristocracy, he was not their opponent. He was the champion of the economic middle stratum. This was most strikingly demonstrated in connection with the Hepburn Rate Bill of 1906. The issue involved was that if a railroad should raise its rate and the Interstate Commerce Commission intervene to review the question, should the new rate be suspended, or should the shipper bear it, perhaps to be refunded later. The shippers were the small merchants, the "economic middle stratum," the railroads were the moneyed interest. Roosevelt proposed to have the rate suspended the moment the commission intervened.—*P. Lieff*.

11324. STEPHENSON, W. H. The South lives in history. *Hist. Outlook*. 23(4) Apr. 1932: 153-163.—The past decade has been especially rich in books and monographs dealing with Southern history. This article reviews these ten years noting the new viewpoints and recent trends. The following fields have been surveyed: The old South, the Civil War and Reconstruction, the new South, and Southern biography.—*Herman Pinkerton*.

11325. STLOUKAL, KAREL. George Washington. The champion of freedom and democracy. *Central Europ. Observer*. 10(9) Feb. 26, 1932: 130-132.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

11326. SWEETSER, ALBERT RADDIN. Wild plants of the North West coast. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 33(1) Mar. 1932: 51-59.—A review of the history of the names and of the uses by the Indians and early settlers of cow parsnip, kinnikinnick, and yerba buena.—*V. Gray*.

11327. TAYLOR, AMOS E. Walker's financial mission to London on behalf of the North, 1863-1864.

*J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3(2) Feb. 1931: 296-320.—Robert J. Walker, an anti-slavery southerner, was sent to London to get financial support for the North and to counteract the attempt to win support in England for the South. Walker appealed, using the subtle arts of the propagandist, to English dislike of slavery and of repudiation of financial obligations—the South was guilty of both. Through his "letters" on *American finances and resources* he tried to impress on foreign bankers and capitalists the financial soundness and the strength of the North.—*Henrietta M. Larson*.

11328. THOM, J. C. Unity of command in the Civil War. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 58(349) Mar. 1932: 371-374.—In 1862, in the attempt to take the Mississippi between Fort Pillow and Vicksburg, the illness of Commodore Foote necessitated his replacement by Captain Charles H. Davis, U. S. navy. The action called for cooperation with the ram fleet commanded by Col. Charles Ellert, Jr., U. S. army. Heedless to the remonstrances of his fellow commanders, the impatient Ellert made a premature excursion of his own, frustrating a carefully prepared plan which might have resulted in the capture of a large body of enemy troops and quantities of military supplies. This and other incidents illustrate the difficulties arising from independent commands.—*P. Lieff*.

11329. TOBIN, THOMAS T. The capture of the Espinosas. *Colorado Mag.* 9(2) Mar. 1932: 59-66.—How these noted outlaws were captured by the author who brought their heads to Fort Garland as evidence is told in his own words.—*P. S. Fritz*.

11330. UNSIGNED. History of the Virginia Historical Society. *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 39(4) Oct. 1931: 292-362.—The Virginia Historical Society was organized on Dec. 29, 1831, in Richmond, and elected John Marshall its first president. Its scope then covered philosophy as well as history, and the society early made efforts to secure old MSS or their copies. In 1834 the journal of Col. William Byrd was copied; and the first publication of the society, the *Collections*, was made. The society was discontinued from 1838 to 1848, and the minutes until 1853 have been lost. From 1848 to 1853 William Maxwell published the *Virginia Historical Record*. The society had in its keeping the original records of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and of the Cincinnati. The plan for building its own home was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War, and its collections were scattered and part of them destroyed through fire and pillaging. The scattered property and Confederate material was collected in the 70's, but at periods the society was comparatively inactive. The 80's marked a revival of interest, the Dinwiddie and Spotswood papers being published, but the society went through a period of gloom in the early 90's. On July 8, 1893, the first number of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biograpphy* appeared under the editorship of Philip Bruce.—*V. Gray*.

11331. UNSIGNED. The loan exhibition at the Harrison Gray Otis house, February 9th to 20th, 1932. *Old-Time New Engl.* 22(4) Apr. 1932: 151-161.—(Illus.)

11332. WOODRUFF, RUTH J. American hosiery industry from 1873 to 1895, with special reference to the downward trend of prices. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 4(1) Nov. 1931: 18-37.—The American hosiery industry was in a critical position during 1873-95. It was new, overextended, and growing; its future was made uncertain by its dependence on other industries and by changes in the tariff and in manufacturing technique; as an industry it was made up of many small, competing units. How did this industry adjust itself to the downward trend of prices? The mortality in the industry was great, especially in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. Competition made it impossible to hold prices up by combination and price control. Manufacturers gave much attention to costs. Labor received

less attention than other factors because the manufacturers saw the labor situation was not in their contest. The chief avenue of adjustment to the price trend was

in marketing. A result was the transferring of power to those in charge of selling.—*Henrietta Larson.*

## AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 11142, 11271, 11273)

**11333. BENJAMIN, RUTH L.** Marcus Otterbourg, United States minister to Mexico in 1867. *Publ. Amer. Jewish Hist. Soc.* 32 1931: 65–98.—Marcus Otterbourg was born in Bavaria in 1827, the son of hard-working Jews. He educated himself at Paris, early came to America, entered public life through journalism, and in 1861 was chosen consul to Mexico City. When in 1864 Maximilian accepted the title of emperor and entered Mexico City, Otterbourg, back in Washington, was ordered to return to Mexico with General Sherman and Lewis D. Campbell, the new minister. Campbell remained in Vera Cruz and Otterbourg, alone, tried to have the republic peacefully restored under Juarez. He also urged Maximilian to leave. Otterbourg sent a detailed letter to Campbell for which he had agreed to wait, but one hour before the letter arrived, he and Sherman sailed from port. Maximilian was captured, and despite the intervention of Seward through Campbell, was executed. Had Otterbourg, instead of Campbell, been employed to intervene, he might have prevented the execution of Maximilian and saved thousands of lives. Two days after Maximilian's death, Otterbourg was appointed by Seward to succeed Campbell, but Otterbourg, worn out by his exertions in Mexico, refused the appointment. He took up his residence in New York, where he practiced law and served a term as police justice. He died on Dec. 2, 1893.—*Jacob Ben Lightman.*

**11334. DICKENS, PAUL D.** Argentine arbitrations and mediations with reference to United States participation therein. *Hisp.-Amer. Rev.* 11(4) Nov. 1931: 464–484.—Argentina has consistently followed a policy of arbitration in her foreign relations. In the case of the Middle Chaco arbitration, between Argentina and Paraguay over the territory between the Rio Verde and the Pilcomaya, President Hayes made the award in November, 1878, favorable to Paraguay. In the question of the boundary between Argentina and Chile, while the chief question was arbitrated by King Edward, in 1902, the American minister to Argentina arbitrated in 1899 a part not included in the question submitted to the king. Argentina and Brazil called upon President Harrison in 1892 to arbitrate the so-called Misiones boundary. The award was not made until 1895, and then favored Brazil's claim. A rather recent case was the "A.B.C. mediation," in which Argentina served as mediator between the United States and Mexico. The acceptance by the United States of the mediation caused a very favorable impression in Latin America.—*Max Savelle.*

**11335. DOMINGO GONZALEZ, JOSÉ.** El problema de la tierra en el Perú. [The land problem in Peru.] *Rev. Univ. (Univ. Mayor de San Marcos).* 24 (3) Sep. 1930: 639–734.—Peru with its diversity of soil and climate should be an agricultural nation. The Incas developed irrigation and a feudal system of communal ownership of land. During the colonial period large estates with their usual attendant evils grew up. Modern attempts at reform have been concerned with certain definite phases of the problem. San Martín abolished the tributes given by the Indians. Bolívar sold the state lands for the purpose of acquiring funds and with the idea of aiding the small landholder. After the establishment of the republic in 1827 provision was

made for the literate Indians to buy and sell property, but since few or none of them were literate the right was useless. Many large tracts of land at the present time should be in the hands of small property holders, with limited holdings and proper protection. Community land should be limited to pasture land.—*Hope Henderson.*

**11336. ENTRALGO, ELÍAS.** Motivos centenares. [Centenary of the Economic Society of the Friends of the Country (Cuba).] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 27 (3) May–Jun. 1931: 321–328.—In 1831 Cuba was governed by the libertine Vives and corruption flourished in the government, life was unsafe on the streets of Havana, homes were violated, prostitution was rampant, the prisons were hotbeds of vice and corruption, and the people were oppressed economically. In that year the *Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País* began to publish, at first under the patronage of Manuel Cubí y Soler, and later under the editorial direction of José Antonio Saco (1832–1834), the *Revista Bimestre Cubana*. This review sought to bring the best culture from all parts of the world to Cubans, to stand for the economic, moral, and political renovation of the country, and to encourage Cuban authorship of a serious character. Saco was driven into exile in 1834 and the *Revista* suspended. In 1910, in another period of national corruption, the *Revista* was revived by the same society in order to fight political graft, to raise the level of citizenship in the republic, and stimulate Cuban economic development. In 1931 Cuba finds herself suffering the combined evils of 1831 and 1910, with the present editor, Fernando Ortiz, like his predecessor Saco, in exile.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**11337. LASO, RAIMUNDO.** Algunas consideraciones sobre la crítica literaria de Montoro. [The literary criticism of Montoro.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 28 (3) Nov.–Dec. 1931: 334–365.—Literary criticism passed through three stages in the 19th century in Cuba. Beginning with the end of the 18th century, and through the first third of the 19th century, it was almost wholly grammatical, flippant, anonymous, and in bad taste. In the second third of the century, to the revolution of 1868, Spanish models were still closely followed although there was more specialization and originality. Such critics as Luz, Saco, and del Monte added a knowledge of classical literature. Original literature of a high order also began to appear. After 1868, and to the end of the century, a new group of important critics arose familiar with the literature and criticism of other modern European countries, especially with Taine and Renan, the outstanding names being Piñeyro, Martí, Sanguily, Armas y Cardenas, Varona, Rodríguez García, and Montoro. The work of the last is analyzed in detail, because he worked in so many fields, philosophy, law, politics, economics, literature, history, and because his political and literary activities are so genuinely illustrative of the history of Cuba throughout this third period.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**11338. LECUNA, VICENTE.** La conjuración de Matos, 27 de julio de 1808. [The conspiracy of Matos, July 27, 1808.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 15 (56) Oct.–Dec. 1931: 381–386.—The South American struggle for independence was beginning to make itself evident in the year 1808. The brothers Bolívar were holding secret meetings of the lovers of liberty. Various groups were forming throughout Venezuela. Then Napoleón conquered Spain and placed his brother Joseph on the throne. Patriotic love for the fatherland again flared up in the New World. Thoughts

of independence were forgotten by all but Bolívar and his friends. Then Manuel Matos, one of the conspirators, was arrested for conspiracy and treason. The outcome of his trial is unknown. Matos is again heard of in 1812 as a colonel in the revolutionary forces. Tradition has it he was killed in that year.—*Fred Grossman*.

11339. PORTO, AURELIO. *Infuencia do caudilhismo uruguayo no Rio Grande do Sul.* [The influence of great Uruguayan generals on Rio Grande do Sul.] *Rev. do Inst. Hist. e Geog. do Rio Grande do Sul.* 9 (3) 1929: 371-454.—A study of the accomplishments of Jose Gervasio-Artigas (1814), Juan Antonio Lavalleja (1833-34) and Fructuoso Rivera (1836-37) during the early years of Brazilian independence accompanied by notes and contemporary documents.—*L. Olson*.

11340. SELL, MANFRED. *Die schwarze Völkerwanderung.* [The black migration.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 224 (2) May 1931: 157-181.—A survey of the slave trade carried on by Europeans and Americans between Africa and the New World, furthered by the urgent want of labor on the American plantations, but stopped when the danger of a black superiority in tropical America became obvious. Efforts of repatriation (Sierra Leone, Liberia) could not solve the Negro problem. The black migration, along with native Indian and Asiatic elements, created new races, languages, and cultures. The numerical situation of colored people is best in the West Indies (Haiti and San Domingo); but Negro labor has proved indispensable for districts whose climate and nature are dangerous to the whites. After the abolition of slavery, not until 1889 in Brazil, the Negroes moved to big cities in the United States and in northern Brazil, to all Atlantic lowlands in Central America, and to Pacific ones in Panama, Ecuador, and Peru. This recent migration had far-reaching consequences racially as well as economically, as the extension of banana, cocoa, and sugar plantations based on Negro labor involved financial dependence on the United States, Central America thus being divided into Spanish-Indian and Anglo-American cultural regions. As to the future, there will never be a "normal" racial type of Negro as the original tribes differed too widely. But his monopoly of labor in large parts of the American continent will be maintained and may lead to important changes socially and even politically.—*Hans Frerk*.

11341. SENNA PEREIRO, JACYNTHO ROQUEDE. *Memorias e reflexões sobre o Rio da Prata.* [Memories concerning Rio da Prata.] *Rev. de Inst. Hist. e Geog. do Rio Grande do Sul.* 11 (2) 1931: 217-344.—This is a contemporary account of struggles for Brazilian independence and war with Argentina covering the years 1810-30, accompanied by several significant letters and documents.—*L. Olson*.

11342. UNSIGNED. *Centenario del General Bermúdez.* [Centenary of General Bermúdez.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 15 (56) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 374-380.—Dec. 15, 1931, was the anniversary of the sudden death of general-in-chief of the armies of independence, José Francisco Bermúdez. In commemoration of the event, the major occurrences of his brilliant career are recalled. (1) The battle of Maturín—Sept. 12, 1814. Although most of his infantry was destroyed, the cavalry of Bermúdez rode to victory, scattering the combined Spanish forces under Morales, Boves, and Piar y Ribas. (2) Cartagena—1815. This city was besieged by Marillos. The inhabitants were dying of hunger. Bermúdez finally ordered the city abandoned. The entire populace embarked and under the leadership of Bermúdez on the frigate *Constitution* and with the help of a storm, were able to run the Spanish blockade and seek refuge in Haiti and Jamaica. (3) The campaign of Carabobo, 1821. Bolívar ordered Bermúdez to lead his forces against Caracas with the intention of withdrawing some of the enemy from Carabobo.

This Bermúdez was able to do, thus permitting Bolívar to win a decisive victory.—*Fred Grossman*.

11343. UNSIGNED. *Proceso de Matos.* [Trial of Matos.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 15 (56) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 387-439.—Publication of documents concerning the trial of Manuel Matos, one of the early Venezuelan revolutionists.—*Fred Grossman*.

11344. VALVERDE, ANTONIO L. *Jurisconsultos cubanos: Francisco de Arango y Parreño, 1765-1837.* [Cuban jurisconsults: Francisco de Arango y Parreño, 1765-1837.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 28 (2) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 237-254.—Arango early distinguished himself as a lawyer and at the age of 24 was made governor of Havana. His first work was to stimulate agriculture, especially tobacco raising, and he secured the approval of the crown (1792) for the establishment of a consulate in Havana for the direction of commerce, of which he was the syndic. He persuaded the Cuban and Spanish governments of the virtues of free trade long before England adopted the policy. He opposed the freeing of slaves in Cuba, deeming them necessary to the development of agriculture and incapable of citizenship, but after the ruinous uprising in Santo Domingo he helped abolish the slave trade. He was for a long time judge of the court of appeals in Santo Domingo, was one of the first representatives to the national assembly of Spain from Cuba, a member of the Council of the Indies of Cadiz, and finally a councillor of state. Thus he became a *procer* of the realm, but remained in Havana, where he was charged with the preparation of an elementary school curriculum for Cuba (1825) and a Negro Code (1830), which was never adopted. He was a member of the governmental board of censors.—*L. L. Bernard*.

11345. VALVERDE, ANTONIO L. *Jurisconsultos cubanos: Francisco Filomeno Ponce de León y Criloche, 1777-1835.* [Cuban jurisconsults: Francisco Filomeno Ponce de León y Criloche, 1777-1835.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 28 (3) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 393-400.—After graduating in law at the University of Havana this jurist worked for several years in the offices of leading advocates in Madrid, becoming thoroughly versed in Spanish and foreign law. Returning to Havana he achieved an unusual reputation in the criminal law, being the prosecutor of Rodríguez Áleman. In 1807-1808 he was city attorney of Havana, and thereafter became probate judge. In 1824 and 1827 he was mayor of Havana. He held various other offices, such as auditor of Havana. He was chiefly responsible for the establishment of the asylum for the insane, 1824-1828, and devoted much energy to inducing the city government to undertake primary instruction at public expense. (Portrait.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

11346. ZIMMERMAN, A. F. *Spain and its colonies, 1808-1820.* *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 11 (4) Nov. 1931: 439-463.—The Spanish colonies were united to Spain by the person of the king. This connection was broken by Napoleon, who placed the control of the colonies, which refused to acknowledge Joseph, in the hands of representatives from America. The throne to the Americas was claimed by Carlota Joaquin, sister of Ferdinand VII. She sent troops to put down the juntas for independence formed about 1810, but the colonists, encouraged by Castlereagh, were able to maintain themselves. The central junta declared the American provinces integral parts of the Spanish nation in return for the considerable sums contributed to the patriot cause. When the junta dissolved, the colonies disavowed the authority of the regency, thus launching the revolt. The regency, to conciliate the colonies, opened their ports to world trade, but closed them again, and Caracas, blockaded, declared its independence in 1811. The representatives of the colonies in the

Cortes of Cadiz demanded equality with Spain and free trade, but the proposals were rejected. The constitution of Cadiz discriminated against the colonies, and opposition was violently suppressed. Ferdinand VII, returning to Spain in 1814, was determined to reestablish the mercantilistic imperial system and instituted a policy of terror, including the Inquisition. His appeal to the Holy Alliance to prevent U. S. recognition

of the revolted colonies was blocked by Castlereagh. Aid from Spain was prevented by a rebellion among the troops at Cadiz in 1820, and Ferdinand appealed to the American colonies to aid him maintain his throne. Morillo was ordered to make peace with the Americans; and the treaty of Trujillo, Nov. 20, 1820, was negotiated on the basis of colonial independence.—*Max Savelle*.

## THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 11230, 11245, 12198)

**11347. ANDRÉADÈS, A.** *Les conséquences économiques de la campagne de Macédonie sur la Grèce.* [The economic consequences of the Macedonian campaign for Greece.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* n.s. Jan.-Mar. 1932: 136-140.—The economic benefits for Greece were slight; indeed, during and for two years after the campaign, Greece was injured: Greek Macedonia became a battlefield, and the trees were used for firewood. The fire at Salonika was indirectly due to the confusion consequent on the foreign occupation and administration; Eastern Macedonia suffered from the Bulgarian troops. The financing of the campaign by the Greek government through the National Bank caused prices to rise, so that the index-figure in 1918 was nearly four times that of 1914. In November, 1920, the allies had reimbursed only about one third of the sums advanced; on the return of King Constantine, they considered these credits annulled. Suddenly the pound rose from 25 to 100 drachmas until in 1927 it was stabilized at 375. When the allies landed at Salonika, they promised to pay legitimate compensation for all the damage caused by the occupation, while the peace treaties assured indemnities for that caused by the Bulgarians. In all three respects Greece suffered cruel delusions: England paid only about one third of the amount claimed, France and Italy far less, and the Bulgarian indemnity was greatly reduced.—*William Miller*.

**11348. DAVIS, ELMER.** *Our legacy from the World War.* *Current Hist.* 35(5) Feb. 1932: 643-649.—This is an elaborate review of John M. Clark's volume, *The costs of the World War to the American people*, which constitutes the final portion of the Carnegie Endowment series on the War. The direct and measurable cost of American participation in the War seems to be between 52 and 57 billion dollars. This result is reached by adding the immediate costs of approximately 32 billions to an anticipated veteran's relief charge of 20 or 25 billions.—*Grayson L. Kirk*.

**11349. MEISSNER, PAUL.** *Gestaltung und Deutung des Weltkrieges in der englischen Literatur.* [Character and the interpretation of the World War in English literature.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 1(10) Oct. 1930: 473-489.

**11350. ROSENBERG, ARTHUR.** *Fürst Bülow und die historische Wahrheit.* [Prince Bülow and his

historical truth.] *Gesellschaft.* 8(8) 1931: 179-182.—Criticism of Bülow, the statesman, is only too just, but it must be admitted that much historically valuable material is found in the memoirs; for example, his account of the relation of Germany to Belgium before 1914 and the German declarations of war. With regard to the first question, Bülow relates that Schlieffen while agreeing that the violation of Belgian neutrality would be foolish, hinted to him that immediately after the beginning of the war the French would march into Belgium which would give Germany a free hand. This is corroborated by Bredt in *Die belgische Neutralität und der schlieffensche Feldzugsplan* on the basis of archive material and personal information. Later on Moltke changed the military plan so that in the first days of mobilization Liège should be captured. This led to a new policy with regard to Belgium including the recall of Wallwitz from Brussels. The second point is Bülow's description of the conversation between Bethmann-Hollweg and Ballin on the day of the declaration of war against Russia. Because of the new military plan and of the Russian general mobilization it was necessary to hurry the declaration of war, and Bethmann hoped to gain the support of the Social Democrats and the workers in the war on the French front by first declaring war against the Russians. This matter is also cleared up by Bredt.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

**11351. SCHÖNEMANN, FRIEDRICH.** *Der Weltkrieg in der amerikanischen Literatur.* [The World War in American literature.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 2(4) Apr. 1931: 172-181; (5) May 1931: 218-230.

**11352. STACHIEWICZ, JULIAN.** *Niemieckie plany organizacji wojska polskiego w czasie wojny światowej.* [German plans for the organization of the Polish army during the World War.] *Niepodległość.* 1 Oct. 1929: 12-29.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

**11353. UNSIGNED.** *Les origines de la guerre: un huitième volume de documents français (tome III—1re série).* [The origins of the war: an eighth volume of French documents (volume III—1st series).] *Europe Nouv.* 14(684) Mar. 21, 1931: 396-401; (715) Oct. 24, 1931: 1442-1449.—Texts of certain documents from the volume covering the period from January, 1880, to May, 1881, with comments. [See Entry 4: 7370.]—*Luther H. Evans*.

## ECONOMICS

## ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 11412, 11609, 11627, 11676, 11737, 11771, 11796, 11812, 11891-11892, 11895, 11907, 12239, 12420)

11354. BAXA, JACOB. Goethes volkswirtschaftliche Anschauungen. Zum Gedächtnis seines hundertsten Todestages am 22. März 1932. [Goethe's economic views. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his death, March 22, 1832.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 136(3) Mar. 1932: 365-381.

11355. BAYER, HANS. Das Grundproblem einer Theorie der Wirtschaftsänderungen. [Fundamental problem of the theory of economic variations.] *Z. f. Nationalökonomie*. 3(3) Feb. 1, 1932: 384-409.—A theory in this matter can only be established if the variations of data or the new data are connected with economic factors. This connection is necessarily based upon economic considerations which govern economic movements. The question is this: Do these considerations show dynamic characteristics or static ones, do they show a tendency towards constancy or towards variation? In the case of simple economy the dynamic character of economic behavior does not appear, whereas in modern economic life it does come into existence, necessarily; economic variations will develop according to certain laws. The author comes to the conclusion that statics taken in the sense of the Lausanne school cannot form the starting point, whereas the theory of statics as developed by the Austrian school is based upon the very phenomena the theory of economic variations is based upon.—*Z. f. Nationalökonomie*.

11356. BOGART, E. L. Private enterprise in economic history. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 1-7.—The size and character of the business unit is continually changing with economic conditions as shown by repeated shifts from the specialist to the nonspecialist type of entrepreneur. The struggle between free competition and a controlled economy has affected the external structure of private enterprise, while substitute commodities, the results of an age of invention, have been the chief factors both of progress and of industrial instability. In the past public records and government documents have been the important source of material for business history. New fields of information are to be found in the results of personal interviews and the private papers and correspondence files of representative productive enterprises.—*Janet L. Weston*.

11357. BRAESS, PAUL. Kritisches zur Monopol- und Duopoltheorie. [Theory of monopoly and duopoly.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft u. Sozialpolit.* 65(3) Jun. 1931: 525-538.—The ordinary simple solution of the problem of monopoly presupposes that the curve of profits has only one maximum. Assuming costs to be zero, what must be the nature of the demand curve to guarantee only one maximum of profit? Obviously, it must be a curve in which the elasticity of demand first is greater than one, at the point of maximum profits is equal to one, and in the last part less than one. If the elasticity of demand is equal to any other constant value greater or less than one, the derivative curve of total receipts (total profits) will either rise continuously or fall continuously but will not reach a mathematical maximum. A similar absence of equilibrium conditions exists in those instances in which the derivative curve of total receipts shows a minimum but no maximum. An article for which the demand is inelastic at high price levels and elastic at low price levels, will yield two maxima. Only by accident will the monopolist

succeed in finding the maximum that yields the greatest total return. These considerations apply with equal force to the problem of duopoly. Even granting that both monopolists know all about the industry and their own operations, it would be impossible for them to divide the market in fifty-fifty fashion, unless by agreement or cartel, expressed or implied, they pursue the same marketing policy. Independent endeavor to test the market is bound to leave market prices indeterminate. Then price warfare knows no bounds except the minimum of out-of-pocket expenses. Cartels are, therefore, inevitably brought into existence. The structure of the cartel, however, will depend not only on considerations of the theory of monopoly and optimum price, but on the non-economic strategic positions of the two semi-monopolists. The actual conditions of the ordinary market in which the duopolists neither possess omniscience regarding the structure of the demand curve nor agree, before actually testing the market, on a uniform price policy, lead irresistibly to the formation of cartels.—*T. J. Kreps*.

11358. CANNAN, EDWIN; ADARKAR, P.; SANDWELL, B. K.; KEYNES, J. M. Saving and usury: a symposium. *Econ. J.* 42(165) Mar. 1932: 123-137.—This symposium is an outgrowth of a note by H. Somerville in *Econ. J.* Jan., 1932, in which, as Professor Cannan puts it, Somerville "hails Mr. J. M. Keynes as a convert to the doctrine of the mediaeval church about usury." Cannan holds that if saving is conceived as mere refraining from expenditure, or as the saving up of money which is not invested, interest as a consequence of saving becomes both mysterious and indefensible; but that if saving is taken in the economists' sense of accumulation—excess of income over consumption—interest as a consequence of saving appears both natural and useful. Keynes, in reply, questions what he regards as Cannan's unwarranted assumption that the factor which determines whether there is an increment of wealth corresponding to the savings of an individual is what an individual does with the money which represents that part of his income which he refrains from spending. Adarkar points out that it is part of Keynes' argument that in periods of booms interest may be too low and in need of being raised to discourage the excess of investment relatively to saving; and that to that extent Somerville would have to declare him an anti-Canonist. Sandwell argues that the Canonist doctrine must be very hard up for vindication if it is necessary to argue that the proposition that savings deposits might in certain circumstances advantageously be deprived of interest is a "vindication" of the proposition that no interest should ever be allowed on safe investments of any kind. Keynes closes the symposium by commenting that while he agrees with most of Adarkar's argument, Somerville may nevertheless be right in holding that the social evil of usury, as conceived by the Canonists, was essentially due to the fact that in the circumstances of their time saving generally went with the creation not of assets but of debts.—*Arthur W. Marget*.

11359. EINARSEN, JOHAN. Nogen bemerkninger om Utbytningslärens videnskapelige grunnlag. [Some remarks on the scientific basis of the theory of exploitation.] *Statsøkon. Tidsskr.* 45(4-5) 1931: 158-172.—The theory of exploitation set forth by Marx and Rodbertus as a solution of the problem of interest on capital does not belong to the theoretical, but to the social branch of economics. It is based on a value judgment, and therefore offers no solution to the question of the economic reasons for the origin of interest. The theory

of labor value has been used as a basis for the validity of the theory of exploitation, and criticism of the theory of exploitation has therefore been directed at the theory of labor value. The question of the validity of the labor value theory has no bearing on the law of exploitation, which is concerned with the question of the justice of distribution, while the theory of labor value is an attempt to solve the problem of imputation.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

11360. ENGLIŠ, KAREL. Wert und Wirtschaft in Schacks Morphologie der Wirtschaft. [Value and economy in Schack's morphology of economy.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 136 (2) Feb. 1932: 232-258.—Schack's *Wirtschaftsformen* has borrowed much from the ideas of Spann, Strigl, and Spranger, especially from their views as to the relationship between economics and the other sciences. They deny any self-sufficiency to economics, regarding it as the sole science whose end is not an end in itself but only a means to other ends. This arises out of a confusion between economic activity and economics. Economics defined formally is that science which seeks to attain the maximum end (*Maximalzweck*), without going beyond the margin. The end may be defined subjectively with reference to an individual, or objectively with reference to the state. Schack's theory can find no place for a state economy, although it tries to explain the underlying phenomena of all economics. Sociology, in attempting to take a comprehensive view of man's activities, errs in attempting to correlate all activities to one unity without seeing that the individual sciences which attempt to explain these ends may have separate goals of their own.—*Benjamin Caplan.*

11361. ESPINOSA, AGOSTINO DEGLI. Il soggetto economico. [The economic subject.] *Economia* 8 (6) Dec. 1931: 507-552.—The psychological characteristics of the individual are outlined as a basis for a concept of the average man. Taking this in connection with the institution of exchange in its historical forms, the author outlines the various conceptions of the economic subject at different times.—*Economia.*

11362. FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. The fallacy of profits. *Harpers Mag.* 164 (981) Feb. 1932: 271-282.—The author would include ownership as a factor of production, with the assumption of risk as its function and profit as its reward. When all owners attempt to sell their goods above the cost of production they defeat their own purpose, the purchasing power of the public having been expended on returning to the owners the entire cost of production in exchange for a portion of the product.—*Ernestine Wilke.*

11363. FISHER, IRVING. [Ch.] Quantitative economics. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 16-24.—James Harvey Rogers: (The absorption of credit.) If an increase in money in circulation is not assumed additions to the bank reserves of an individual bank (assuming the ratio of reserves to demand liabilities to be 10%) will tend, when allowance is made for indirect effects through the overflow of funds from this bank to other banks, to reach equilibrium when the additional deposit liabilities are ten times the additional reserves. But, if monetary circulation so adjusts itself as to maintain a constant ratio with deposits subject to check, the credit expansion is somewhat less than four-fold. Hence changes in the outflow to circulation have pronounced effects on the ease of credit expansion. Rediscount rates have little influence in stimulating expansion; but may be more effective in choking off a boom. M. C. Rorty: (Quantitative factors in the distribution of the value product of industry.) There is a tendency for capital to receive only a "living wage," with the result that although the share of capital rose in the early stages of industrialism there has been a tendency for it to decline in the last 30 years and to

stabilize at something less than 30%. A tendency toward an increased capital turnover, with a resulting increase in the share of labor in the value product, is unmistakable in merchandizing, but may not be possible in the very highly mechanized industries. Mordecai Ezekiel: (The relation between mathematical economics and statistical price analysis.) Mathematical economics starts with stated assumptions and investigates the conclusions which rationally follow. In the application of statistical price analysis, while an hypothesis guides in the selection of variables and the nature of the manipulations to which they are subjected, the essential feature of the procedure is the search for the interrelationship between objective measurements. Price analysis has been most successful in agricultural commodities, for their markets most closely correspond to assumptions of free competition.—*Harry Jerome.*

11364. GRAS, N. S. B. The business man and economic systems. *J. of Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (2) Feb. 1931: 165-184.—The medieval church formulated the first set of economic ideas that has come down to us. Later, political administrators created a national mercantilism. Business leaders tried to liberalize the mercantile system, their influence becoming embodied in classical economics. In the reaction to this, business men played little part, and the neo-classical school has been the work of professional economists. In the recent period, the business man has not been without economic ideas, but he has not erected these into a cogent system. Perhaps the future may see a union of economic theory and business policy.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

11365. KELLER, HANS K. E. L. Ein Quantenproblem der Sozialwirtschaft. [A quantum-problem of social economics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 136 (2) Feb. 1932: 161-215.—The application of the quantum theory to social and economic phenomena may yield new valuable and clarifying conclusions, especially since it can be shown that the social economic structure exhibits quantum elements similar, in their qualitative aspects, to the physical. The question: "How does it happen that the well reasoned economic activity may bring unexpected results?", can be answered by the analysis of the economic limits and probabilities.—*John W. Boldyreff.*

11366. KROMPHARDT, WILHELM. Cassels Gründe der Ablehnung der Wertlehre. [Cassel's reasons for rejecting the theory of value.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 183 (1) 95-107.—Cassel's first objection to "value" theory (*Wertlehre*) as opposed to "price" theory is the ambiguity of the term "value." He considers theorizing on "value" and "utility"—though not incorrect—superfluous for the solution of the price problem. Finally, Cassel maintains that a barter economy, the object of "value" theory, is essentially more complex than a money economy; the theory of barter, so far from being a good first approximation to "price theory," can only be worked out in the light of price theory.—*A. G. Hart.*

11367. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Von der Wert-zur Grenzertragslehre. [Value and marginal productivity theories.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 183 (1) 111-132.—The marginal utility theory of value breaks down because it cannot explain supply or the valuation of producer's goods. "Objective" theories, such as the classical theory, the marginal productivity theories, and eclectic theories fail because they try to find a non-existent parallelism between monetary phenomena and technical-physical relations. Only Liefmann's "marginal yield theory" (which he insists is not a marginal productivity theory), reducing costs as well as valuations to psychic phenomena, can explain market processes and the determination of income.—*A. G. Hart.*

11368. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Zur Diskussion über die Kosten- und Ertragstheorie. [A contribution

to the theory of costs and returns.] *Z. f. Nationalökonomie*. 3(3) Feb. 1, 1932: 368-383.—The author refers to an article by Morgenstern in vol. II, 4, which takes up controversy known in English economic literature as that of the "empty boxes," in which Clapham has contested the so-called "laws of returns." Liefmann shows that all these pretended laws are based upon a technical-materialistic conception of economics, of a theory of goods, which starts from a "theory of production" and endeavors to explain the formation of prices and incomes by an imputation theory of value and returns. In reality these quantitative-statistical theories identify prices and incomes with quantities of goods and fail to note that the causal relations between money returns are the reverse of those of products, so that the former never can be explained by a productivity (or marginal productivity) theory. The author points out that in the range of another abstract or "intentional" conception of economics, the formation of prices and incomes can be explained without imputation (by the tendency of equalizing marginal returns). On this basis the so-called "laws of costs and returns" of the quantitative-materialistic schools prove to be mere fictions which the author criticizes severely.—*Z. f. Nationalökonomie*.

11369. LOTZ, WALTHER. Erinnerungen an Lujo Brentano. [Lujo Brentano.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56(1) 1932: 1-6.

11370. MOSZKOWSKA, NATALIE. Zum Problem der Wert- und Preisrechnung im Marxschen System. [On the problem of value and price calculation in the Marxian system.] *Kampf*. 25(3) Mar. 1932: 122-124.—Marx left his work in an uncompleted form. One of the gaps is the lack of an unobjectionable method of converting value into price. The lack of such a method especially with a dynamic state having the tendency toward a rate of profit has led many to doubt the usefulness of the labor theory of value. One can derive price from value either under the assumption that total price = total value or under the assumption that total profit = total surplus value. These are mutually exclusive. Moszkowska holds that total price = total value and, hence, total profit ≠ total surplus value, and conversely. It is also possible to have conditions where, under the assumption that the price sum = the value sum, that also the profit sum = the surplus value sum. This, however, is only a singular and not a general solution.—*Carl J. Ratzlaff*.

11371. RAPPAPORT, J. Zur Staats- und Gesellschaftslehre Saint-Simons. [Saint-Simon's political and social theories.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 10(2) Sep. 15, 1930: 281-304.—The central aim of Saint-Simon's system is the exposition of the genesis and function of the industrial order. It stands in opposition to the feudal order. The development from feudalism to industrialism—on the accomplishment of which depends Europe's salvation—is brought about by the cultivation of the human mind, by a revolution of property relations, and by class struggle. Society has two possible fields of activity—war and production. War is characteristic of feudal times, production is the aim of industrial orders. Feudalism, the more primitive order, based on fear, is led by militarists; industrial society, based on friendship, by peaceful producers. Class struggle, a dynamic force, accomplishes the change to industrialism. Two classes will exist after that change is effected, industrials and idlers. The former comprises factory owners, merchants, peasants, intellectual, and manual workers. The conflict between capital and labor is ignored. Subordination, industrial equality and freedom are the constitutive principles of the new order. The laborer will submit if granted political rights and a proportionate share in the return of production. The state shows three stages of development, the popular, the military, and the administrative. The latter is con-

cerned with the administration of things. Social progress comes through material and ideal forces. The latter, like the sciences, are first conjectural, then semi-conjectural and semi-positive, and, finally, positive. Though some of his views are socialistic, yet, Saint-Simon was the founder of a bourgeois ideology, rather than of a socialistic one, since the industrials are to be the leaders in his state.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

11372. RICCI, UMBERTO. Die Kurve des Geldnutzens und die Theorie des Sparens. [The curve of the utility of money and the theory of saving.] *Z. f. Nationalökonomie*. 3(3) Feb. 1, 1932: 307-332.—The author refers to a critical remark made to him by Professor Frisch and on this basis outlines a general theory of elasticity of the utility of money. Starting from a curve of marginal degrees of the utility of money, he introduces the idea of a rectangle of utility, meaning by this the figure expressing the numerical basic production (quantity of money) multiplied by the height (marginal degree of utility). The rectangle of utility becomes also a function of the quantity of money. If the function is increasing, the author shows that the utility of money is elastic; if the function is decreasing the utility is inelastic, if the function is neither increasing nor decreasing, the utility is "inelastic" (new expression introduced by the author). He establishes a rational classification of the curves of utility of money according to the rate of elasticity on the basis of the aforementioned criteria. The author proposes to adopt a curve of the seventh order as curve of utility of money, i.e.: inelastic-elastic-inelastic. The author then takes up his theory of savings developed on the assumption that the curve of the utility of money was of the third order and shows that it is not notably modified if the curve of utility of money is of a different kind.—*Z. f. Nationalökonomie*.

11373. ROTHKEGEL, GRUNDBEGRIFFE DER THEORETISCHEN SCHÄTZUNGSLEHRE. Eine Erwiderung. [Fundamental concepts in the theory of valuation. A reply.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15(1) 1931: 115-121.—Referring to a paper of Dr. Sagawe on "Methodology and Purpose of the Theory of Valuation," (*Berichte über Landwirtsch.* 14(4) 1930) the author emphasizes the urgency of putting order into the confusion of the ideas of value and price, and to define precisely the limits of the field to be covered by the theory of valuation. The purpose of any valuation is to figure out a definite value of an objective and "super-individual" character, regardless of what those appraised values may be applied to. The same carefully appraised value has to furnish the base for all calculations concerning taxation, mortgages, inheritance, transactions, etc.—*R. W. Schickel*.

11374. SCHNEIDER, ERICH. Kostenanalyse als Grundlage einer statistischen Ermittlung von Nachfragekurven. [Cost analysis as the basis for a statistical determination of demand curves.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaften u. Sozialpolit.* 66(3) 1931: 585-605.—Assuming, that the demand curve for a commodity is one of uniform elasticity, or uniform flexibility of price as defined by Moore, and assuming that the commodity is produced by a monopoly which at any given time correctly adjusts its production to sales at a price which gives the maximum net profit, then the equation for the demand curve can be calculated by applying reasoning of the type used by Cournot. The principal equations are  $p = \phi'(x)/(1+\lambda)$ , where  $p$  is the price and the sales of the producer at the given time,  $\phi'(x)$  the marginal cost and  $\lambda$  the flexibility of price, and  $p = cx$ . The value of  $\lambda$  is found from the first equation, using the marginal cost shown by the records of the enterprise, whence  $c$  is found from the second equation.—*F. H. Knight*.

11375. SPANN, OTHMAR. Hauptpunkte der universalistischen Wert- und Preislehre. [Principal

points of the universalistic theory of value and price.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozial.* 183(1) 1931: 201-250.—The individualistic, quantitative value theory of the classical, socialistic, and mathematical schools errs in treating the elements of the economic situation as separately variable and measurable, particularly the "utilities" of commodities. The correct starting point for the analysis of value is the idea of service (*Leistung*) and the service rendered by any unit of any commodity is at once unique in kind and inseparable from an organic total service in the individual economy, enterprise, nation and world economy. The true general principle is that things necessary for the achievement of the result are equally important. Comparison is to be made by ranking successive stages and areas of inclusiveness in the total economic process, not by measuring factors. Relevant physical magnitudes, utilization of measurable means, set a minimum for price while the real values of higher services, such as political relations, and past inventions and discoveries set a maximum. The actual point at which prices settle is to be explained only in terms of a complete discussion of social and historical conditions. All quantitative, materialistic explanation must be repudiated.—F. H. Knight.

11376. WAGNER, DONALD O. British economists and the empire. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46 (2) Jun. 1931: 248-276; 47(1) Mar. 1932: 57-74.—British economists have not always been agreed in their attitude toward either the economic or social and political desirability of colonization and colonial possessions. Tucker, Anderson, and Bentham in the period before 1800 were either entirely or largely opposed to colonial undertakings, with Smith making no conclusive statement of his position. From 1800 to 1830 a transition occurred under the influence of Malthus, Torrens, Rooke, and others who supported colonial enterprise as an outlet for England's surplus population, and in part, as a valuable, friendly market. From 1830-1860, led by Horton, Wakefield, Merivale, John Stuart Mill, and Senior, there was a revival among economists of an imperialistic attitude toward colonies. The situation of India was regarded as a case apart, most economists being critical of the East India Company's administration and monopolies. The thought of the Manchester School predominated from 1860-1880, and was hostile to colonies. After that period the opinion of economists to the colonies and the dominions has largely hinged around their attitude toward free trade, as against tariff reform, and proposals for imperial preference.—Malcolm H. Bryan.

11377. WEIGMANN, HANS. Ideen zu einer Theorie der Raumwirtschaft. Ein Versuch zur Begründung einer realistischen Wirtschaftstheorie. [A theory of spatial economy. An attempt to found a realistic economic theory.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34(1) Jul. 1931: 1-40.—A theory of space economics (*Raumwirtschaft*), as opposed to a politico-economic spatial unity has long been a necessity to throw light upon politico-economic problems, upon studies of market conditions (*Konjunktur*), and upon the problems of international trade. The lack of it has vitiated much economic discussion. Such a theory would explain the interactions of various economic markets, would indicate the limits of these markets as determined by competition and the mobility of labor and other factors of production. It would point out both the interdependence and independence of these markets. Geographical characteristics and natural resources would be properly analyzed in their relation to such space economics. The theory would supply the needful dynamic explanation.—Benjamin Caplan.

11378. WENDT, SIEGFRIED. Der Erkenntniswert der Kaufkraftparitätentheorie. [The explanatory value of the theory of purchasing power parity.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 136(3) Mar. 1932: 321-336.—To find out how much explanatory value the principle

of purchasing power parity has, for purposes of constructing a theory of the determination of international prices, two central questions must be answered. (1) Has the principle of purchasing power parity concrete validity in all cases? That is, do the foreign exchanges, as a symbol of the external value of money, always adjust themselves to the movements of the internal value of money, or may there be situations which make possible an evolution of the foreign exchanges which is autonomous—i.e., independent of the movement of the internal value of money. The arguments of those who insist that purchasing power parity is by no means always the determinant of the foreign exchanges—in particular, the arguments of Eduard Lukas—can easily be refuted. (2) Is the theory of purchasing power parity satisfactory from a methodological standpoint—in particular, are the basic concepts underlying the theory logically unobjectionable? It has been asserted that the concept of "purchasing power," and the concept of the price-level cannot be used for laying the foundations of a theory of the determination of international prices, because they are not theoretical, but merely statistical concepts. The notion of the general price-level can be imagined as a pure conceptual construction. The principle of purchasing power parity is one of the most essential and most fruitful bases for a fully developed theory of international trade.—Arthur W. Marget.

11379. WIJK, J. van der. Psychisch inkomen en psychisch vermogen. [Psychic income and psychic capital.] *De Economist.* 80(2) Feb. 1931: 112-140; (3) Mar. 1931: 232-245; (4) Apr. 1931: 305-341.—A discussion on mathematical lines of the distribution of income, supplementing Pareto.—*Econ. J.*

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 10828, 10836, 10840, 10846, 10853, 10946, 10978, 10983, 11024, 11031, 11034, 11036, 11042, 11044, 11052, 11055-11056, 11081, 11087, 11153, 11156, 11158, 11168-11169, 11178, 11184, 11186, 11202, 11206, 11220, 11223, 11231, 11234, 11236, 11259, 11262, 11284, 11286-11288, 11290, 11296, 11307, 11309, 11311, 11317, 11319, 11327, 11332, 11340, 11356, 11414, 11512, 11578, 11738, 11743, 12449)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 10594, 10600, 10617, 10634, 10641, 10658, 10671, 10684, 11258, 11403, 11424, 11448, 11466, 11490, 11495, 11497, 11504, 11570, 11592, 11710, 11755, 11772, 12020, 12022, 12214, 12350, 12369)

11380. BASILESCU, ARISTIDE. Evolutia economică. [Economic evolution.] *Bul. Inst. Economic Românesc.* 10(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 633-643.—A general survey of Rumanian economic conditions in the past and the problems of today.—I. Adămoiu.

11381. BONN, MORITZ J. The crisis in Germany. *Yale Rev.* 21(3) Mar. 1932: 549-565.—The German crisis of today is political and economic. Politically it is founded on the opposition to the moral responsibility for the war which has been attached to reparation payments and which forms a rallying point for all extremist parties. Economically it is based on the post war inflation in Germany, but is intensified by the reparation problem which on the one hand necessitates an even greater export surplus and on the other hand blocks the way to the financial assistance from the outside which is essential to recovery.—Walter H. C. Laves.

11382. BRUÈRE, ROBERT W. Japan's economic predicament. *Harpers Mag.* 164 (981) Feb. 1932: 336-343.—The economic development of Japan during the last 80 years is sketched. Today, the shrunken American market for her raw silk and the Chinese boycott on her cotton manufactures have placed her in a dangerous situation, and demonstrate that with scientifically mechanized production and helplessly unscientific distribution existing as they do, Japan can survive as a great power only if international economic planning and cooperation are made to prevail.—*Ernestine Wilke*.

11383. CHAMBERLIN, WILLIAM HENRY. The Soviet planned economic order. *World Peace Foundation Pamph.* 13 (3) 1931: pp. 243.

11384. CLOUGH, SHEPARD B. The evolution of Fascist economic practice and theory, 1926-1930. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 302-310.—The early Fascist policy of paternalism toward business to be exercised chiefly through monetary stabilization and maintenance of industrial peace was necessarily amplified when the world-wide depression came. Prior to 1929, Italian economic conditions had seemed promising, but the crisis forced a three-fold governmental intervention in business: (1) the maintenance of production; (2) the amelioration of Italy's chronically unfavorable balance of trade; and (3) the fostering of industries vital to national defense. This development has been consonant with Fascist economic philosophy which subordinates the welfare of the individual to that of the state; which regards labor as a social duty; and which prefers private initiative—subject to state planning—to state socialism.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

11385. COX, HAROLD. Our financial position and prospects. *Contemporary Rev.* 140 (787) Jul. 1931: 9-15.—So far as the financial position is due to the collapse of world trade, revenue and war costs, Britain is in a similar position to other countries. But in the realm of expenditures for social services British outlay far exceeds that of any other country.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

11386. HERB, M. I. Business and banking periodicals reviewing the business situation. *U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ., Agric. Econ. Bibliog.* #34. 1931: pp. 2+21.

11387. INNIS, H. A. Economic conditions in Canada, 1931-32. *Econ. J.* 42 (165) Mar. 1932: 1-16.—A sharp decline in the value and volume of exports of wheat and wheat products has been chiefly responsible for an adverse balance of trade and the economic difficulties of Canada in the past two years. Enormous investments of capital, especially in the construction of railways and canals, concerned chiefly with the production and transport of wheat from western Canada, have been largely responsible, especially with government ownership and government guarantee of securities, for a heavy burden of fixed charges. The tariff, by encouraging west bound traffic and increasing earnings of the railroad, and by collecting revenue on imports to meet the deficit, has served as an effective weapon, in combination with government ownership, in acquiring a share of the returns which followed the application of mature industrial technique to virgin natural resources. In eastern Canada road construction and the tourist trade, pulp and paper expansion, mining development, and growth of hydro-electric power have been responsible for marked increase in capital imports and for increased revenue from customs and increased earnings on railways.—*H. A. Innis*.

11388. JOPSON, KEITH. Economic conditions in the Argentine Republic, Oct. 31, 1931. *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade, Rep.* #505. 1931: pp. 147.

11389. KOROSTOVETZ, V. de. The Ukrainian problem. *Lloyds Bank Ltd. Mo. Rev.* 3 (25) Mar. 1932: 101-115.—Eighty-two per cent of the population of 30 millions are rural with a territory of 400,000 square miles. Though chiefly an agricultural country, her supplies of minerals are an important asset. As an indepen-

dent state the Ukraine would be an important producer of manufactured goods, especially of agricultural machinery and implements.—*Helen Slade*.

11390. LOMAX, J. GARNETT. Economic conditions in Brazil—December, 1931. *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade, Rep.* #506. 1932: pp. 90.

11391. MARTIGNAN, PIERRE. La situation des États-Unis à la fin de 1931. [The situation of the United States at the end of 1931.] *Europe Now.* 14 (718) Nov. 14, 1931: 1534-1536; (719) Nov. 21, 1931: 1566-1568.—Raw materials, prices of wheat and cotton, the parity on copper, heavy industries, prices and salaries, and the financial situation are considered.—*Luther H. Evans*.

11392. MORISSEAU, CHARLES. La situation économique du Congo Belge en 1930. [The economic situation in the Belgian Congo in 1930.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon. (Louvain).* 13 (2) Feb. 1932: 118-141.

11393. MOROIANU, G. Expansiunea economică a României. [The economic expansion of Rumania.] *Observatorul Soc. Econ.* (2-4) Apr.-Dec. 1931: 30-43.—The author analyzes the possibilities of Rumanian commerce with Balkan countries.—*I. Adămoiu*.

11394. NONU, IOAN. Aspectele crizei noastre economice actuale. [The aspects of our present economic crisis.] *Observatorul Soc. Econ.* (2-4) Apr.-Dec. 1931: 204-220.—The Rumanian economic crisis is characterized by the fall of prices of Rumanian agricultural products, and a great disproportion between the prices of agricultural and industrial products. The effects of the crisis are a yearly loss of 32,500,000,000 lei as national income, unemployment, underconsumption, and bankruptcy. The loss in foreign trade in 1930 is set at 18,800,000,000 lei; for 1931 this loss is estimated at 20,000,000,000 lei.—*I. Adămoiu*.

11395. SOMMER, LOUISE. Sechste Mitteleuropäische Wirtschaftstagung am 18. und 19. März 1931. [Sixth Central European Economic Conference, March 18-19, 1931.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35 (2) Apr. 1932: 612-616.

11396. UNSIGNED. The trend of business in New Zealand. *Canterbury Chamber Commerce Bull.* (86) Mar. 1932: pp. 3.

11397. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Greece. *Inst. Internat. Finan., Bull.* (45) Aug. 18, 1931: pp. 23.—Greece, although making progress toward industrialization, is still primarily agricultural. The chief products are tobacco and fruits. The drachma was stabilized May 14, 1928 at 1.2977 cents. The reserve ratio of the Bank of Greece June 15, 1931, was 43.55%. The government budget has been balanced each fiscal year since 1923-24, with the exception of 1928-29. The estimated surplus for the year 1931-32 is small. The public debt at the end of 1930 amounted to about \$526,000,000 or about \$85 per capita. The balance of international payments for 1927 shows an excess of debits of about \$23,500,000. The principal debits are the excess of imports and service of the public debt, while the largest credit items are emigrant remittances, returns from foreign investments, and earnings of the shipping interests.—*Chelcie C. Bosland*.

11398. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Poland. *Inst. Internat. Finan., Bull.* (44) Jun. 16, 1931: pp. 32.—About 76% of the total population derives its livelihood from agriculture and live stock. Today the agricultural and industrial output of the country on the whole is larger than before the war. The zloty, the monetary unit adopted late in 1927, has a par of exchange of 11.22 cents, and has remained comparatively stable in value since its adoption. The Bank of Poland reports a reserve ratio on March 31, 1931 of 55.3%. The national budget has shown a surplus of revenues over expenditures from 1924 to 1930-31. In the last fiscal year a small deficit was reported. The balance of payments has shown an excess of debits in 1927 and 1929 and a small excess of credits in 1928. The public

debt of Poland has increased from \$195,966,613 on December 31, 1924, to \$495,207,154 on December 31, 1930, and increase of 153%. The per capita debt, December 1930, was about \$16.—*Chelcie C. Bosland*.

11399. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Yugoslavia. *Inst. Internat. Finan., Bull.* (46) Aug. 27, 1931: pp. 27.—(An analysis of the present economic position of Yugoslavia.) Yugoslavia, which is three fourths agricultural, has suffered from the low prices of agricultural products. The *dinar* was legally stabilized at \$0.0176 on June 28, 1931, after a *de facto* stabilization at about that figure for the preceding six years. The reserve ratio of National Bank on June 28, 1931 was 41.1% compared with ratio of 22.9% on December 31, 1930. The national budget has shown small surplus of revenues for each fiscal year from 1924-25 to 1929-30. The balance of international payments is ordinarily adverse, the favorable merchandise balance being more than offset by interest payments. This is normally covered by borrowing abroad. Figures for the total public debt for November 1, 1927 are \$534,442,924 and for July 1, 1930 they are \$737,818,600. The per capita debt, July 1, 1930, was about \$54.65.—*Chelcie C. Bosland*.

11400. UNSIGNED. Die Wirtschaft Lettlands im Jahre 1931. [The economy of Latvia in 1931.] *Ost-Europa-Markt.* 12 (3) Mar. 1932: 126-134.

11401. VALEUR, ROBERT. The French return to prosperity and power. *Current Hist.* 35 (5) Feb. 1932: 638-642.—The remarkable post-war economic and financial recovery of France, as well as the fact that France has suffered less than the other great powers from the depression, can be ascribed to the fortunate balance between industry and agriculture, the intelligent application of government regulation to business, and the relatively equal distribution of wealth. Much credit must also be ascribed to the fact that the upper ranks of the administrative services are filled with unusually competent men drawn from the intellectual élite of the country.—*Grayson L. Kirk*.

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 10614, 10622, 10633, 10666, 10668, 10676, 10683, 10832, 10836, 11036, 11043, 11206, 11223, 11237, 11286, 11290, 11394, 11615, 11619, 11622-11623, 11625, 11629, 11631, 11646, 11684, 11689, 11697, 11702, 11711, 11712, 11714-11716, 11747, 11753, 11756, 11761-11762, 11793, 11824, 11841, 11844, 11857, 12164, 12182, 12309-12311, 12455-12457, 12459)

11402. FRATEUR, J. L. L'agriculture en Belgique en 1931. [Agriculture in Belgium in 1931.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon. (Louvain)*. 13 (2) Feb. 1932: 142-152.

11403. GRIMES, W. E. Certain aspects of the outlook for American agriculture during the next ten years. *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (1) Jan. 1932: 69-80.—During the next 10 years, production of farm products for export will decrease. This will release land of the better grades for the production of farm products for domestic uses. Little will be accomplished in solving the resultant problems by removing the so-called marginal lands from agricultural uses. Less intensive use of much of the better land seems necessary, with increased attention to practices that will result in lower costs per unit of product. The present trend toward more part-time farms as suburban homes for urban workers will continue; as also the trend toward increased numbers of larger-sized family farms.—*S. W. Mendum*.

11404. HOWALD, OSKAR. Die Organisation der Durchführung der Betriebsberatung in der Schweiz. [The organization of the extension service in Switzerland.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15 (1) 1931: 108-114.—The extension service in Switzerland is highly decentralized. Federal, regional, and local official institutions and more than 7,000 cooperatives are engaged in educational and extension work on farms. But there is no uniform organization on a large scale. The Swiss Farm Bureau proposes the establishment of extension offices at each of the agricultural schools scattered over the country, with well trained experts to help farmers in bookkeeping and to advise them in all managerial and marketing questions. A chart shows the interrelations and the social activities of the different institutions engaged in the extension service.—*R. W. Schickel*.

11405. HOWALD, OSKAR. Die schweizerische Landwirtschaft auf dem Weltmarkt. [Swiss agriculture on the world market.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67 (2) 1931: 178-234.—Because of the peculiar geographical location of the country exportation of products is expensive and the tendency of production has therefore been for a specialized high quality product, in cheese, and condensed milk. Other agricultural products are grown but largely for domestic consumption. The development of Swiss agriculture is followed from 1890 to 1930, in three different sections. The war caused Swiss agriculture to lose its position in international trade and only since 1922 has the export trade shown any marked increase. Since the war both Denmark and Switzerland had to fight agricultural depressions. These made Switzerland resort to a quality product while Denmark could secure a world trade in quantity production with its possibilities of using improved machinery. A comparison of observed records from both Danish and Swiss farms is considered in the last section. Danish farms on the average are larger than the Swiss farms. Many other factors in farm management are analyzed such as gross income, capital invested, and expenditures per hectare. Net income per hectare was found higher in Denmark in 1928 while in 1929 the reverse was true. This was attributed to a rise in the price of hogs. The Swiss farm because of its small size represents an opportunity for intensive culture and hand labor.—*C. E. Cronemeyer*.

11406. LATTIMER, J. E. The economic aspects of the agricultural problem. *Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn., Papers & Proc.* 3 1931: 135-144.—Certain factors of recent development have a tendency to make depressions more acute. Among these are (1) increased commercialization of farming, (2) greater specialization, (3) greater use of machinery in farming, (4) the local organization of the industry, and (5) greater influence of price fluctuations on farming than on some other industries.—*Charles S. Tippett*.

11407. NORDSTRÖM, LUDVIG. North European Farmers Incorporated. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 20 (2) Feb. 1932: 76-79.—(A summary of a report on the agricultural situation in Sweden.) The author advocates a broad consolidation of agricultural interests along the principles of the business trust, and for the purpose of taking care of the export trade he proposes a union of all the agricultural interests in the Baltic countries so as to form one great North-European business organization, independent of the state.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

11408. RAINERI, GIOVANNI. Le condizioni presenti dell'economia agricola Italiana. Fertilizzanti e macchine. [The present economic condition of Italian agriculture.] *Nuova Antologia*. (1437) 1932: 380-389.—The article outlines the constantly growing use of machinery and of commercial fertilizer in Italian agriculture.—*A. Vidaković*.

11409. ROLFES, MAX. Untersuchung über die Gebäude in bäuerlichen Betrieben. [The buildings on

small peasant farms.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 75(2) 1932: 161-240.

11410. RÖGIND, SVEND. Danish agriculture and the crisis. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 20(3) Mar. 1932: 158-161.—Somewhat slow at first to feel the crisis, Danish agriculture has begun to feel it more severely of late. In the important field of pork production, while the fall in meat prices has been 60%, that in fodder prices has been only 40%, and other production costs have fallen hardly at all. The abandonment of the gold standard brought a momentary help but now the prices on wares which farmers buy are soaring. The volume of export, first and foremost to England, has been much increased to try and hold the earlier volume of profit.

—Oscar J. Falnes.

11411. UNSIGNED. California: an index to the state sources of agricultural statistics. Parts III, Livestock and livestock products; IV, Land, farm property, irrigation, and miscellaneous items; V, An index to some unofficial sources. *U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ., Agric. Econ. Bibliog.* #31. Pt. 3. 1931: pp. xlii+371; Pt. 4. 1931: pp. xlvi+128; Pt. 5. 1930: pp. x+69.

11412. WAHL, F. G. Der Intensitätsbegriff in der Landwirtschaftslehre. Eine begriffliche Studie. [The intensity concept in agricultural science. A theoretical study.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 15(1) 1931: 2-57.—The term intensity has been used in a confusing way in classic and modern literature. The concepts of intensity used by A. Thaer, F. Aereboe, E. Laur, Th. Brinkmann and other economists vary widely from one another and are often defined in rather vague or misleading terms. Therefore an analysis of the factors determining the degree of intensity has been made, leading to a new method of quantitative measurement of the intensity of agricultural production. Not only should inputs per acre be taken into account, but also the physical yields and gross returns, as determined by soil fertility and land values as well as by the inputs of labor and capital. The new definition of intensity includes the total output per unit of land as the standard test for measuring the intensity of agricultural production on an individual farm or in an agricultural area. Several cases exemplify this method of measuring intensity. The precise definition of intensity allows a broader and more efficient use of this term, which is especially valuable for investigations in the field of agricultural geography and for comparative type of farming studies. Many of the most recent Russian publications covering this subject have been digested.—R. W. Schickele.

11413. WALL, NORMAN J. The change in farm mortgages. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 16(7) Apr. 1932: 25-26.

11414. WARREN, G. F. The origin and development of farm economics in the United States. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(1) Jan. 1932: 2-9.—Little definite scientific work was done in the field of farm economics before 1900. Beginnings were made by I. P. Roberts in Iowa by Hays, Parker, and Boss in Minnesota; by W. J. Spillman in the U. S. Department of Agriculture; by G. F. Warren in New York; and by H. C. Taylor in Wisconsin. The first formal meeting of persons engaged in farm management work was held on July 28, 1908. The American Farm Management Association was organized at Ames, Iowa, July 27, 1910. The first work in farm management was usually done by agronomists; in 1910 farm management was taught in the same department as agronomy at 25 institutions, whereas at only 3 was it taught in departments of rural or agricultural economics. This resulted in the adoption of the scientific rather than the philosophical method of procedure. The laboratory method is still generally used in all of the agricultural colleges.—S. W. Mendum.

11415. WENT, F. A. F. C. Het proefstationwezen in Nederlandsch-Indië. [Experiment stations in the Dutch

East Indies.] *Indische Mercuur.* 55(1) Jan. 6, 1932: 1-4; (2) Jan. 13, 1932: 17-20.—These experiment stations are organizations for natural science research of the tropical cultures. The author gives a historical survey of these organizations, beginning with the establishment of the Botanical Garden in Buitenzorg in 1817. But the first real experiment stations were established after the crisis of the sugar culture of 1880 caused by the séché disease. Some experiment stations are entirely the property of the government, some small ones, of one large agricultural company; most of them have come into existence through collaboration of the government and associations of planters and their expenses are paid by the members of these associations. To-day there are 11 experiment stations in the Dutch East Indies, including stations for general agriculture (3), sugar (1), tobacco (2), tobacco, coffee and rubber (1), rubber (1), coffee and rubber (1), tea (1) and a laboratory for quinine. After May 1st, 1932 there will be a reorganization of the experimental stations for the study of the plants more than one year old, and certain stations will be centralized to form an Agricultural Technical Service.—C. Lekkerkerker.

11416. WERTZ, V. R. The foreclosures on farm real estate in Putnam, Union, and Greene Counties, Ohio, 1910-1931. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bim. Bull.* #155. Mar.-Apr. 1932: 73-74.

#### LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 10616, 10689, 11289, 11920, 12159)

11417. IHRIG, K. Agrarian reform in Hungary. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22(12) Dec. 1931: 369-382.—This article (See also entry 4: 7624) reports procedure used in connection with certain land reforms in Hungary, describes methods of financing, presents some data as to results and some of the problems created by the price collapse since 1929. The chief aim of the reforms was to create as many peasant owners as was possible. About 250,000 gained a holding of land by the reforms, omitting those who merely added to their holdings and those who merely obtained dwelling sites. Not until 1929 was the state in position to carry out the financial side of the program. In 1928 a loan of \$36,000,000, obtained from the Swedish Match Trust, made this possible. A cooperative financial organization was set up under state management to pay expropriated owners and to collect payments on an amortized basis from new owners. Prices for lands were fixed on approximately the basis then current. Owners were paid two-thirds in cash the balance in bonds bearing 4% interest due in 52 years. The new owners were to pay equal yearly installments for a 52-year period with 5.4% interest. The values and payments were found to be too high because of the collapse in prices of agricultural produce. In 1931 the payments for 1930 were reduced by 33%, effective for one year only. Indebtedness has been increasing since 1927. Results of a farm income study including 82 large and medium size farms is reported which indicate average returns on investment to be 1.24% for 1927. As to the "agricultural price scissors," the ratio between index numbers of agricultural products and of other products declined from 90.9 in December, 1927 to 73.3 in December 1930, with 1909-1913 = 100. The difficulty of carrying through transfers of land ownership involving long-time payments during periods of rapidly declining prices is clearly shown.—L. J. Norton.

11418. McCORMICK, THOMAS C., and BARNEY, ELLEN. Farm tenancy and social factors: a study in Oklahoma. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(4) Jan. 1932: 588-594.—Farm tenancy in Oklahoma is so closely associated with cotton farming that when the percentage of cotton acreage is held constant, the correlation between tenancy and most of the situations here examined, generally supposed to be adversely affected by tenancy, is

greatly reduced or entirely removed. This suggests that the difficulty lies less in tenancy than in the economic conditions growing out of the traditional system of cotton production in the South.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

## FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 10624, 10664, 11289, 12037)

11419. COATES, W. G. A farmer's interpretation of agricultural accounts. *J. Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 2(1) Mar. 1932: 29-42.—The use made of agricultural accounts by a practical farmer. (Discussion.)—Edgar Thomas.

11420. COCKERILL, P. W., and WALKER, A. L. A two year analysis of farm organization practices in the middle Rio Grande conservancy district. *Agric. Exper. Station, New Mexico College Agric. & Mech. Arts, Bull.* #196. Dec. 1931: pp. 30.

11421. HARMSEN, J. C. De ontwikkeling van het collectivisatie-proces des boerenbedrijven in Rusland. [The progress of collectivization in Russian farming.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 8(1) Jan. 1, 1932: 15-38.—In spite of industrialization, Russia is an agrarian country; 75% of the population live in the country, with agriculture as means of existence. The collectivization of agriculture is, thus, the main problem of the "Russian experiment," not the industrialization. The *Kolkhozy*, regulated by the Code of Agriculture of 1922 and the regulation concerning agricultural cooperation of 1927, includes three forms of collectivization: (1) agricultural communes: with complete collectivization of land, working means and work of the members; (2) agricultural *artels*: agriculture on a common piece of land with common live stock and equipment, but land around the houses (farmyards), milch-cows, poultry, etc. not collectively owned; (3) cooperatives for collective tillage, with or without joining of the arable land of the members, with tools belonging to the cooperatives and draught cattle for the most part individually owned. In an historical survey it is shown that on August 10, 1931, 14,420,200 farms or 58.5% of all the farms in the USSR, were collectivized; they formed 228,100 *kolkhozy*; which means that an average of 63 farms go in one *kolkhoz*. There are no details about the classification of the *kolkhoz*. The steppes of South Russia and South Siberia cultivating grain, are the furthest advanced in collectivization.—C. Lekkerkerker.

11422. JOHNSON, NEIL W.; LANDERHOLM, E. F.; KUHLMAN, G. W.; GASTON, T. L. Farm-management problems in shifting from sack to bulk handling of grain in the Pacific Northwest. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* #287. Feb. 1932: pp. 40.—An ultimate shift to bulk handling in the Pacific Northwest is desirable and to be expected, but the change should be made cautiously. Costly mistakes in selection of equipment must be avoided. Especial care is needed to coordinate the movement so that bulk-handling facilities at country shipping points and terminal markets shall keep pace with increasing volumes of bulk grain received from farms. Comparisons and costs of methods and equipment, and retarding influences in the shift are discussed.—Caroline B. Sherman.

11423. LONG, LEWIS E. Farm power in the Yazoo-Mississippi delta. *Mississippi Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #295. Nov. 1931: pp. 30.

11424. MANDEVILLE, J. P. The Soviet Union turns the corner. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(787) Jul. 1931: 61-73.—The author was a member of the British Trade Delegation which visited Russia in 1929 in the first year of the five year plan. The chief feature at that time was the industrialization of the country, the establishment of power stations and factories. But the chief issue was

whether the agricultural side could be brought in, for socialized farming was progressing very slowly. In 1927 only 1.1% of the households were on collective farms, in 1928 only 2.3%. Markevitch solved the matter by his plan of having service stations for machinery. Beginning in 1929 with a few machine and tractor stations they had 8.1% of the families in collectives, in May 1931 with 1,200 stations planned they had 50.4% in collectives. The collectivists can raise more per capita with machinery than can the individualists, and in fact the collectivists in 1930 sold more wheat to the government than did the kulaks in 1926. It appears then that Russia has successfully solved the problem of collectivist farming.—H. McD. Clokie.

11425. PUTNAM, P. L. Cash expenses on Connecticut dairy farms. *Connecticut Agric. College, Econ. Digest Connecticut Agric.* (26) 1931: pp. 208.

11426. RUSSELL, B. A. Farm power utilization and costs, South Carolina. *So. Carolina Agric. Exper. Station, Clemson College, Bull.* #280. 1931: pp. 43.

11427. SAGAWE; FENSCH; PADBERG. Die wirtschaftliche Leistungsfähigkeit der ostdeutschen Brennereibetriebe. [The economic efficiency of the (potato) distillery farms in eastern Germany.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15(2) 1931: 251-277.—The comparison of farms with and without potato distilleries show those with distilleries to be much more productive. Higher yields, greater intensity of organization and management, relatively more and better livestock, higher net returns are the characteristics of the distillery farms compared with other farms. (The privilege of distilling potatoes is granted by the governmental distillation monopoly, and the amount of alcohol produced is limited and controlled.)—R. W. Schickele.

11428. SMITH, C. B. The origin of farm economics extension. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(1) Jan. 1932: 17-22.—The early farm management survey bulletins have been the basic starting point of much of the farm management extension work in the United States. About 1912, G. P. Scoville, county agent in Chemung county, N. Y., showed how to apply farm management survey data in extension work. In 1914 an appropriation was obtained for cooperation between the Office of Farm Management and the states in the employment of farm management demonstrators, and the extension work was turned over to the States Relations Service. This was the beginning of organized systematic farm management extension work on a national scale in the United States. Help in marketing has been part of the present national system of extension work since the first county agent was put in. In looking back to the origins we see in the dim distance the figures of Professor Roberts and Dr. Hunt and others; but the founders of modern economic extension are Warren, Spillman, Scoville, Goddard, and others.—S. W. Mendum.

11429. TENNANT, J. L. A study of the organization and management of Rhode Island farms. *Rhode Island State College Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #230. Sep. 1931: pp. 56.

11430. THOMSON, E. H. The origin and development of the Office of Farm Management in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(1) Jan. 1932: 10-16.—A review of the early work in the Office of Farm Management U. S. Department of Agriculture centers closely around the life and work of the late W. J. Spillman, who began his work in the department January 1, 1902. Spillman believed that every farm is an experiment station, a place where a farmer is endeavoring to work out the solution of every problem before him in a practical business-like manner, and that an analysis of the practices of successful farmers is sure to reveal important facts in almost every line of agricultural research. He began with studies of farm practices; in 1908 farm accounts and studies in agricultural eco-

nomics were started; the first farm management survey made in 1909 was followed by many others, and the method was applied to cost of production studies of individual crops and classes of livestock; after 1914 increasing attention was given to cost studies, price relationships and other projects in the field. The large appropriations for county farm bureaus and extension work beginning in 1914 were facilitated by the enthusiasm and inspiration given to the work by Spillman.—*S. W. Mendum.*

11431. WILCOX, W. W. The human factor from the viewpoint of farm management. *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (1) Jan. 1932: 119-127.—Two groups of farmers, one in Minnesota and the other in Indiana, were objects of study to (1) learn how each farm operator differs from the others in his personal attributes and experiences causing him to function differently as an entrepreneur; (2) discover the different characteristics and influences which make for good or bad entrepreneurial performance; and (3) measure, in so far as possible, the extent of the influence of the various factors as they are expressed by differences in farm business accomplishment. Financial and efficiency measures of the business accomplishments of each of the men in these groups were available. New methods had to be developed, including a trade test, measuring the rate of the children's progress through school, a personal history schedule, and scoring certain personal characteristics. Interesting relationships between factors affecting the farm operator and his earnings were found in a number of cases. Preliminary results indicate that the influence of the operator's wife was one of the important factors causing variations in earnings, and that there are variations in "interest," "need," and "ambition or will," three motivating factors, and in "knowledge," a factor of ability, which are correlated with earnings.—*S. W. Mendum.*

## PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 10596, 10608, 10618, 10642, 10665, 10674, 10687, 11172, 11493, 11573, 11576, 11579, 11610, 11626, 11751-11752, 12420)

11432. AUSSET, J. Études économiques du production du coton; sa consommation dans le monde. [Economic study of world cotton production and consumption.] *Coton et Culture Cotonnière.* 6 (2) Aug. 1931: 149-160.

11433. BENNETT, M. K.; DAVIS, JOSEPH S.; FARNSWORTH, HELEN C.; TAYLOR, ALONZO E.; WYMAN, ADA F.; et al. The world wheat situation, 1930-31: a review of the crop year. *Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst., Wheat Studies.* 8 (2) Dec. 1931: 67-198.—The world wheat crop of 1930 (ex-Russia) unexpectedly turned out to be larger than in any preceding year except 1928. Because of a larger inward carryover, total supplies available for 1930-31, outside of Russia, were about as large as those of 1928-29. Russia had a bumper crop, and became a major exporter for the first time since the war. Throughout 1931 wheat has been unprecedentedly cheap in terms of commodities in general. World wheat consumption attained new high levels in 1930-31. Consumption for food was heavy in Russia and India, consumption for feed in several exporting countries. The year closed with world stocks at record heights, especially in North America. (44 tables, 61 charts.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

11434. BENNETT, M. K.; DAVIS, JOSEPH S.; FARNSWORTH, HELEN C.; TAYLOR, ALONZO E.; WORKING, HOLBROOK; WYMAN, ADA F.; et al. Survey of the wheat situation, August to November, 1931. *Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst., Wheat Studies.* 8 (3) Jan. 1932: 199-260.—(18 charts, 25 appendix tables.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

11435. BLACK, A. G. Adjustments in agricultural

production under the assumption of a lower general price level and reduced foreign demand for agricultural products during the next ten years. *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (1) Jan. 1932: 83-92.—[A brief statement of the general effect upon production of a long-continued price decline, and a point by point discussion of the implications of the slogan "Reduce agriculture to a domestic basis."]—*S. W. Mendum.*

11436. CARRIGAN, J. E. The effect of extension education on the seasonal surplus milk problem in Addison County, Vermont. *Univ. Vermont & State Agric. College, Vermont Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #330. Jul. 1931: pp. 26.

11437. ELAYDA, ANIANO, and MORADA, EAMILIO K. Banana culture in the Philippines. *Philippine J. Agric.* 2 (1) 1931: 27-49.

11438. GRAAFF, A. de. Financieringsmoeilijkheden in de Java suikerindustrie. [Difficulties in financing the Java sugar industry.] *Naamloze Venootsch.* 10 (9) Dec. 1931: 262-265.—Sugar in Java is cultivated on land hired from the natives: the sugar plantations have consequently to pay every year a large amount for land rent. Moreover large amounts are required yearly for preparation of the soil. The sugar companies obtained liquid funds from the banks on security of the crop. After the war this situation was altered by the institution of the V.I.S.P. (The Society of Java Sugar Producers) which became the selling institution and of which producing companies as well as the banks are members. Overproduction of sugar and the price decrease in the last few years have given rise to difficulties in the method of financing. At present the situation is that at the time of harvesting only a small part of the sugar has been sold. The money which is required for the following crop remains invested in the sugar stock. The Java Bank cannot borrow money on these stocks as was done formerly, because they are not immediately salable. The consequence is that a number of estates will stop planting for the coming year so that the real restriction will be greater than that prescribed by the Chadbourne scheme.—*Cecile Rothe.*

11439. HEADLEY, F. B., and VENSTROM, CRUZ. Production of crops and livestock on the Newlands project, 1930. *Nevada Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #123. 1931: pp. 14.

11440. MAHER, COLIN. Maize in Kenya. *Tropical Agric.* 9 (3) Mar. 1932: 72-78.

11441. MAXTON, J. L. Manufacturing and marketing dairy products in Virginia. *Virginia Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #280. 1931: pp. 35.—(7 figures.)

11442. MIKUSCH, G. Die wirtschaftliche Vereinigung der Deutschen Zuckerindustrie. [The economic association of the German sugar industry.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15 (1) 1931: 58-72.—This review of the economic activities of the German sugar industry shows in detail the practices followed in planning and controlling sugar production, marketing and price. Created by governmental decree, the association is authorized to prescribe the volume of production, assigning an upper limit to the individual sugar plants according to a distributive plan based on the year 1929-1930. The association is divided into two departments, one for the control of production and export, the other for the control of the domestic market. A scheme of disposal of the sugar supply is yearly promulgated and enforced, separating the export market from the domestic market and stabilizing the domestic price on a high level.—*R. W. Schickele.*

11443. MOTT, G. N. Trends in purchasing power and cost of production of fruits. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Tech. Bull.* #120. 1931: pp. 73.—(38 figures.)

11444. ORR, J. L. Prices paid to producers of South Dakota farm products, 1890-1930. *So. Dakota Agric. Station, Bull.* #259. 1931: pp. 20.—(11 Figures.)

**11445. ROTH, HANS.** Die Übererzeugung in der Welthandelsware Kaffee im Zeitraum von 1790-1929. [Overproduction of coffee from 1790-1929.] *Beitr. z. Erforsch. d. Wirtschaft. Wechsellagen Aufschwung, Krise, Stockung.* (2) 1929: pp. 146.—The coffee market has been restricted in this sense that a producing country or a producer controls a large part of the supply and exercises an important influence on price during two periods: (1) 1830-69, when the Nederlandsche Handels-Maatschappij exercised a large measure of control; and (2) since 1907, when Brazil and particularly the São Paulo government has been a very influential factor. There have been, since 1790, four periods of over-production: 1824-30, 1840-48, 1879-87, and 1898-1908. These were brought about largely by high coffee prices prevailing four to six years previously; new plantings, set out in response to the conditions of the previous period, come into bearing only after four to six years. The phenomena of overproduction are substantially the same as in the case of other products: price declines, supplies accumulate, some attempts are made at limitation of production and at reduction of costs. There is only limited transference of the loss to workers, there is propaganda to increase consumption, destruction of supplies has been proposed but not carried out, various speculative measures have been undertaken to maintain prices, and planters have for a time at least, produced at a loss. One conclusion is that maintenance of price is difficult, if not impossible, without some control over production. A study of the demand curve, 1888 to 1913, indicates that: (1) consumption varies with the rate of change in price, rather than with absolute price; (2) demand responds more quickly to rising than to falling prices; (3) at a high price level, demand is relatively inelastic; at a low price level, it is relatively elastic.—*Mildred Hartough.*

**11446. ROWE, J. W. F.** Studies in the artificial control of raw material supplies. (3) Brazilian coffee. *Royal Econ. Soc., Memorandum.* (34) Feb. 1932: pp. 90.—In spite of the adversities encountered since 1929 the Brazilian coffee growers still have faith in the artificial control of market supplies. In the present emergency "defense" arrangements are being used as a means of substituting, for the ruthless liquidation of a freely competitive system, the more gradual and less painful process of deliberate readjustment. The administration of the scheme is in the hands of the National Coffee Council. Its funds will come partly from a loan negotiated with the Banco do Brasil and partly from the proceeds of an export duty on coffee of 15s (gold) per bag. The Council is instructed by law to purchase and burn 12,000,000 bags during the year 1932. It is expected that the effect of the export duty combined with the prospect of lower prices in the years ahead will initiate a movement for the reduction of productive capacity. Reduction of capacity is really the central problem in the whole situation and it is possible that the Brazilians, in their efforts to avoid a violent dislocation of the industry, are making the mistake of prolonging unduly the process of gradual readjustment. The influence of "valorization" operations on the average price of coffee during the past 30 years is commonly overestimated. The stimulus supposed to have been given to new planting, both in Brazil and elsewhere, has also been exaggerated. Considerable success has been attained in the stabilization of prices from year to year. The greatest difficulties encountered arose from political interference, corruption and bribery.—*John M. Cassels.*

**11447. TAYLOR, ALONZO E.** Economic nationalism in Europe as applied to wheat. *Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst., Wheat Studies.* 8(4) Feb. 1932: 261-276.—"Economic nationalism" is fostered by distress of producer classes. In particular, agriculturists in European countries seek preferential positions. It is sought to raise

more food at home and to import less. The program has been advanced for bread grains especially. Western Europe aims to raise more wheat. Central Europe seeks preference in the wheat markets of western Europe. The dominions of the British Commonwealth seek preference in the wheat markets of Great Britain. Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, and France extend preferences to their colonies for feeding stuffs. In order to effectuate quotas and preferences, intricate internal regulations and extensive interstate barters become necessary. Russia, Argentina, and the United States stand outside the charmed circle. Of the exporting countries, the United States along must sell export wheat at competitive prices on open markets. This country possesses no bargaining tariff. If the countries of Europe develop these programs significantly, the wheat export problem of the United States will become intensified.—*M. K. Bennett.*

**11448. TIMOSHENKO, VLADIMIR P.** Russia as a producer and exporter of wheat. *Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst., Wheat Studies.* 8(5-6) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 277-375.—A condensed version of a detailed treatise shortly to be published.—*M. K. Bennett.*

**11449. TODD, JOHN A.** Cotton statistics, consumption and stocks. *Empire Cotton Growing Rev.* 9(1) Jan. 1932: 59-67.—(Review of the 1930-31 season.)

**11450. TODD, JOHN A.** Empire cotton growing: production and consumption. *Tropical Agric.* 8(9) Sep. 1931: 240-244.—(Tables.)

**11451. UNSIGNED.** Report on egg production in Palestine and on international trade in fresh eggs. *Bull. Palest. Econ. Soc.* 5(4) Jan. 1932: pp. 215.

**11452. UNSIGNED.** International Cotton Congress. Report of proceedings. *Internat. Cotton Bull.* 9(36) Aug. 1931: 480-654, 735-752.

**11453. UNSIGNED.** The agricultural outlook for 1932. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Misc. Pub.* #144. Mar. 1932: pp. 110.—Facts not readily available to farmers on world-wide and nation-wide supply, demand, and prices are assembled and interpreted to show as nearly as possible the probable trend of conditions until the time when the products of next season's operations will be marketed.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 8858, 9615, 10269, 10327, 10853, 11445, 11614, 12003, 12142)

**11454. GRABSKI, LADISLAS.** La crise agricole en Europe. [The agricultural crisis in Europe.] *Agric. Polonoise.* 2(5) Jan. 1932: 7-49.—The present crisis is largely the consequence of a world overproduction. The outstanding fact is that the prices of the commodities the farmer purchases are at comparatively higher levels than the prices of the products he sells. If farmers are not able to purchase, prices tumble. Certain European importing countries by means of protective tariffs have been able to check price declines, which action may aid domestic producers, but increases the difficulties of other countries by adding to the world surplus. The European exporting countries of the east have suffered most heavily. Much thought has been given to preferential tariff agreements between the states of southern and eastern Europe on the one hand, and the states of western Europe on the other. This proposal merits a most rapid realization. It should be supplemented by an accord between exporting countries designed to dispose of existing surplus stocks. Other measures ripe for consideration are: the organization of agricultural credits; the diminution of tariff rates, and the suppression of subsidies.—*Asher Hobson.*

**11455. HOWLAND, CHARLES P.** The failure of farm board stabilization. *Yale Rev.* 21(3) Mar. 1932: 503-519.—The disastrous experiment of Congress in

attempting the stabilization of wheat and cotton prices has cost the American taxpayer between \$240,000,000 and \$250,000,000. Congress was not a pioneer in the field of stabilization, but might well have studied the results of the attempted stabilization of Greek currants, Yucatan sisal, Cuban sugar, Japanese silk, and Brazilian coffee. All but the silk and coffee controls failed and so far as the last two succeeded it was only due to special factors which do not apply in the case of American cotton and wheat. The agricultural problem in the United States is caused by the tariff on manufactures and the failure of agriculture to modernize its methods. These two causes must form the basis of a solution of the problem.—Walter H. C. Laves.

11456. MACGREGOR, D. H. The adjustment of agriculture to industrial rationalization. *J. Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 2(1) Mar. 1932: 10-28.—The issue of the adjustment of agriculture to the modern ideas called rationalization is considered in the light of three sanctions (1) the sanction of general industrial tendency, (2) the sanction of foreign practice, (3) the sanction of industrial leadership. The kind of organization which at present has the sanction of general industrial tendency is that of associative or combined action. If this sanction applies to agriculture it means a new approach to the whole industry. Although both the unit of production and the unit of enterprise need to be considered, the essence of industrial rationalization consists in freedom to consider the size of the latter unit. This involves the question of whether systems of agricultural credit and cooperation can do for farming what joint-stock finance does for industry. As between manufacturing industries the sanction of foreign practice has very great force, and the whole idea of rationalization is an example of criticism reflected from foreign practice. In agriculture, on the other hand there is what is called a "national formula" of organization which decides the manner in which the factors of production are applied. A particular country, whatever suggestions it may receive from the apparent results of the elements of employment policy as they are adopted abroad, must come back to its own formula, free to consider how much protection, how much rationalization, and how much agricultural expansion is right in its own special conditions. Finally it is the sanction of industrial leadership that is the judgment of the best minds in the industry that supplies the motive or appreciates the possibility of great changes. Every great industry has at least these four aspects: it is a life, a livelihood, a system of personal relations, and a using up of national resources. It is from the last point of view that the drive for rationalization comes. Is the fact that agriculture is a carefully preserved life to be a permanent obstruction to the ideas of rationalization in their full scope? (Discussion.)—Edgar Thomas.

## FORESTRY

(See also Entries 10592, 10599, 10648, 10652, 10655, 10663, 11488, 12158-12159)

11457. FRANCEY, J. La Grande Chartreuse. *J. Forest. Suisse.* 83(1) Jan. 1932: 2-8; (2) Feb. 1932: 32-36.—The monastery of Grande Chartreuse near Grenoble was founded in 1084. By the time of the French Revolution it owned 12,000 ha. of land, largely forest. During the Revolution about 8,000 ha. was confiscated by the state and the remainder was appropriated by neighboring proprietors and communes. The state forest of Grande Chartreuse now includes 5,572 ha. of woodland, covered with fir, spruce and beech. Since 1834 it has been systematically managed, and the first complete working plan dates from 1865. The forest is managed mostly under the selection system. The fir is considered mature when it reaches 60 cm. in diameter,

which means an average age of about 180 yrs. The average annual yield is 5.6 cu. m. per ha.—W. N. Sparhawk.

11458. GENEAU, G. Les ventes de coupes de bois en 1931. [Timber sales in 1931.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 70(2) Feb. 1932: 107-116.—Statistics, by forest districts and by species, of the quantities and stumpage prices of timber sold from the public forests in France. Comparable prices for 1930 are given. Prices received for all kinds and grades were much lower in 1931 than in 1930.—W. N. Sparhawk.

11459. LASCHTOWICZKA, KARL. Die Lage der österreichischen Forstwirtschaft und Wege zu ihrer Besserung. [The position of Austrian forestry and ways to improve it.] *Österreich. Vierteljahrsschr. f. Forstwesen.* 81(4) 1931: 189-201.—Timber prices are far below those of 1913, but costs are much higher and most forest owners, including the state, are operating at a loss. Suggested remedies include: relief from burdensome property tax; statistical service to collect and disseminate information on timber production, consumption, and prices; credits for financing forestry and timber industries; adoption of quota system for restricting timber imports; reduction of freight rates; use of domestic wood in public construction or that subsidized by public funds; revision of building codes to permit wood construction, and tax exemption for wooden dwellings; standardization of timber sizes and grades; and technical and commercial rationalization and cooperation between producing and marketing agencies so as to bring about a balance between output and requirements.—W. N. Sparhawk.

11460. LOREY, MAX. Die Vermögenswerte der Forstwirtschaft. [Valuation of property in forest production.] *Altg. Forst- u. Jagd-Ztg.* 108(1) Jan. 1932: 18-27.—The timber stand as a factor in forest production belongs in the same category as the soil, for it is immovable. When transformed into movable goods by cutting it ceases to be a production agent and becomes a product. Neither soil nor timber is capital in the economic sense, but both should be classed as land. Consequently, forestry (timber growing) is a capital-extensive rather than a capital-intensive undertaking. Soil and stand are properly valued on the basis of expected yields, while capital is valued on the basis of cost.—W. N. Sparhawk.

11461. MOREY, H. F. What is the growth per cent of American forests? *J. Forestry.* 30(4) Apr. 1932: 424-427.—Growth determinations for the 17 species analyzed were based on culmination of mean annual increment age rather than on the rotation ages arbitrarily used in the revised Capper Report. Calculations were by the compound interest formula, the variables being obtained from measurements of board foot volumes on average sites during the 5 years preceding the culmination age. Growth ranged from 7.7% for cottonwood to 0.8% for lodgepole pine. Northern white pine showed much variation in contrast to Douglas fir and loblolly-pine. Only 2 species, cottonwood and Virginia pine, grew faster than 4%. The analyses indicate that growth per cent in individual stands is inversely proportional to age, and that growth rates are highest in the east. (3 tables.)—Bernard Frank.

11462. NÈGRE, M. Forêts et reboisements dans le département du Gard. [Forests and reforestation in the département of Gard.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 69(10) Oct. 1931: 830-838; (11) Nov. 1931: 928-940; (12) Dec. 1931: 1025-1038.—In the mountainous portions of the Gard, in southeastern France, agriculture is based on sheep and goat raising. This, with the accompanying fires, has pushed back the original forests and brushlands have taken their place. Since 1842, foresters have endeavored to improve the existing forests of oak, beech and chestnut and to reforest the brush lands. Up to 1930, nearly 15,000 ha. had been reforested by the

state and by private owners, and some of the plantations had begun to yield considerable timber. Because of their superior value, mostly coniferous species have been employed.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

11463. REINHOLD, MARTIN. Forstwirtschaft und Papierindustrie. [Forestry and the paper industry.] *Forstwissenschaft. Centralbl.* 54(4) Feb. 15, 1932: 113-131.—Pulpwood is an important product of German forests, particularly those in private ownership. About 35% of the annual output of spruce and fir is pulpwood. As domestic wood is inadequate to supply the requirements of the German pulp and paper industry more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of all it uses is imported, principally from Russia, Poland, Finland, and Czechoslovakia. The current depression has resulted in a greatly reduced consumption of wood and very low prices. Stabilization of the market for domestic wood can be accomplished through contracts between forest owners and pulp manufacturers, through compulsory use of home-grown wood, and through imposition of a tariff on foreign wood.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

11464. RÓNAI, GEORG. Die Forstwirtschaftskrise im Burgenland und ihre Abhilfe. [The critical position of forestry in Burgenland (Austria) and remedies therefor.] *Österreich. Vierteljahrsschr. f. Forstwesen.* 81(4) 1931: 173-188.—Forestry in Burgenland is in an extremely critical situation because of the little demand and low prices for timber and the high costs of production. The present progressive land tax, based on a hypothetical income, is excessively burdensome and will inevitably lead to devastation of the forest or, in the case of entailed forests which are required to be maintained, to the ruin of the forest owners. A yield or severance tax, on the other hand, would encourage curtailment of cutting in times like the present.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

11465. STREYFFERT, THORSTEN. The world's staples. XI. Sawn woodgoods. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken).* 7(75) Mar. 1932: 62-85.—In the last ten years there has been a tendency for consumption to decline in some instances due to the inroad of substitutes and changes in spending habits. It has also been found that more remote forests are being logged and that favorably located forest areas under forestry practice are increasing their production. Hence, no substantial rise in the price of wood products is expected in the future. The lumber industry has shown a greater degree of adaptability during the depression to decrease production than any other staple article. Lumbermen can defer cutting because the growing forests does not usually deteriorate but increases in volume and value.—*P. A. Herbert.*

### URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

11466. CHANOURDIE, ENRIQUE. Transacciones sobre inmuebles. [Real estate transactions.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina.* 28(164) Feb. 1932: 99-107.—The number of real estate transactions is at present on the decrease. There is, however, very little decrease in values. A considerable part of the transactions has been in "private hotels." As one gets further away from the center of Buenos Aires, values become lower. Sales are being encouraged by easy payment plans and home-building loans. New construction is on the decline, thus sustaining rental values.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

### FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 4882, 5342, 7033, 7062, 10748, 11158, 11186)

11467. BÉRUBÉ, LOUIS. Le développement des pêcheries de la province de Québec. [The development of the fisheries of the Province of Quebec.] *Canada Français.* 19(6) Feb. 1932: 447-462.—The fishing indus-

try of the Province of Quebec was ill prepared for the depression. The writer discusses the problems of stabilizing the fishing industry; stabilizing and ameliorating the conditions of life of the fishermen; and the share of science and the place of the state in the development of the fisheries.—*Alison Ewart.*

11468. LATOUZE, JEAN. La situation actuelle de l'industrie morutière. [The present situation of the cod-fish industry.] *Rev. Écon. de Bordeaux.* 26(181) 1931: 340-352.

### EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 10593-10594, 10600, 11055, 11251, 11582, 11596, 11603-11605, 11760, 11767, 11800-11802, 11806, 11812, 11823, 12203, 12223, 12292)

11469. DEMEURE, CHARLES. L'industrie charbonnière belge et la crise. [The Belgian coal industry and the crisis.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon. (Louvain).* 3(2) Feb. 1932: 165-188.

11470. INGALLS, WALTER RENTON. Copper statistics; and some facts which bear on intelligent use of them. *Annalist.* 39(1000) Mar. 18, 1932: 509-510.—Copper production is reported under primary and secondary copper. Between refiner and final consumer there is a statistical gap that is only partially covered for the United States and not at all for other countries. Consumption can only be gauged by net imports in conjunction with data on stocks. On the basis of figures gathered by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, 11 to 15% of domestic consumption is supplied from junk and this may increase to 25% in times of contracting consumption. The manufacture of copper is about 40% greater than the rate of consumption, the excess going into mill scrap. The United States is still a copper export country.—*R. R. Shaw.*

11471. INGALLS, WALTER RENTON. The economic philosophy of the copper situation. *Annalist.* 39(1002) Apr. 1, 1932: 588, 591.—We have been habitually frightened by any substantial accumulation in copper stocks and have tried to conduct this industry with too small an available supply. Lessened consumption rather than any past or present overproduction is the cause of present conditions. There has been no overbuilding. Building construction has been hampered by high labor costs and this has affected copper consumption. With return of building to normal copper use will also increase. The industry has felt the effects of changes such as the establishment of refineries in Canada and in Germany and the development of a new supply of copper in Rhodesia.—*R. R. Shaw.*

11472. JÜNGST. Die Abnahme der Bedeutung der Kohle im amerikanischen Wirtschaftsleben. [Decline of the importance of coal in American economic life.] *Glückauf.* 68(5) Jan. 30, 1932: 119-121.—New data on the development of the energy requirements of the U. S. are presented. (See *Glückauf* 1927, p. 272.) Tables and graphs show how far coal has been displaced by other sources of power: petroleum, gas, water.—*E. Friederichs.*

11473. JÜNGST. Die Gewinnungsarten der Weichkohle in den Ver. Staaten von Nordamerika. [The production of the soft coal in the United States.] *Glückauf.* 68(5) Jan. 30, 1932: 125.—In 1930, 367,500,000 t. or 77.52% of the total bituminous coal production, were produced by means of machinery. (Tables showing production methods by states.)—*E. Friederichs.*

11474. JÜNGST. Der Stand der Rationalisierung im englischen Steinkohlenbergbau. [The position of rationalization in English anthracite mining.] *Glückauf.* 68(1) Jan. 2, 1932: 13-18; (2) Jan. 9, 1932: 45-49; (3) Jan. 1932: 67-70.—The use of mining machinery is discussed both as to the types of machines and the quantities of coal produced by them in the different districts.

Economic effects are discussed in terms of the efficiency of production per worker per shift. The increase in productive efficiency of only 6.5% in 1930 as compared with the pre-war figure for 1914,—21.62 cwt. (1930), 20.32 cwt. (1914)—seems a poor result of all the rationalization and mechanization introduced since 1914. The total cost of production has fallen about equally with the decrease in wage costs from 1927 to 1930. By a decrease in costs and a parallel increase of products the English mine owner can now operate at a moderate profit, after many years of operating at a loss. In 1928 the loss per ton of salable coal was 11 d; in 1929 there was a profit of 4.5 d, and in 1930 of 4.25 d.—E. Friederichs.

11475. JÜNGST. Der Tagebau auf Steinkohle in den Vereinigten Staaten. [The strip mining of anthracite in the United States.] *Glückauf*. 68(7) Feb. 13, 1932: 166-169.—Strip mining of anthracite has been greatly extended in recent years in the United States. Outcroppings are now being worked which were formerly regarded as not economically workable, or had been operated only by deep shaft mining. In 1914 the strip mines produced only 0.3% of the total bituminous production; in 1930, 4.24%. The reasons for the change are discussed, as well as the future prospects of strip mining.—E. Friederichs.

11476. KESSLER, J. B. AUG. Plan zur Erzielung des Gleichgewichts zwischen Welt-Erdölproduktion und Weltverbrauch. [Plan for the equalization of world oil production and consumption.] *Petroleum Z.* 28(11) Mar. 16, 1932: 1-7.—The author gives a detailed proposed plan for control of oil production and export. The United States, Venezuela, Russia, Persia, Rumania, Mexico, the Dutch Indies, Colombia, Peru, Trinidad, and Poland must all cooperate for any plan to have possibilities of success. Production must be curtailed in each country. The basis of the plan consists in: (1) international cooperation; (2) pooling for normal correlation of supply and demand; (3) cooperation of the oil producers of the United States on the same plane as those of other countries; and (4) strict regulation of production at the wells. (Tables).—R. R. Shaw.

11477. RIVAIN, BERNARD. La crise de l'industrie métallurgique française. [The crisis of the French metallurgical industry.] *Europe Nouv.* 14(723) Dec. 19, 1931: 1697-1699.—A detailed analysis, with figures. —Luther H. Evans.

11478. UNSIGNED. Die Braunkohlenförderung des Deutschen Reiches im Jahre 1931. [Lignite production of Germany in 1931.] *Braunkohle*. (10) Mar. 5, 1932: 176.—In 1931 lignite production of Germany was 133,220,000 t. as compared with 146,010,000 t. for 1930.—E. Friederichs.

11479. UNSIGNED. Gewinnung und Belegschaft im holländischen Steinkohlenbergbau im Jahre 1931. [Production and labor force in Dutch anthracite mining in 1931.] *Glückauf*. 68(12) Mar. 19, 1932: 287.—E. Friederichs.

11480. UNSIGNED. Gewinnung und Belegschaft des Ruhrbergbaus 1931. [Production and labor force of the Ruhr mining industry 1931.] *Glückauf*. 68(3) Jan. 16, 1932: 73-74.—According to preliminary figures, on 303.68 working days in the Ruhr district 85,630,000 t. of coal were produced 18,840,000 t. of coke were produced in 8,169 ovens, and 3,130,000 t. of briquettes in 137 presses. The number of employees was 251,034.—E. Friederichs.

11481. UNSIGNED. Hollands Kohlenbergbau im Jahre 1930. [Coal mining in the Netherlands in 1930.] *Glückauf*. 68(14) Apr. 2, 1932: 322-326.—Production of anthracite in 1930 was 12,210,000 t. (11,580,000 t. 1929) and employed 38,188 persons. Of coke 3,300,000 t. were produced. Earnings per shift, labor efficiency, accidents, foreign trade, consumption are discussed. Net profit

per ton produced in the state mines was .31 gulden.—E. Friederichs.

11482. UNSIGNED. Kohle in Niederländisch-Ostindien. [Coal in the Dutch East Indies.] *Glückauf*. 68(13) Mar. 26, 1932: 307.—In 1930 the Dutch East Indies produced 1,870,000 t. of coal, of which the state mines produced 1,240,000 t.—E. Friederichs.

11483. UNSIGNED. Der Kohlenbergbau Frankreichs im Jahre 1930. [Coal mining in France in 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67(34) Aug. 15, 1931: 1091-1093; (36) Sep. 5, 1931: 1150-1153.—Though France was unaffected by the crisis at the beginning of the year, the position of French economy became depressed in the second half year. Difficulties of marketing were to be ascribed to the coming in of foreign coal to the French market. Though the French coal industry can cover only two-thirds of the home demand, the supplies in storage increased more than 2 million tons during the year; and, besides, there were many idle shifts. Anthracite production of 1930 was 53,880,000 tons, as compared with 53,730,000 tons for 1929. Lignite production was 1,140,000 tons, coke 9,170,000 tons, and briquettes production 6,810,000 tons. Imports of coal, coke and briquettes were 32,000,000 tons, exports 4,750,000 tons. Coal consumption of France amounted to 95,570,000 tons or 2.27 tons per capita.—E. Friederichs.

11484. UNSIGNED. Kohlengewinnung Deutschlands 1930 und 1931. [Coal production of Germany 1930 and 1931.] *Glückauf*. 68(8) Feb. 20, 1932: 194-195.—(Coal, coke and briquettes production, by mining districts.)—E. Friederichs.

11485. UNSIGNED. Die Steinkohlenförderung des In- und Auslandes im Jahre 1931. [Anthracite production of Germany and foreign countries in 1931.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12(5) Mar. 1932: 131-132.—As a result of the economic crisis, the principal coal countries except Russia show a decrease of almost 10% in anthracite production.—E. Friederichs.

11486. UNSIGNED. Steinkohlenförderung der wichtigsten Kohlenländer 1930 und 1931. [Anthracite production in the most important coal countries, 1930, 1931.] *Glückauf*. 68(12) Mar. 19, 1932: 286.—E. Friederichs.

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 10611, 10636, 10653, 10684, 11044, 11169, 11172, 11234, 11332, 11441-11442, 11463, 11465, 11470, 11523, 11536, 11546, 11557, 11610, 11758, 11766, 11788, 11791-11792, 11807, 11825, 11824, 12410, 12420-12427)

11487. CARTER, GEORGE R. The peculiar economics of the textile industries. *Huddersfield Textile Soc. J.* 27 1929-30: 92-109.

11488. COMPTON, WILSON. Recent developments in the lumber industry. *J. Forestry*. 30(4) Apr. 1932: 440-450.—The outstanding psychological advance in the attitude towards forest conservation is the recognition of the importance of maintaining the forest industries as profitable enterprises. The Timber Conservation Board is now considering the possible consequences of a number of proposals calculated to rationalize lumber production. Among these are tax reform, a permanent timber disposal policy on public lands, public acquisitions of surplus western timber reserves with provision for payment entirely from timber sales receipts, state compacts for cutting control, federal regulation of lumber qualities in interstate shipments, periodic production surveys, a wider range of organizational effort through legal reform, and the continuation of collectivistic efforts in production. The industry's contribution lies in the continuation of its research, promotion, and publicity program. A cooperative wood

laboratory has just been established to test the merits and potentialities of wood for every conceivable use.—*Bernard Frank.*

11489. FONG HSIEN DING. Rayon and cotton weaving in Tientsin. *Nankai Univ., Comm. Soc. & Econ. Res., Indus. Ser., Bull.* (2) Nov. 1930: pp. 79.

11490. HWANG TING-HSIEN. Japanese industrial and commercial enterprises in Shanghai. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9(6) Dec. 1931: 1301-1317.—While Japanese economic penetration in Shanghai has been greatest in the cotton textile industry important developments have also occurred in other lines. This movement was stimulated by the world war and again in 1928-30 by the increased tariff, adoption of a gold basis for customs valuation and movements of exchange rates. The various enterprises are catalogued and historical and descriptive data are given.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

11491. MARTENS, FRÉDÉRIC. L'industrie cotonnière et linière en 1931. [The cotton and linen industries in 1931.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon. (Louvain).* 3(2) Feb. 1932: 217-222.—(Belgium.)

11492. MAYO, GEORGE E. The American cane refining industry. Operating on a narrow margin in a highly competitive field industry's products are valued at over \$500,000,000 yearly. *Facts about Sugar.* 26(8) Aug. 1931: 331-334.

11493. MELINTE, GR. Economia generală a zahărului și criza. [The general economics of sugar and the crisis.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 653-691.—In 1922 was created in Rumania the "sugar trust" which monopolized the market. The world crisis with its repercussions on sugar consumption determined the closing of 8 or 12 sugar factories that were functioning in Rumania.—*I. Addamo.*

11494. SCHWARZMANN, RUDOLF. Die internationale Verflechtung der schweizerischen Aluminium-industrie. [The international relationships of the Swiss aluminum industry.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35(2) Apr. 1932: 585-593.

11495. SITARAMAYYA, B. PATTABHI. Hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. *Indian Rev.* 32(9) Sep. 1931: 561-568.—(Describes recent efforts made by the Indian National Congress, under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi, to revive old India industries, particularly the hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.)—*Sudhindra Bose.*

11496. UNSIGNED. Safety in the manufacture and the use of acetylene. *Internat. Labour Office, Studies & Rep. Ser. F. (Indus. Hygiene.)* Sect. 2. #5. 1931: pp. xii+188.—The use of acetylene gas in industry and, more particularly, for cutting and welding metals, is rapidly increasing in all industrial countries. Part I is devoted to a detailed and illustrated description of the technical processes employed in the manufacture and use of acetylene, the various types of acetylene generators and their accessories, the dangers involved in the production, handling, storage and use of the gas, and the means of preventing accidents. Part II is a compilation of the relevant legislation and regulations in force in Belgium, Switzerland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Finland and the United States.—*Internat. Labour Office.*

11497. UNSIGNED. Die Emanzipation der Sowjetindustrie vom ausländischen Import. [The emancipation of Soviet industry from foreign imports.] *Ost-Europa-Markt.* 12(3) Mar. 1932: 112-122.

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 11362, 11456, 11534, 11536, 11617, 11700, 11746, 11783, 11833, 11837, 11840, 11851, 11860, 11863, 11868, 11883, 11887, 11888-11889, 12045, 12075, 12132, 12134, 12140, 12225, 12381, 12384, 12422-12423)

11498. BERLE, A. A., Jr. Corporate powers as powers in trust. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(7) May 1931: 1049-1074.—Corporate action is subject to two judicial tests: (1) does the power technically exist? (2) is that power equitably exercised? These judicial inquiries are concerned with every corporate power and its exercise. In the application of these tests the courts may question the use of the power to issue stock, so that the ratable interest of both existing and prospective stockholders are protected; to declare or withhold dividends so that all shareholders may equally benefit as far as may be; to acquire stock in other corporations so that the corporation as a whole may profit and not mere individuals or groups; to amend its charter so that the interests of the business may be furthered; and to transfer corporate enterprise to another enterprise by merger, exchange of stock, sale of assets or otherwise, so that all classes of shareholders are recognized and protected. Remedies for wrongs are equitable by nature and are available whatever words to the contrary are inserted in the corporate charter.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

11499. BEVIS, HERMAN W. The pitfalls of partnership agreements. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 366-372.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11500. BINDER, B. H. Uses and abuses of subsidiary and associated companies. *Accountant.* 86(2990) Mar. 26, 1932: 410-414.—Legitimate uses of subsidiary and associated companies relate to the carrying on of business in different countries and of varying types of business in the same locality. Advantages may also accrue from the standpoint of taxation and the raising of capital. The abuses are largely excessive or illegitimate extensions of the uses. The intercorporate relationship may be used for the concealment of transactions and injury to stockholders and creditors of both holding company and subsidiaries. Especially fruitful sources of abuse are all intercorporate transactions which may be described as "taking in one another's washing."—*H. F. Taggart.*

11501. BOWERS, GLENN A. The "illusion of stabilization. *Factory & Industrial Management.* 82(4) Oct. 1931: 497-500.—Whenever an individual organization has regularized employment, there remained full time employment for a smaller force of men than formerly. While there are undeniable advantages which make stabilization of employment desirable, the factor of reducing or eliminating unemployment is not among them.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

11502. BRADFORD, FREDERICK A. Cash burdened corporations. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24(7) Jan. 1932: 465-466.—*Helen Slade.*

11503. COFFMAN, PAUL B. Testing for ability in management. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 269-279.—Corporation profits are not an invariable index of managerial ability because they often depend primarily on market conditions. No adequate tests are known, but the ability to develop a capable and flexible organization, and the ability to project and execute practicable plans appear to be the most recognizable earmarks of such capacity.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11504. COMSTOCK, ALZADA. Pitfalls of Soviet planning. *Current Hist.* 35(6) Mar. 1932: 799-804.—Russian planning has led to defective goods in the endeavor to complete output quotas, to the subordination

of "light" industries to the "heavy" industries where results are dramatically conspicuous, and to the sacrifice of freedom of labor.—*Lawrence Smith.*

11505. CRAIGMILE, C. S.; NIELSEN, HENRY; RUDOLPHSEN, WALTER. Production planning and control for the modified mass production plant. *Amer. Management Assn., Mass Production Ser.* #5. 1932: 2-21.

11506. CRANE, WILLIAM A. Business defaults exceed all previous records. *Dun's Rev. Ann. No. 40* (1999) Jan. 16, 1932: 20-24, 43.—Insolvencies in the United States for 1931 "were in excess of any previous record, both as to number of defaults and the amount of liabilities." There were 28,285 business failures with liabilities of \$736,309,102. A table shows numbers of failures and statistics of liabilities quarterly for each year since 1900. Annual data are also given by states and geographical divisions for 1930 and 1931. The number of commercial failures per 10,000 firms in business is shown for each year since 1866. 1867, 1876, 1896, and 1915 closely approached the 1931 ratio of 133.4. The increase in the number of insolvencies in 1931 over 1930 was very largely in the trading class. The greatest increase in failures occurred in the Central South section of states, New England alone showing a decrease. The number of large failures showed an increase in 1931.—*Lawrence Smith.*

11507. FULLARTON, G. M. Long range plans and the shop program. *Amer. Management Assn., Mass Production Ser.* #2. 1932: 2-8.

11508. GRAHAM, T. G. Contributions of the shop methods man to long-term planning. *Amer. Management Assn., Mass Production Ser.* #3. 1932: 3-8.

11509. HARTSOUGH, MILDRED L. The rise and fall of the Stinnes Combine. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (2) Feb. 1931: 272-295.—Beginning in 1892, Stinnes had by 1914 built up an extensive combination within the German coal industry and had entered the steel and electrical power industries. The war gave an impetus to his interests. After the war, he took advantage of the disorganization in Germany to build up the largest vertical combination of his time. This reached from raw materials to the finished products, and included iron and steel, chemicals and explosives, paper and publishing, automobile factories, oil interests, trade and shipping, banking interests, etc.—in Germany and many less developed countries of five continents. These interests were organized through minority ownership around several controlling companies under the Stinnes Combine. Stinnes' personal influence was the measure of his control, and after his death in 1924, the combination broke up. There were difficulties within and outside his combination which would seem to have made it impossible, even though he had lived, to have maintained the combination much longer.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

11510. HELBING, HANS. Auftrags- und Terminwirtschaft. [Planning production.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26 (1) Jan. 1932: 28-40.—In order that orders may be executed entirely in accordance with the stipulations of a contract, a systematic "planning ahead" and strict regulation of the manufacturing process is essential. Production should "dove-tail" with the sales and financial plan or budget. Where the manufacturing process commences only when orders are received (shipbuilding, special machinery, etc.) chief attention centers around the production plan. But in the case of industries which manufacture for the market i.e. in the case of mass production, attention centers primarily on the sales plan. This requires a sales plan set up in advance, to which purpose it is necessary to keep in close touch with market conditions, and to be able to make predictions of its future trend. Considerable difficulties are involved in this connection in the

case of industries which are influenced by seasonal and conjunctural influences. Means of putting production on a more stable basis include using available stocks as a buffer against the irregularity of demand and sales. This might leave the factory with large stocks, the carrying of which would involve considerable expense. Instead, a method should be devised which provided for maximum coordination between sales and production, but such production should be equalized, i.e. made as regular as possible by manufacturing for inventory purposes, without burdening the firm with additional expense by doing so.—*C. D. Bremer.*

11511. JAMES, DANIEL. Interested directors in corporate transactions. *Indiana Law J.* 6 (7) Apr. 1931: 413-421.—A discussion of the rules governing cases in which a board of directors enters into a transaction in which one or more of them have an adverse interest. There are three doctrines. The first holds these contracts voidable upon mere proof of personal interest, no inquiry being made into the fairness of the transaction or any attendant circumstances. The second doctrine holds these contracts to be valid unless fraud or unfairness is shown by the party seeking to avoid them; while the third, which the writer supports, deems the contracts presumptively voidable, the burden being on those who would uphold them to establish their absolute fairness. This last rule places the burden upon those in command of the evidence, and, while recognizing the necessity of such transactions, reduces to a minimum the likelihood of undetected fraud. The writer also supports the rule that directors who are also stockholders should be allowed to vote as stockholders upon questions in which they have a personal interest different from that of the corporation.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

11512. KELLY, WALTER. The beginning of corporate existence in Ohio. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 44-54.—*M. H. Waterman.*

11513. KON, A. F. KOH, A. Ф. Конгресс рабочности. [A congress of perplexity.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 71-81.—The Amsterdam International Industrial Relations Congress was made up in general of three types: the handful who presented a clear-cut capitalistic viewpoint; the Soviet delegation with a clear communistic program; and the great majority which spoke of planning industry, regulation of prices, raising wages, adjusting production to consumption, without realizing the contradictions this involved in the capitalist system. A planned economy is not a sort of tool which can be used in any system, but is in itself a form of socialistic society and inherent to this type of society.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

11514. LATIN, NORMAN D. The minority stockholder and intracorporate conflict. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (3) Mar. 1932: 313-342.

11515. LEE, MYRON A., and PATCHIN, LLOYD C. Production planning and control for the job order plant. *Amer. Management Assn., Mass Production Ser.* #4. 1932: 3-24.

11516. PLANT, ARNOLD. Trends in business administration. *Economica.* (35) Feb. 1932: 45-62.—The "normal" control of productive enterprise is consumer demand. This form of control is favored by the weakening of effective control by owners, but is hindered by the greater insistence on the right of representation of employees, by trade associations, advertising, rebates (e.g., deferred rebates to shippers), loyalty to cooperatives, etc. Similar results follow from a shift in the purpose of state intervention from the prevention of monopoly to the creating of monopoly, the explanation of which: is (1) In connection with social services (health education, conservation of natural resources) the assumption is made that "the consumers do not know what they want, the state does"; (2) state monopolies

are conceded immunity from "wasteful competition"; and (3) the public utility corporations, originating with special powers and subjected to special regulation, have similarly a claim to protection. Thus the "trend in the present attitude toward demand as the controlling force in business enterprise" is away from adequate recognition of the principle that the "controlling employer in the productive system is the community of consumers."—*Sidney W. Wilcox*.

11517. POMERANCE, ROBERT. The 'situs' of stock. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17(1) Dec. 1931: 43-71.

11518. RADIN, MAX. Discharge in bankruptcy. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 9(1) Sep. 1931: 39-48.—Apparently 90% of businesses established by Americans end at some time in bankruptcy with debts permanently unenforceable of from 700 to 800 millions of dollars annually. The discharge feature, whereby the bankrupt is absolved of liability and relieved of responsibility is relatively recent, and is seen in its most striking effect in the United States. The relation of bankruptcy to business fluctuations and its bearing upon the entire scheme of credit and upon the cost of the distribution of goods by wholesale and retail is exhaustively studied, and suggestions are made of alternative provisions to lessen the "present grossly excessive leniency" of discharge which seems to constitute the most glaring fault of the system.—*Alfred H. Henry*.

11519. SCHWEITZER, ROBERT. Die Planung in der Sowjetwirtschaft vor dem Fünfjahresplan. [Soviet economic planning before the five year plan.] *Betriebswirtschaft*. 24(7) Jul. 1931: 194-198.—The early experimental planning period of the communists, in its control of credit and its electrification program revealed a state capitalistic rather than socialistic policy. During the second period, from 1921-1925, was created by Lenin that dualistic economic order which still persists: represented on the one hand by the worker, and on the other by the peasant. Another step toward a unified plan was taken in the creation of the State Planning Commission, whose preliminary project was restricted to the most important industrial groups, but during this period there were many projects rather than one plan.—*W. Hausdorfer*.

11520. ŠLECHTA, E. Podniková statistika. [Statistics of business enterprise.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13(1-2) Feb. 1932: 25-28.—There are two types of business statistics, (1) that of the plan, which permits of judging the general situation and determining policy with respect to sales, purchases, production and finance; (2) that of control, which permits of direct intervention in the course of the enterprise. Graphs can be used to good advantage.—*French summary*.

11521. UNSIGNED. Adoption by parent corporation of subsidiary's contract through lease of its property. *Yale Law J.* 41(4) Feb. 1932: 632-633.

11522. WHISLER, R. F.; COCHRAN, J. L.; HOOK, C. E.; SCHWEITZER, C. L. Production planning and control for the mass production plant. *Amer. Management Assn. Mass Production Ser.* #1. 1932: 2-16.

11523. WHITEHEAD, T. N. Planning standardized components to secure variety in products. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 257-268.—American industry increases its costs and fails to offer adequate variety—at any one time—by too great standardization of consumers' goods. As a result, there must be a thin offering of varieties with resultant social harm, and a high degree of change throughout time with resultant high costs of production. A thorough standardization of component parts of such merchandise would allow economies of large scale manufacture, and at the same time allow greater diversification—which would prevent the now rapid model obsolescence.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

11524. WILBUR, DONALD E. A study of the

policy of dividend stabilization. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 373-381.—With the uncertainties of modern business, with rapid changes in products, processes, and methods, and with the failure to control the business cycle, industrial equities will continue to bear uncertainty of income in the expectation that large rewards will occasionally be obtained. Corporations cannot know with any certainty what their earnings will be in the future. Dividend stabilization might curtail some of the forces that lead to business expansion. Universal adoption of such a policy would be impractical and, for most corporations, independent adoption would be inexpedient.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 11419, 11630, 11647, 11687, 11852-11853, 12063, 12381)

11525. AUFERMANN, DR. Handelsbilanz und Steuerbilanz. Die Abschreibungen in englischen Steuerbilanzen. [Commercial balance and taxation accounting. Depreciation in English taxation accounting.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25(3) Mar. 1931: 150-165.

11526. BUEHLER, E. J., and McBEAN, JAMES, Jr. Accounts of a mortgage guaranty company. *J. Accountancy*. 53(4) Apr. 1932: 251-264.—*H. F. Taggart*.

11527. BURTON, A. S. New era in credit procedure. *J. Accountancy*. 53(4) Apr. 1932: 274-278.—Many wholesalers and manufacturers are improving their relationships with retailers by rendering assistance in the matter of account-keeping.—*H. F. Taggart*.

11528. FRANKE, W. B. The development of college and university accounting and reporting. *J. Accountancy*. 53(4) Apr. 1932: 265-273.—*H. F. Taggart*.

11529. JONES, V. W. Cost of investment in standard tools. *Amer. Accountant*. 17(2) Feb. 1932: 43-44.—A simple plan for the control of tools provides for the charging to fixed assets account the original purchases of all standard tools which are new or additional equipment. No depreciation is charged on this account but all subsequent purchases which are in the nature of replacements are charged to expense. Also any items which are discontinued are removed from the account. A standard tool inventory account is carried in the general ledger. A file is maintained in each tool crib with a record of each tool. Total tools inventory must agree with the controlling account at all times. Tools in use are charged to the employees by means of tool orders, made out in triplicate.—*H. G. Meyer*.

11530. LEE, JAMES. Investment-trust accounting on a tax basis. *J. Accountancy*. 53(3) Mar. 1932: 206-215.—*H. F. Taggart*.

11531. PAPE, ERNST. Kostenreste und Wertgrößen der Betriebsanlagen während ihrer Nutzungszeit. [Cost and value of an industrial establishment during the period of its use.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 134(4) Apr. 1931: 643-655.—A proposed new German corporation law lays down rules for valuation of the establishment for purposes of the balance sheet. In this article the concepts of value and of cost as entering into valuation are analyzed and calculations are presented, in symbolical form, showing the effect on valuation of the passage of time and of the point of time considered.—*C. Eliot*.

11532. GRAHAM, W. J. Distribution methods—by hand and by machine. *J. Accountancy*. 53(3) Mar. 1932: 171-185.—The relative advantages and disadvantages of several hand and machine methods of posting a large number of items to a smaller number of accounts are discussed at length. Special attention is given to tabulating card procedures.—*H. F. Taggart*.

11533. PATZIG, A. Die bilanztechnische und be-

triebswirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Wertpapiere. [The accounting and business significance of securities.] *Ver-sicherungsarchiv*. 2(8) Feb. 15, 1932: 16-36.—Discusses the accounting treatment of bonds, the value of which approaches par at maturity.

11534. ROGERS, D. M. Development of the modern business budget. *J. Accountancy*. 53 (3) Mar. 1932: 186-205.—H. F. Taggart.

11535. SUYAMA, SEITARO. Der Revisorenberuf in Japan. [The accounting profession in Japan.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch*. 8 (7) Jul. 1931: 481-488.—Although the system of double entry bookkeeping was introduced into Japan about 60 years ago, the profession of public accountancy is scarcely much over 20 years old. Following Japanese custom the new calling received public sanction through a series of eight laws, some of them introduced by the profession itself. Since 1921, when the first organization of accountants was formed, there has grown up a group of seven societies with over 300 members, while the total number of practitioners was in 1930, 2580. A serious competitor in the field is the trust company which was empowered in 1929 to render accounts and whose work now cuts largely into certain territories properly belonging to accounting.—W. Hausdorfer.

11536. WIGGER, J. R. Budgetary control of manufacturing expense. *Amer. Accountant*. 17 (2) Feb. 1932: 45-46.—Manufacturing expense phases of the budget system of the largest manufacturer of telephone equipment in the United States are outlined.—H. G. Meyer.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 10632, 11174, 11296, 11545, 11969-11970, 12093, 12144, 12454)

11537. REITSMA, S. A. Naar den Afgrond. [Towards the abyss.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen*. 5 (7) Mar. 29, 1932: 157-159.—The transportation system as a whole should be regulated according to one definite plan under the control of a transportation board.—H. J. Donker.

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 10605, 10675, 11317, 11323, 11387, 11559, 11814, 11881, 12133, 12135, 12154)

11538. ARNOLD, WHATELY C. Penny transport. *Railway Gaz*. 56 (13) Mar. 25, 1932: 459-461.—(A plan for charging freight rates and passenger fares in Great Britain, based on the principles of penny postage.) The Ministry of Transport would contract with the railways for the carriage of mail, freight, and passengers according to a few general classes; would collect the amounts by means of stamps; and would later settle with the rail and other transport agencies.—J. H. Parmelee.

11539. AUERSWALD. Die Eisenbahnen der Erde im Jahr 1929. [Railways of the world in 1929.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-11.—Railways of the world aggregated 781,857 mi. in length at the end of the year 1929. That was an increase of 1,988 mi. for the year. The U. S. has approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  of this mileage, leading all other countries by a wide margin. Russia ranks second, followed in order by Canada, India, Germany, France, Australia, Great Britain, Argentina, and Brazil.—J. H. Parmelee.

11540. CUNO, CHARLES W. The railroad's problem—is there an engineering solution? *Chem. & Metal-lurg. Engin.* 38 (12) Dec. 1931: 716-717.—The recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, by

exempting farm staples, places the burden of providing additional revenue for the railroads almost entirely upon industrial raw materials and finished products. Under this ruling, coal, coke, petroleum, ores and concentrates, pulpwood, phosphate, sulphur, and fertilizers must carry the brunt of the penalty for the inefficiency of the railroads. The plan seems to indicate that rate making is still based on the old formula of "what the traffic will bear." The fundamental problem of the railroads still remains to be solved.—H. O. Rogers.

11541. ELIAS, P. The railways of Holland. *Amster-damsche Bank, Finan. & Econ. Rev., Stat. Dept.* #30. Jan. 1932: 1-10.—A history of the railways of the Netherlands together with a discussion of the relations between the state and the railroad companies since 1890, the depreciation policy of the railways, goods rates, revenue and expenditure, and electrification.—Ben W. Lewis.

11542. ELLSWORTH, D. W. Railway operations in review; a summary of main developments of 1931. *Annalist*. 39 (1001) Mar. 25, 1932: 550.—Summary of Bulletin 58 of Bureau of Railway Economics, entitled *A review of railway operations in 1931*. Rail traffic, revenues, expenses, and net operating income declined during the year. However, adversity solidified the railway front, leading to an increase in freight rates and a marshaling of the funds so derived, for the benefit of weaker lines. The public gained a clearer understanding of rail problems. Finally, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be helpful in temporary rail financing.—J. H. Parmelee.

11543. GORDON, W. S., Jr., and JABOOLIAN, E. A review of European railway electrification. *Electr. Engin.* 51 (4) Apr. 1932: 244-252.

11544. JEZEWSKI, S. von. Die Fahrgeschwindigkeit der deutschen Schnellzüge 1900 bis 1931. [The speeding up of German express trains, 1900 to 1931.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 231-234.—The average speed of German express trains in 1900 was 36.4 mi. per hour, by 1914 had increased to 38.7 mi., but because of the war declined. Express trains in 1925 averaged 36.1 mi. per hour, less than in 1900. Since 1925 efforts to meet highway competition have led to a general speeding-up of all trains, so that in 1931 express trains averaged 39.5 mi. per hour, the highest average speed yet recorded in Germany. The fastest scheduled run of steam trains is that between Hamm and Hanover, a distance of 109.7 mi., which is made at average speed of 55.7 mi. per hour.—J. H. Parmelee.

11545. KÜRBS, FR. Betriebsaufbau und Betriebsorganisation in Verkehrsbetrieben. [Transportation—its management and organization.] *Betriebswirtschaft*. 24 (8) Aug. 1931: 217-224.—The English railways, except the Southern, are departmentally organized, this situation being a hang-over of pre-war conditions, when there were 176 railway companies in England. Functional management (divisional system) is characteristic of American business organization. At the head of the German railways is the Verwaltungsrat which, with the approval of the Reichspräsident, appoints the general director. Differences are settled by the transportation court. The German company is highly decentralized, but is responsible to the general director. The management board is divided into the traffic and tariff, organization and construction, engineering, financial and legal management and personnel and purchasing departments. Bavarian railroads are controlled from Berlin in a special manner. For the remainder of the country there are 29 boards each headed by a president. The postal system is similarly organized and is managed by the Federal Bureau of Postal Affairs which also manages the telegraph, telephone and wireless systems.—C. D. Bremer.

**11546. MABEY, HARRY M.** Determining equitable freight rates. *Chem. & Metallurg. Engin.* 39(1) Jan. 1932: 30-31.—(A discussion of the freight rate structure under which the railroads now operate and a critical examination of the proposed new tariffs, with particular reference as to how the new rates are likely to affect the chemical industry.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

**11547. MERKERT, EMIL.** Die gefährdete Lage der amerikanischen Eisenbahnen. [The critical position of American railways.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 67-92; (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 381-414.—Railway developments in the U. S. since the close of the World War include: reconstruction and reconditioning of the railway plant; growth of freight traffic, accompanied by a decline in passenger traffic; gradual decrease in rates; increased efficiency of operation and betterment of service; wider scope of regulation; growth of competing agencies of transportation, particularly unregulated motor vehicles; and precipitous drop in freight traffic since the beginning of the economic depression late in 1929. The future of the railways depends upon the return of normal conditions and the enactment of suitable legislation to enable the railways to meet the competition of other transport agencies on an equitable basis.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**11548. PORZELT, PAUL.** The burden laid on railroads in wages paid for time not spent in work. *Annalist.* 39(1003) Apr. 8, 1932: 629-630.

**11549. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ E.** Les chemins de fer anglais et la concurrence de la route. [Competition between railway and highway in England.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 24-1(1) Jan. 1932: 83-103.—(See entry 2: 7915.)—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

**11550. SCHMIDT, WALTHER.** Zwei neue Bahnen in Zentralsiam. [Two new railroads in central Siam.] *Geog. Anz.* 33(3) Mar. 1932: 84-87.

**11551. SKILLMAN, T. J.** A new attitude is needed toward grade crossing separation. *Railway Age.* 92(14) Apr. 2, 1932: 556-557.—The cost of grade separations is borne in part by the railroads and in part by the public. However, little benefit is derived by the railroads, while the highway users benefit through elimination of delays, assurance of greater safety, and reduction of operating costs. Railroads should pay only such costs as are justified by benefits directly derived by them.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**11552. UNSIGNED.** Les chemins de fer de l'État Polonais pendant les exercices 1928 à 1930. [The State railways of Poland, 1928 to 1930.] *Bull. de l'Union Internat. d. Chemins de Fer.* 8(2) Feb. 1932: 52-59.—Passengers and freight showed a gradual increase to 1929, then a decline in 1930. Revenues followed the same trend. The net revenue declined steadily from 243 million zloty in 1927 to 127 million in 1930.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**11553. UNSIGNED.** Les chemins de fer exploités par l'État Français en 1930. [The State railways of France in 1930.] *Bull. de l'Union Internat. d. Chemins de Fer.* 9(2) Feb. 1932: 41-51.—The State Railway of France carried more passengers and more freight in 1930 than in 1929, but its net deficit increased from 289 to 633 million francs. The Alsace-Lorraine line, also a state enterprise, showed an increase in passengers, in 1930, and a decline in tonnage, while its net deficit was slightly reduced from 68 million francs in 1929 to 66 million in 1930.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**11554. UNSIGNED.** Railways and road competition. *Railway Gaz.* 56(12) Mar. 18, 1932: 423-424.—Statement by British railways to the Minister of Transport urged a fair allocation of highway costs and burdens to the road users themselves, and also a regulation of the road haulage industry through a system of licensing. The railways calculate their loss of income to

road competition in 1930 at £16,000,000.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**11555. UNSIGNED.** Some striking 1930-31 railway statistics. *Railway Gaz.* 56(12) Mar. 18, 1932: 427.—(Comparison of percentage decline from 1930 to 1931 of railway revenues in various countries.) The U. S. showed the greatest relative decline, 20.3%; followed by Germany, 17.4%; Italy, 16.9%; Austria, 13.2%; and Belgium, 12%. The several French lines ranged from 13.6% to 3.4%, and the four British companies from 10.1% to 5.6%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**11556. WEHDE-TEXTOR.** Die russischen Eisenbahnwesen im Wirtschaftsjahr 1928/1929. [The Russian railways in the fiscal year 1928-29.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 204-224.—The Russian system, including lines in Siberia, averaged 47,867 mi. during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1929. Passengers carried during the year numbered 343,149,000 as compared with 280,685,000 in the preceding year and 184,800,000 in 1913. Freight traffic for the year 1928/1929 totaled 196,079,000 t., an increase of 16.8% over the preceding year. The average haul per ton was 378 mi. Coal, building material, grain, and forest products were the principal items of freight handled.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

## MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 10670, 11549, 11551, 11554, 12057, 12065, 12092, 12115, 12128, 12154, 12156)

**11557. SIMPSON, HAWLEY S.** The taxicab industry faces a crisis. *Aera.* 23(3) Mar. 1932: 892-899.

**11558. UNSIGNED.** Motor vehicle regulation. *Traffic World.* 49(17) Apr. 23, 1932: 867-869.—The Interstate Commerce Commission concludes that unrestrained competition is an impossible solution of the present transportation problem, and recommends legislation to bring both motor buses and motor trucks under regulation.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

## WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 10583, 10621, 10628, 10637, 10639, 10643, 10679, 10681-10682, 11229, 11575, 11590, 11597-11598, 12128, 12155)

**11559. CORNISH, L. D.** Railways versus waterways: an economic comparison. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 877-897.—A predominating influence in the rise and fall of nations and cities has been the relative cost of transportation. The Mississippi river and its tributaries comprises a natural waterway system over 15,000 mi. in length. The movement for the development of inland waterways in the U. S. seems to have run in cycles of approximately 20 years duration, culminating in legislative authorization for construction of one or more important waterways. During each of these periods the waterways were persistently opposed by interests that feared their competition. Tables and curves show the U. S. transportation problems projected to 1950. On the basis of 120,000 mi. of freight trackage to 192 billion ton-miles of annual freight, the railroad trackage costs average 3.02 cents per ton-mile of freight. The cost of additional railroad capacity to care for 1950 freight requirements totals 4.7 cents per ton-mile of annual freight capacity, whereas the cost of completing approved waterways would be one cent per ton-mile of annual traffic. Operating costs also favor water transportation. The economic advantage of inland waterway transportation is shown by the fact that average direct freight rate savings should total 20% of freight rates; also, the capital expenditure is much smaller. The total annual saving to be procured is esti-

mated at \$160,000,000, based on movement of 60 billion ton-miles per year.—*R. R. Shaw.*

11560. JACKMAN, W. T. Canada's weak not fostered by St. Lawrence waterway plan. *Railway Age*. 92 (15) Apr. 9, 1932: 599-602.—Cost estimates on the proposed St. Lawrence shipway are too conservative. Utilization of the waterway by ocean-going ships would not be economical and the farmer would benefit but little. Tolls should be collected on the shipway, if constructed, in order that costs of construction and maintenance may be defrayed.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

11561. RIVAIN, BERNARD. La crise de la marine marchande. [The crisis of the merchant marine.] *Europe Nouv.* 14 (719) Nov. 21, 1931: 1568-1571.—The figures of world tonnages are given to show the development since 1913 and the present surplus tonnage. Statistics of the position of the principal lines are also given.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11562. ŠEDA, VL. Hospodářské zakladky labské plavby. [Economic basis of the navigation on the Elbe.] *Obzor Národního hospodářství*. 37 (2) Feb. 1932: 97-113.—That the Elbe is an important transportation route for Czechoslovakia, is evident from the provisions of the Versailles Treaty. The navigation system is closely interconnected with the Moldau. But, on an average, navigation is possible only 107 days during the year, due partly to scant rainfall. Czechoslovak imports are chiefly industrial products, fertilizers, and grain, and the main exports are sugar, coal, wood, glass, etc. In 1930, 80% of Czechoslovak imports came from Hamburg via the Elbe, and 69% of exports passed through Hamburg. The Czechoslovak government owns 51% of stock in the only Czechoslovak navigation company for long distance transport. In 1930, 20% of imports and 26% of exports used Czechoslovak boats. In 1929 an agreement was concluded with Germany by which Czechoslovakia hired 28,000 sq. m. in Saalehafen and Moldauhafen for 99 years. (Statistics.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

#### TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 11940, 12048, 12320, 12458)

11563. BARRETT, R. T. Another evidence of evolution. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11 (2) Apr. 1932: 179-188.—Bell System long line circuit layouts reflect the life of Americans, because the layout must always be in a state of change to keep facilities available where needed. Holiday traffic varies seasonally and geographically, the tide of electrical communication rising and falling in Florida, Atlantic City, the Adirondacks, the Yellowstone Park, and other resort sections. The Christmas holidays, political conventions, or the marketing of perishable crops require temporary shifts in the layout of telephone circuits.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

11564. BOWN, RALPH. Transoceanic radiotelephony. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11 (2) Apr. 1932: 98-117.—A map with explanatory data, shows the circuit terminals, ownership, distance in statute miles, service date, and time sharing arrangements for the international radio telephone circuits of the world, existing and projected, as of January 1, 1932. Some of the technical considerations underlying transoceanic radiotelephony are briefly explained with the aid of diagrams and photographs. World telephony is entering the stage of integrated development and coordination characteristic of continental telephone systems.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

11565. PAGE, ARTHUR W. Social aspects of communication development. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11 (2) Apr. 1932: 162-178.—Each advance in human knowledge increases the potential utility of the telephone. Already 92% of the 35,000,000 telephones in the

world can be reached from practically any telephone in the U. S. The organized communication systems of the Romans, Persians, Incas, etc. were for military and political purposes. Modern communication is a democratic means for improving the people's economic condition and ability to govern themselves. The history of postal and electrical communication is briefly outlined. Evils of slow communications are illustrated by the battle of New Orleans, fought after the War of 1812 had ended, and by the uncertainties of trade and speculation when price information was not obtainable with equal promptness by all. The U. S. post office delivers about 16 billion messages a year, the telegraph companies  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a billion, and the telephone companies about 27 billion messages annually.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

11566. HERRING, J. M. Public interest, convenience, or necessity in radio broadcasting. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 280-291.—In addition to the allocation of broadcasting facilities in accordance with rigid physical and engineering principles, the Federal Radio Commission has had to consider priority, balanced nature of programs, avoidance of duplication, avoidance of propaganda, educational broadcasts, and problems of censorship and control of blatant advertising. So far, the commission has been concerned chiefly with allocation of space, but it must accept the responsibility of seeing that radio remains incidental to public service.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11567. PESSION, GIUSEPPE. Il servizio telefonico in regime fascista. [Telephone service under the fascist regime.] *Nuova Antologia*. 279 (1430) Oct. 16, 1931: 526-537.—Assuming that unfettered private enterprise can never serve the collective interest as well as the state controlled, the fascist regime has applied the latter principle to the telephone service since 1925. The author gives a detailed survey of the long distance and international telephone, and radio-telephonic service in Italy since 1922. During this period the number of subscribers increased from 128,962 to 319,600. (Statistical data)—*A. Vidaković.*

#### AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 6856, 6869, 6876, 7431, 8334, 8368, 8416, 8830, 8868, 10267, 10277, 10603, 12167)

11568. BALBO, ITALO. Rola włosów w lotnictwie światowym. [The role of Italy in world aviation.] *Przegląd Współczesny*. 9 (100-101) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 103-105.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

11569. UNSIGNED. Civil aviation in the U. S. S. R. *Soviet Union Rev.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 62-66.

#### COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 10593, 10595-10596, 10602, 10654, 10672, 10687, 10783, 10828, 10846, 10978, 10983, 11024, 11031, 11036, 11052, 11056, 11076-11077, 11082-11083, 11144, 11153, 11156, 11168, 11178, 11184, 11231, 11284, 11287-11288, 11307, 11376, 11378, 11387, 11393-11394, 11397, 11405, 11407, 11435, 11447-11448, 11451, 11490, 11546, 11561-11562, 11735, 11906, 11970, 11987, 12080, 12106, 12141, 12192, 12194, 12201, 12203, 12213-12214, 12417)

11570. BORDEWIJK, H. W. C. Vrijhandel en economisch herstel. [Free trade and economic recovery.] *De Economist*. 81 (1) Jan. 1932: 30-49.—The Netherlands, as the last free trade country of the world, should retain this policy, especially since during the present crisis the exports of the Netherlands are faring better than the exports of many protectionist countries.

From 1929 to 1930 the value of the exports of the U. S. dropped 26.7%, of Japan 31.8%, of Great Britain 21.8%, while the exports of the Netherlands decreased only 13.6%—W. Van Royen.

11571. BOSE, S. C. *Developments in Indo-Japanese trade.* *Indian Rev.* 32(10) Oct. 1931: 620-625.—Up to the close of the last century, the volume of Indo-Japanese trade was almost negligible. Especially since the Great War, trade relations between these countries have increased enormously. During the last two decades, the imports from Japan into India have shown comparatively greater developments than the exports. It is believed that in the future the exports from India will increase and imports decline.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

11572. CALDER, A. B.; MEARS, E. G.; GRADY, HENRY F.; HAAG, A. H.; SKINNER, M. M.; PETTIBONE, C. M.;LEAR, HARRY B. *International commerce and finance. American trade developments in the Orient. America's economic status. Raw materials in international commerce. The dilemma of our foreign investments. Foreign trade and shipping of the United States, fiscal year 1927. International commerce and world amity. Shipping as a trade factor in the Pacific region.* *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Univ. Washington*, Jul. 22-27, 1928; 3 1929: 207-248.—Trade relations with trans-Pacific areas are important to the United States from the standpoint of source material for her industries. Trade has increased sevenfold in 15 years and indications point to future gradual development. To an increasing extent, therefore, future prosperity of the U. S. depends upon the welfare, political progress, and economic growth of Asiatic countries. North America is unquestionably the most progressive and active theater of industry and trade. International planning and organization with regard to raw materials, the basis of international trade, is succeeding the former idea of international competition. Persistence in the high tariff policy will mean continued increase in exports and will ultimately result in an unfavorable commodity balance, and active competition to home industries. Successful international commerce depends upon world amity. Shipping is the direct line of communication in the Pacific areas, and through its trade overseas the Pacific coast is developing closer relations.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

11573. CRESIN, R. *Posibilitatea prevederii cantitătilor, de cereale disponibile la noi pentru export.* [The possibility of forecasting the quantity of cereals available for export from Rumania.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 10(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 692-699.—I. Adămu.

11574. CROCHERON, B. H., and NORTON, W. J. *Fruit markets in eastern Asia.* *Univ. California, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #493. Apr. 1930: pp. 366.—A brief table summarizing the imports of canned and bottled fruits into British India, both by destination and country of origin, from 1924 to 1928. During this time the U. S. has supplied by far the largest amount, Bombay and Burma being the largest importers.—J. W. Reid.

11575. EGELAND, JOHN O. *Norwegian shipping after the world war.* *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 311-322.—In spite of the loss of half her tonnage during the World War, Norway has built up her merchant marine until it ranks third and has, in spite of the depression in shipping, maintained the industry on a profitable basis. The building up of heavy reserves during the profitable days of war shipping, diversification, and careful adaptation of ships and service to different shippers served, accounts for a growth of 37% during just the last five years. The rapid monetary stabilization caused a set back, and the present international crisis has laid up an unprecedented number of Norwegian ships. But the industry is fundamentally sound. (Tables and charts.)—Lawrence C. Lockley.

11576. FERNANDES, J. M. *A oportunidade que se oferece ao Brasil nos mercados algodeiros da Europa.* [Brazil's opportunity in the cotton markets of Europe.] *Agronomia.* 1 1930: 277-283.

11577. FRANÇOIS, ALBERT. *Les relations commerciales franco-belges.* [Franco-Belgian commercial relations.] *Europe Now.* 15(729) Jan. 30, 1932: 134-135.—An analysis of statistics of the last few years.—Luther H. Evans.

11578. GRIES, C. G. *Foreign trade of the United States, annual, 1790-1930: Rice and rice products.* U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ., Foreign Sect. Rep. #53. 1931: pp. 1+26.—(1 Figure.)

11579. GRINDLEY, T. W. *Canada's foreign trade in agricultural products.* *Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn., Papers & Proc.* 3 1931: 123-134.—Canada has a home market for about 60% of her agricultural production, while in the U. S. the home market absorbs 88%. The United Kingdom and the U. S. have been Canada's largest markets. Agricultural products have constituted about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the exports. Of imports from the United Kingdom about 94% are manufactured goods, while from the U. S. about 70% are raw products. The great majority of Canada's agricultural exports go to the United Kingdom, only 17% going to the U. S. The outstanding feature in the export trade has been the shift from animals and animal products to field crops and manufactures. Wheat is the largest item in Canada's foreign trade. In flour exporting Canada is exceeded only by the U. S. Other important agricultural exports are other grains, cheese, live animals, meats, hides, potatoes, apples, and milk and cream. Butter, eggs, beef, and bacon will soon be produced on an export basis. The most important imports are fruits, sugar, corn, rubber, tea, vegetable oils, vegetables, tobacco, coffee, cotton, butter, and nuts. The greatest possibility of favorably affecting the agricultural trade balance is the increasing of animal production, including dairy products and wool, and in extending facilities for the processing of agricultural commodities. Canada now seems to be turning to a greater diversification, and is demanding the preservation of the home market.—Charles S. Tippetts.

11580. HABACHI, MARC. *Le déséquilibre de la balance économique en Égypte.* [The unfavorable trade balance of Egypt.] *Égypte Contemporaine.* 23(132) Jan. 1932: 73-101.

11581. HANRATH, J. J. *De buitenlandsche handel van Nederland in 1931.* [The foreign trade of the Netherlands in 1931.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 23(3) Mar. 15, 1932: 88-90.—The introduction of import quotas and the slight raise in the tariff rates are indications that the Netherlands is on the verge of abandoning free trade principles. The year 1931 was the last year of the unlimited free trade régime. During this year the value of the foreign trade of the Netherlands showed an alarming decline, reaching a level far below that of the 1920 depression. The percentage of the imports which are covered by exports decreased to 69.7% for the whole year, and to the unprecedented figure of 66.4% for the last quarter of the year. A decline in the imports and a slight increase in the exports is noticeable. The enormous decrease in the value of the exports is due especially to the vegetable and metal products. Other groups of products were hard hit, e.g. cotton goods, margarine, radio equipment, and machinery.—W. Van Royen.

11582. JÜNGST, ERNEST. *The competition in the northern European coal markets.* *Colliery Guardian.* 144(3713) Feb. 26, 1932: 393-394.—The northern European countries are scantily endowed with mineral fuels. The border states of Finland, Lithuania, and Estonia produce no coal. Both Norway and Denmark are practically without coal resources and little is available in Sweden. The author describes the compe-

tition between Great Britain, Poland, and Germany for this important market. In 1925 the bulk of the requirements was supplied by Great Britain. Recent years, have witnessed a shift and in 1931 over 62% of the coal imported by the northern European countries came from Poland.—*H. O. Rogers.*

11583. KUSÝ-DÚBRAV. Zvelebování vývozu v Madarsku. [The improving of the export in Hungary.] *Obzor Národního hospodářství*. 35(3) Mar. 1930: 173-180.—Alexander Korodi organized the Hungarian Export Institute on commercial basis with state support. The Ministry of Commerce delegated its supervision to Izsó Ferenczi. (A detailed summary of the assigned task of this non-bureaucratic institute follows.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

11584. LA VALLÉE POUSSIN, E. de. Le commerce extérieur de la Belgique en 1931. [Belgian foreign commerce in 1931.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon. (Louvain)*. 3(2) Feb. 1932: 189-200.

11585. NAUDIN, PAUL. Où va la politique commerciale de la France? [Trends of the French commercial policy.] *Europe Nouv.* 15(726) Jan. 9, 1932: 48-51.—An analysis of the principal French tariff laws from 1892 to the beginning of 1932.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11586. NAUDIN, PAUL. Les relations économiques entre la France et la Grande-Bretagne. [The economic relations of France and Great Britain.] *Europe Nouv.* 14(723) Dec. 19, 1931: 1699-1701.—The British tariff necessitates an economic entente.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11587. NOSEK, V. Anglie ve znamení ochranářství. [English protective system.] *Obzor Národního hospodářství*. 37(2) Feb. 1932: 114-119.—A historical outline. The passing of free trade is the natural result of the passing of the liberal party in England.—*J. S. Rouček.*

11588. NOSEK, V. Economic cooperation in central Europe. *Central Europ. Observer*. 10(8) Feb. 19, 1932: 117-118.—The nations of the Little Entente, Poland, Austria, and Hungary represent a territory twice as large as that of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Hungary imports over 60% of her total imports from the other Succession States and sells about 50% of her exports to them. Austria, Yugoslavia, and Rumania import about 45%, Czechoslovakia about 26%, and Poland 15% from the other Succession States. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Rumania export from 35-45% to the Succession States, and Poland 23%. These six states as a whole are more than self-sufficient in foodstuffs, and in many raw materials. Timber is produced and exported by all except Hungary, pit coal by Poland and Czechoslovakia, lignite by Czechoslovakia, and petroleum by Rumania and Poland. Czechoslovakia and Austria produce, in general, finished goods. Certain raw materials such as cotton, wool, rubber, hides, iron ore, etc. must be imported. Close contacts with Germany are essential and preferential tariffs would be useful.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

11589. PAHL, WALTER. Autarkie: Zerstörung oder Neuordnung der Weltwirtschaft. [National self-sufficiency: destruction or new regulation of world trade.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung*. 42(1) Jan. 2, 1932: 5-7.—German nationalists believe that only through economic self-sufficiency can Germany again become a world power. To this end, tariffs especially on food-stuffs, have been raised to the point where wheat costs more than twice as much in Germany as it does in Canada. But payment of German debts depends upon the country's maintaining an active trade balance and more than 4,000,000 workers are dependent for a livelihood on export industries. In order to find markets for these exports at the necessary rate, imports must also be accepted. High tariffs, national prejudice, and low buying power caused by high internal agricultural prices combine to defeat this end and the German trade balance is

decreasing monthly. International trade is assuming a new form under which nations exchange specialized products for specialized products, based on a world plan of production which is still a utopia. In Europe 32 small nations are each struggling to become independent of one another. The next step is a European economic unit which must include France. Only 6% of German exports go to Austria and the southeast of Europe while France alone takes 10%.—*Alice Hanson.*

11590. PAWLOWSKI, AUGUSTE. La course du tonnage et les grands ports français. VI. Le port de Nantes. [Tonnage trends of the great French ports. 4. The port of Nantes.] *Navigation du Rhin*. 9(4) Apr. 1931: 121-130.

11591. PELLEGRINESCHI, ANGELO V. La Germania alla riconquista dei mercati africani. [Germany's reconquest of the African market.] *Oltremare*. 5(3) Mar. 1931: 90-92.—Facts and figures which demonstrate the extraordinary comeback staged by German commerce since the war in the export trade to Africa.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

11592. SCHINDLER-HUBER. Die Schwierigkeiten der Exportindustrie. [The difficulties of export trade.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung*. 38(4) 1932: 97-105.—In Switzerland 90-95% of the products of watchmaking, silk embroidery, condensed milk, and chemical industries; and 75% of the products of the engineering industry are destined for the foreign market. The large installations required for these industries could not be used for the production of goods for the home market without heavy loss. Swiss foreign trade provides 500,000,000 francs a year in wages. In 1931 exports declined 24%. As a temporary measure of protection import quotas have been introduced, but with the present standard of living Switzerland is not in a position to compete with other countries. A reduction of the wages and salaries of government employees which still remain higher than those in private industry, and of taxation would help to lower the cost of living.—*M. E. Liddall.*

11593. SMITS, M. B. Rice import of the Netherlands Indies. *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr.*, Java, 1929. 1930: 231-252.

11594. STEPHENSON, JAMES. International trade. *Accountant*. 86(2986) Feb. 27, 1932: 271-279.—The course of trade since the war has been marked with overproduction in many lines and the raising of tariff barriers. Contrary to the opinions of those favoring additional British tariffs, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that the incidence of a tariff is uncertain and that its reactions upon trade are largely unpredictable.—*H. F. Taggart.*

11595. UHLIG, KAREL. Zahraniční obchod v roce 1929. [Foreign trade in 1929.] *Obzor Národního hospodářství*. 35(3) Mar. 1930: 162-173.—Imports are twice as great as in the first post-war period and are steadily increasing. The exports in 1920-1923 increased from 12.7 billion (in gold value) to 20.4 in 1929. The pre-war level has been passed. Exports to the Danube region which are vital to Czechoslovakia, are decreasing. The exports were more favorable in reference to Yugoslavia and Poland, and the greatest losses were incurred in Hungary and Rumania. (Statistics)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

11596. UNSIGNED. Deutscher Kohlenaussenhandel im Jahre 1931. [German foreign commerce in coal, 1931.] *Braunkohle*. (11) Mar. 12, 1932: 193-194.—In 1931 Germany imported 5,770,000 t. of anthracite; 660,000 t. coke; 1,800,000 t. lignite; and exported 28,120,000 t. of anthracite; 6,340,000 t. of coke; and 30,000 t. of lignite.—*E. Friederichs.*

11597. UNSIGNED. La navigation et le mouvement commercial du Maroc français en 1930. [Navigation and commerce in French Morocco during 1930.]

*Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 36 (128) 1931: 417-454. (Statistics.)—*M. Larnaude.*

11598. UNSIGNED. Japanese shipping in Dairen. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9 (6) Dec. 1931: 1335-1340.—A table of clearances at the port of Dairen, occupying as it does the key position to the Northeastern Provinces, shows the great preponderance of Japanese shipping. The registered Japanese tonnage for both foreign and coastal trade increased from 8,008,333 in 1927 to 9,373,269 in 1929. The Chinese were by far the most active competitors until 1929. In that year the British registered tonnage exceeded the Chinese. A general description of the Japanese shipping services operating between Japan and Manchurian ports is included.—*A. Hasse.*

11599. UNSIGNED. Ten years' trend in China's trade. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9 (5) Nov. 1931: 1108-1118; (6) Dec. 1931: 1340-1376.—In the first section a general comparative review is attempted of China's foreign trade in 1920 and 1930. Any comparison must be approximate due to the difference in value of the monetary units. Another difficulty is the change in classification in the customs tariff. In 1920, all foreign goods coming into China fell under one of 352 headings. In 1930 the classification included 461 headings. In the second section an analysis of the import and export trade by groups of commodities as well as by an itemized classification by countries is made. Japan has remained China's best customer. In general the markets have been stationary, the only ones showing a decided change were those of the Dutch East Indies, where the increase was from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 11%, Germany from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 21%, the Netherlands from 2 to 5%, Russia from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6%, and the U. S. from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15%.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

11600. UNSIGNED. A graphic survey of American foreign trade in 1931. *Conf. Board Bull. (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board)*. (64) Apr. 20, 1932: 509-512.

11601. UNSIGNED. French import quotas on American products. *Foreign Trade*. 7 (4) Apr. 1932: 10-13.

11602. UNSIGNED. *Brennstoffausfuhr Grossbritanniens in den einzelnen Monaten und im ganzen Jahr 1931.* [Fuel exports of Great Britain by months and for the year 1931.] *Glückauf*. 68 (6) Feb. 6, 1932: 151.—*E. Friederichs.*

11603. UNSIGNED. *Deutschlands Aussenhandel in Kohle in den einzelnen Monaten und im ganzen Jahr 1931.* [Germany's foreign commerce in coal by months and for the year 1931.] *Glückauf*. 68 (7) Feb. 13, 1932: 173.—*E. Friederichs.*

11604. UNSIGNED. *Deutschlands Aussenhandel in Nebenerzeugnissen der Steinkohle im Jahre 1931.* [Germany's foreign commerce in anthracite coal by-products.] *Glückauf*. 68 (10) Mar. 5, 1932: 242.—*E. Friederichs.*

11605. UNSIGNED. *Kohlenversorgung in der Schweiz im Jahre 1931.* [Coal requirements of Switzerland 1931.] *Glückauf*. 68 (13) Mar. 26, 1932: 307.—Imports of anthracite coal, principally from France and Germany, were 1,960,000 t. in 1931; lignite, 315,000 t.; coke, principally from Germany, 769,000; and briquettes, 564,000 t.—*E. Friederichs.*

11606. UNSIGNED. De invoeren in Duitschland uit Ned.-Indië gedurende de jaren 1929 en 1930. [German imports from the Dutch East Indies in 1929 and 1930.] *Korte Bericht v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 21 (51-52) Dec. 1931: 456-457.—German statistics indicate a greater amount of trade with the Dutch East Indies than do the Dutch East Indian export statistics owing to the fact that some of the exports are not shipped directly to Germany. The most important German imports from the Dutch East Indies are according to German statistics in 1930: oilseeds, 116,881 tons; tobacco, 34,439; oilcakes, 23,342;

mineral oils, 28,141; rubber, 21,325; rice 11,451; sisal and fibers 11,398; and spices 5,248 tons.—*Cecile Rothe.*

11607. UNSIGNED. International conference with a view to concerted economic action, 2d. 1930-1931. Proceedings: 1st-2d session, Geneva, November 17th to 28th, 1930-March 16th to 18th, 1931. *League of Nations, Econ. & Finan. Comm. Publ. 2B (3); 2B (10)* 1931: 2 volumes.—The article contains the report of the subcommittee appointed to examine the question of the negotiations concerning the trade of the agricultural states of central and eastern Europe. (Statistical appendices.)—*Agric. Econ. Literature.*

11608. UNSIGNED. Een tolunie met Indië. [A customs union with the Dutch East Indies.] *Rijkseenheid*. 3 (19) Feb. 1932: 141-142.—The idea of establishing a customs union between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies has been again proposed by Dutch industries. It is, however, important to maintain the system of free trade which has established the good relations existing with the other countries. The withdrawal of foreign investments in the Dutch East Indies might result from a preferential duty system. The Dutch industries will have to stimulate their profits by establishing branch industries in the Dutch East Indies.—*Cecile Rothe.*

11609. VECCHIO, GUSTAVO del. Nuovi problemi della teoria del commercio internazionale. [New problems in the theory of international commerce.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 47 (2) Feb. 1932: 57-58.—Summary of a lecture given before the 20th annual meeting of the Italian Society for the Progress of Sciences (Class C) at Milan, September 17, 1931.

11610. VOLZ, WILHELM. Ostnot. [Eastern dilemma.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 224 (3) Jun. 1931: 266-282.—The three main bases for the crisis of eastern Germany are: the new frontiers, the agrarian crisis, and the unfavorable economic situation which is characterized by a western industrial and agricultural region and an eastern region with little industry and an agrarian surplus. Only 3.3% of the wheat, 10.5% of the rye, and 4.5% of the potatoes grown in the east are sent to the west. The economic unity of the east is interrupted by the Polish Corridor, former markets are closed, communications with German markets are few, and freight rates high. Silesia and southern Brandenburg alone are exporters, the industrial plants in other districts being chiefly of local importance and closely related to agriculture. All depended upon communications with the east. The situation is worst in East Prussia, cut off from the Reich and from the Vistula, and deprived of its Russian and Baltic markets either by the political situation or by tariff walls. The *Grenzmark*, Eastern Pomeranian, and Lower Silesian industries centered in Breslau are in a precarious situation. The *Neumark* and Northern Silesia have better communications. The *Osthilfe* now afforded by the Reich should inaugurate a fundamental change in the economic structure of the German East.—*Hans Frerk.*

11611. WEILLER, JEAN. Essai sur le mouvement protectionniste en Grande-Bretagne. [Study of the protectionist movement in Great Britain.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 1403-1438.—Whereas the English free-traders of the early 19th century could fall back on the logical theories of the English classical school, the English protectionists of to-day are obliged to proceed empirically, unaided by accepted economic principles. Two different forms of protection are now being sponsored: (1) safeguarding duties, and (2) imperial free trade. The protectionist movement in England aims to foster internal trade, to protect the home market, and thus to decrease unemployment. The unwillingness of the dominions to open their doors to English exports is an obstacle to imperial free trade.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

11612. YOUNG, EDWARD HILTON. The balance of trade. *United Empire*. 22(11) Nov. 1931: 600-604.—The fall of the pound has mulcted investors and those living on fixed incomes of one-fifth of their incomes. The causes of the fall were the unbalanced budget and the adverse balance of trade. The pound must be stabilized soon since (1) the economic advantages of depreciation are transitory; (2) saving and investment are discouraged; (3) the profits from international banking are destroyed; and (4) trade is hampered by a fluctuating exchange value. Expenditure and taxation must be decreased, and a tariff imposed to reduce imports. A return to the gold standard is impossible until an international conference has released the gold hoarded by America and France.—*Lennox A. Mills*.

11613. ZAHN, FRIEDERICH. Der Binnenmarkt. [The domestic market.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 134(4) Apr. 1931: 724-760.—Of recent years more attention has been given to foreign than to home trade. The author attempts to show statistically the relative importance of the two to the German nation. Comparison is made of emigration with total population, and physical volume of inland with foreign trade in general. The proportion of home to foreign trade is described in relation to agriculture; mining and minerals, iron metal, engineering, chemical, textile, paper, leather, rubber, timber, musical instruments, toys, and food industries; and capital investment and services. It is concluded that the home market is the more important for Germany. The interrelation of various industries in the home trade is described with reference to the chief industries. Geographical interrelationships are considered.—*C. D. Campbell*.

## MARKETING

(See also Entries 11168, 11441-11442, 11574, 11576, 11711, 11867, 12315)

11614. BENEDICT, M. R. An appraisal of the wool marketing work of the Federal Farm Board and the National Wool Marketing Corporation. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers*. 62(1) Jan. 1932: 1-21.—Wool growers are concerned with three things: higher prices, a more accurate reflection of quality differences in price differences, and a more stable price. The means of attaining these objectives are by inducing or compelling the purchaser to pay more, or by lessening the charges or spreads between the price paid to the farmer and that paid by the purchaser. Unfortunately the assumption was made that selling would be most effectively done through one national selling agency. There is some reason to think the situation would have been better handled by a number of regional selling agencies, rather than by one central association. Concentration of holdings does not necessarily strengthen but may weaken bargaining power. There is a tendency also to assume that if a large agency can handle a commodity economically a still larger one will handle it still more economically. The curve of diminishing costs with added volume flattens out and costs may actually rise with increasing volume beyond certain limits. Regional set-ups also have the advantage of closer contact with growers, of more democratic control, and of lessened difficulty in accounting and grading. Regarding future policies, one of orderly marketing rather than a program of price stabilization should be undertaken. The wool marketing program as a whole is considered, with no attempt to separate the activities of the Federal Farm Board or the National Wool Marketing Corporation.—*F. F. Lininger*.

11615. BHARGAVA, BRIJENDRA NATH. Agricultural marketing. *Univ. Lucknow, Studies in Econ. & Sociol.* (5) 1930: pp. 109.

11616. BINNS, HENRY. Some experiments with wool textile trade advertisements. *British J. Psychol.* 21(3) Jan. 1931: 314-325.—Data of an experimental project on the technical side of textile advertising are presented, as involved in the selling of articles (e.g. wool-tops—combed wool) by specialists having a detailed knowledge of one particular class of material to other specialists whose machinery is adapted to that class; both persons involved understand the possibilities of the material, but the buyer is not aware of the blends of wool which are present in the top. The test was based upon proofs of advertisements to appear in a new international wool trade publication. Test results indicate that photographs of men handling wool, suggesting the active cooperation of the senses of sight and touch with judgment, appear, according to the advertisement standard, to be most effective. The "advertisement standard" is a criterion based upon the average of 35 judgments of wool merchants, spinners, advertisers, printers, and commercial artists. Next in effectiveness are advertisements in which appear illustrations of wool only, without figures, personal handling being suggested indirectly through the sense of sight.—*Robert Ray Aurner*.

11617. CONVERSE, PAUL D. Business mortality of Illinois retail stores from 1925 to 1930. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Res., Bull.* #41. Feb. 1932: pp. 39.—This monograph presents comprehensive data on business mortality of Illinois retail stores from 1925 to 1930, covering 11 retail trades in 255 towns. Of the high mortality trades, 65% of the restaurants, 51% of the garages, 50% of the grocery chains and 46% of the meat stores went out of business in the five year period. In the longer-lived trades, 24% of the drug stores, 28% of the hardware stores, 36% of the dry goods, furniture, and clothing stores, 39% of the department stores and 41% of the general stores passed out in the period analyzed. Mortality among new entrants into retailing is very high. A new dealer has about two chances out of three of lasting until the end of the following year, an even chance of lasting to the end of the second year and two chances out of five of lasting until the end of the third year. Trades requiring considerable capital and knowledge have the lowest mortality rate. There is a close relationship between the changes in number of dealers and population. Similar relationship to industrial prosperity is noted. Chain store growth has apparently reduced the number of new entrants into retail trades, but there is no proof that this competition has been responsible for increased retail mortality. The average length of business life has changed little in the past forty years. Retailers in smaller cities and towns have a somewhat longer average life than dealers in the same trades located in larger cities.—*Q. F. Walker*.

11618. CRUM, W. L. Linage peak passed five years ago. *Editor & Publisher*. 64(16) Sep. 5, 1931: 11, 38.—The lowest point in advertising in the 10 year period, 1921-1931, was reached last December, followed by an upward trend. Sunday volume, which has declined since 1925, has been stable for the past few months.

11619. DALLAS, GEORGE. Revolution in agricultural marketing. *Labour Mag.* 10(5) Sep. 1931: 221-222.—The Agricultural Marketing Act is an effort to promote efficiency in marketing and to enable British farmers to compete on even terms with overseas producers. It permits the formation of boards in any locality or section or for any farm product upon the approval successively of the Minister of Agriculture, the Board of Trade, and Parliament. Such boards may be granted very large and even monopolistic powers regarding the purchase and sale, grading, packing, storage, insurance, and transportation of the regulated

product. Consumers are to be protected by a committee in each case to be appointed by the Minister. The Co-operative Union is to be represented on each of these consumers' committees.—*W. B. Callin.*

11620. GREBLER, LEO. Die Warenhäuser nach der Expansion. [Department stores after the period of expansion.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 10(4) Jan. 1932: 414-423.—In spite of the general decline in sales department stores have during the past year maintained their increase in percentage of total business. This may be due somewhat to their policy of increasing emphasis on the necessities of life rather than on articles of luxury. In the field of furniture, for example, development has proceeded on a huge scale. While concentration, which made possible large scale purchasing and hence uniform prices, has carried the department store forward, its future expansion seems to lie in the direction of developing filiates.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

11621. GRETHER, EWALD T. Market factors limiting chain-store growth. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 323-331.—Chain store expansion in the food business in San Francisco to date has been checkmated by various market resistances, chief of which have been: (1) a general qualitative difference in buying attitude expressing itself in a greater demand for service and for non-staple merchandise; (2) a stability of population growth, making foreign intrusions and innovations less easy; (3) group solidarity, a derivative in part from the relative stability of population, but related more definitely to racial controls; (4) topographical difficulties which make the carrying of groceries by pedestrians or automobilists more burdensome; (5) the opposition of a powerful retail merchants' association and of old, well-organized, aggressive cooperatives and younger voluntary chains. Of these general considerations, only topography may be considered as peculiar to San Francisco; the others are present to a greater or less degree in other portions of the United States.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

11622. HARPER, J. D. The National Livestock Marketing Association. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Extension Service Rev.* 2(8) Aug. 1931: pp. 117.

11623. JONES, ARTHUR. Some aspects of meat distribution and consumption. *J. Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 2(1) Mar. 1932: 43-61.—This paper is based on a survey of meat distribution and consumption in the town of Loughborough, England, carried out in 1930. The majority of the butchers and meat-salesmen in the town kept records showing the number of animals and weights of beef, mutton, lamb, veal, and pork sold during the second week of each month. In addition further information was obtained on sources of supply, method of buying, transport, retail prices of the different cuts of meat, and general information on shop organization and retail practices. The data collected provided a figure representing the average weekly sales of each class of meat during each month. Two surveys of householders were also made, one in winter and one in summer when information was collected by schedule showing the quantities of the different classes of meat bought during the previous week, the number of days on which butchers' meat was served, what preferences they had for the different classes and sizes of joints, and similar information. The investigation supplied valuable data on the questions of retail distribution and consumer demand. (Discussion)—*Edgar Thomas.*

11624. LINK, HENRY C. Does believability stimulate buying? Then first make sure your copy is plausible. *Advertising & Selling*. 18(9) Mar. 2, 1932: 26-27.—If belief is an important step in producing action, then plausibility of copy is of great importance. Results are given of 14 sample tests providing for answers under three heads: (1) Do you believe the statement? (2) Disbelieve it? (3) Neither? The method described, with

slight modifications to fit particular conditions, suggests a simple means of testing a copy idea in various forms before it is put into type.—*Robert Ray Aurner.*

11625. LUCAS, H. G. The National Pecan Marketing Association. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Extension Service Rev.* 2(10) Oct. 1931: 147-148.

11626. McBRIDE, C. G. Market milk situation in Youngstown, Ashtabula, Warren, and Steubenville, Ohio, in 1930. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeographed Bull.* #39. 1931: 1+22—(6 Figures.)

11627. McGARRY, EDMUND D. Elasticity of demand as a useful marketing concept. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 117-127.—For the long-time market, elasticity of demand is conspicuously low in certain staples constituting chief items in food and other supplies. With the prosperity of the country high in 1929, the sale of sugar was only slightly above normal, although the price was the lowest in history. The season's consumption was rigidly inelastic. The repeated failures of free newspapers indicates that reducing prices even to zero does not stimulate demand for this commodity. Demand schedules are often characterized by abrupt changes in their direction, or by breaks in volume of sales through factors other than changes in price. The real task is to secure data on which to formulate an answer to questions of responsiveness. The economist's concept of elasticity of demand is useful to the marketer only as an aid in asking important questions.—*Robert Ray Aurner.*

11628. SCHMITT-SCHOWALTER, A. Die Organisation der Schaufensterreklame. [The organization of show window advertising.] *Betriebswirtschaft. Z. f. Handelswissensch. u. Handelspraxis*. 24(12) Dec. 1931: 357-361.—The attention and stimulus-to-purchase value of this type of advertising was tested both by the number of persons and average time each was attracted by the display, and by the sales of different groups of articles displayed. For example, an exhibit of cosmetics, dental antiseptics, and foot powder showed results in increased sales for only six days. In calculating the cost it is necessary to consider the relation of this type to other types of sales activity. For a retail store the ratio may be 25%, for a candy firm 1%, for a manufacturer of electric lamps 14.6%, of auto lights 8.7%, of textiles 3.5%. But these ratios may vary according to the different stages in developing the plan for building up steadily increasing sales.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

11629. SHERMAN, R. W., and McBRIDE, C. G. A market analysis of farm sales of milk to dealers in four Ohio cities. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #498. Feb. 1932: pp. 37.

11630. SURFACE, FRANK M. Time studies in retail stores. Pioneering effort toward scientific retail costing. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 17(1) Feb. 1932: 18-22.—The Department of Commerce is applying Taylor methods in allocating distribution costs to commodities and customers. In the Louisville grocery survey, records were kept of all expenses, and all operations time-studied, in 26 independent stores for three months. The time-studies covered the activities of each clerk, divided into functions, for half-hour periods. Peaks of business, the major problem of the grocer, were revealed, but difficulties in using the data to allocate expense to commodities led to the adoption of a new method for the national drug-store survey. Time-studies here are being used in connection with commodities rather than functions, a simpler, more scientific method which should give a measure of theoretical selling capacity as well as of actual activity. Trained observers are time-studying the activities of buying, receiving, payment to suppliers, delivery and selling for all the major commodities and large numbers of the

customers in 14 stores. It is expected that character of selling effort, habits of sales people and customers, efficiency of physical store plans, as well as cost data, will be revealed.—*Helen A. Carnes*.

11631. TERMOHLEN, W. D. and SHEPHERD, G. S. Marketing Iowa's poultry products. *Iowa Agric. College Extension Bull.* #173. 1931: pp. 16—(10 Figures.)

11632. WHEELER, COBURN T. Dollar books—a pricing experiment. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 341-347.—The fact that chiefly mediocre books were selected for dollar editions prevented the experiment from showing the elasticity of demand for books. On the other hand, the issuance of reprints of books that have been sold originally at higher prices seems to tap a different stratum of market and to increase the total sale of books.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 11309, 11744)

11633. AXE, EMERSON WIRT. The actual effect of short selling, as shown by stock exchange figures. *Annalist.* 39 (998) Mar. 4, 1932: 427-429.—An analysis of statistics compiled by the New York Stock Exchange on the short interest in that market shows that at its height short selling was a relatively small part of total transactions and normally it was very small. So far as short selling does influence the course of prices it is in nearly all situations in the public interest rather than against it. The one possible exception is at the bottom of a cycle; even here the case is doubtful. Available statistics on the operations of short sellers indicate that they tend to reduce the extent of the larger and of intermediate price movements. The theory that short selling "cushions" a decline is borne out by the figures so far as the cyclical and intermediate price movements are concerned. The chief effect of short selling is to increase the marketability of the stocks in which it occurs. By increasing marketability it is of substantial value both to stockholders and to issuing corporations. Bull manipulation is more harmful than manipulation for the fall.—*C. C. Bayard*.

11634. AXE, EMERSON WIRT. "Short selling," and manipulation for the rise—stock market actualities. *Annalist.* 39 (997) Feb. 26, 1932: 387-388.—Ordinarily short selling has a rather limited effect. Its influence on prices is confined to the interval, usually short, between the sale and the purchase, and even during this period the depressing effect is offset by the market's tendency to discount the stimulation which will result from the covering operation. Much short selling is by isolated, poorly informed, small traders who do not deal in quantities large enough to affect prices greatly and can hardly be considered as having any manipulative quality. Bear manipulation unless intelligent soon meets with disaster. Bear selling changes the timing of a decline which general economic conditions render inevitable. There are times when short selling may cause prices to decline further than they would without it. Bear raids on stock prices do not cause losses to investors holding their stock for dividend return or long-term appreciation, but only to speculators on thin margins. To attribute the 1929-32 downswing in stock prices to the activities of short sellers is to neglect the very evident general economic causes of the decline, as well as the fact that its severity is the result of the unrestrained bull manipulations of 1928-29.—*C. C. Bayard*.

11635. EDWARDS, J. R. Business equilibrium and the speculative system. *Amer. Federationist.* 38 (12) Dec. 1931: 1489-1496.—Intelligent speculation based

on knowledge of values tends to stabilize prices, but unintelligent speculation knows no limits to its gambling. Brokers should not be allowed to extend credit on open book accounts. Buyers should be made to sign notes so that banks, which investigate the financial standing of the purchasers, have control of the granting of credit.—*Everett D. Hawkins*.

11636. EYSKENS, GASTON. La bourse et les banques en 1931. [The stock exchange and the banks in 1931.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon. (Louvain).* 13 (2) Feb. 1932: 153-164.—(Belgium.)

11637. GÖPPERT, HEINRICH. Das Wesen der Börse im Rechtssinne und die Praxis. [The nature of stock exchange in law and in practice.] *Beitr. z. Erläuterung d. Deutschen Rechts.* 9 (1) 1932: 1-21.—(Germany.)

11638. MENGARINI, PUBLIO. I caratteri economici della speculazione. [The economic character of speculation.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (11) Nov. 1931: 1066-1080; (12) Dec. 1931: 1226-1239; 22 (1) Jan. 1932: 5-14.—The technico-juridical characteristics of exchange operations are not a substitute for the economic concept of speculation. Separate from speculation is a category of operations with different characteristics which may be appropriately called "speculative commerce." Speculation itself may be defined theoretically as the action of the pure entrepreneur that is of an operator on the market with a minimum of labor and of his own capital. From one point of view, speculation is insurance against the risk of price changes, and this places its fundamental characteristics in correct light. The two definitions though different, are fundamentally alike since both have as essential content the prediction of future, and therefore uncertain, prices.—*Riv. di Pol. Econ.*

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 11722, 11838, 12429)

11639. BLINKOFF, JACOB NELSON. Insurance: rights of mortgage under standard mortgage clause in insurance policy. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17 (1) Dec. 1931: 151-158.

11640. DUBLIN, MARY. The extent and adequacy of life insurance protection in the United States. *Misc. Contrib., Costs of Medical Care.* #11. Jan. 15, 1932: pp. 14.—The \$113,000,000,000 of life insurance in force in the United States at the close of 1929 was almost three times that carried in all other countries and necessitated a premium payment amounting to 4% of the national income. Though most persons who carry insurance are inadequately insured, protection is much more general among the upper income groups than among the wage-earning population. Christmas savings, made by 11,000,000 persons amount to over \$600,000,000. The amount paid in premiums, over \$4,000,000,000, is more than the estimated annual expenditure for medical care. Meeting the cost of medical care through methods suggested by life insurance and Christmas savings would result in less hardship. (Bibliography.)—*W. H. Wandel*.

11641. MARTINOLI, SILVIO. Abonnentenversicherung in der Schweiz. [Insurance of subscribers in Switzerland.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2 (9) Mar. 15, 1932: 28-38.—(In 1930 premiums for subscribers' insurance amounted to 8,778,917 fr. Legislation and regulations governing such insurance are discussed.)

11642. MAYCRINK, EMMA C. Procedure in the examination of casualty companies by insurance de-

partments. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 18 pt. 1 (37) Nov. 13, 1931: 81-98.

11643. MILLER, VAUGHN. Validity and construction of aeronautic clauses in policies of life. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11 (4) Nov. 1931: 485-504.—The substance of court decisions is that a company does not contest a policy when it maintains that a particular claim is not covered or is for an amount different from what the policy provides. Texas courts have consistently held invalid policy provisions for payment of less than the face amount provided death resulted from certain causes, even though such provisions appeared on the face of the policy.—*Horace A. Bacus*.

11644. RÜNGER, WILLI. Stornobekämpfung in der Lebensversicherung. [Combating lapsing of policies in life insurance.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2 (9) Mar. 15, 1932: 39-48.

11645. VALGREN, V. N. Hail insurance theory and practice. *J. Amer. Insur.* 9 (3) Mar. 1932: 11-12.—The use of a 20 or 25% deductible clause for hail insurance would be advantageous to the insured in view of the lower premium rates.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

11646. WATEL, M. Le projet d'assurances contre les calamités agricoles. [Insurance against agricultural calamities.] *Écon. Nouv.* 28 (298) Jan. 1931: 18-38.—Ever since 1857 the government of France has given consideration to legislation aimed at protection of the farmers against such risks as inundations, avalanches, tornadoes and hailstorms of such magnitude as to create general calamities. The present article describes past efforts and also the bill at present under consideration. A careful distinction is necessarily made between risks which are regarded as uninsurable and those which are insurable.—*Walter G. Bowerman*.

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 11933, 12126, 12137, 12359)

11647. BELCHER, DONALD R. Industrial pension plans—actuarial principles. *Amer. Accountant.* 17 (2) Feb. 1932: 39-42.—Under a self insurance plan the principal actuarial problems relate to the determination of the rate at which current and future accrual charges should be made and the determination of the accrued liability for service rendered prior to the adoption of the accrual basis. The rate of interest is usually set at a figure likely to be earned over the entire period. Under a reinsurance plan the pension obligations are given over to a commercial insurance company, sometimes in combination with group insurance, sickness, accident and disability features. The relative merits of the two plans are discussed in detail.—*H. G. Meyer*.

11648. CLAUSEN, L. R. J. I. Case employment insurance plan. *Indus. Relations.* 2 (11) Dec. 1931: 425-428.

11649. COMMONS, JOHN R. The Groves Unemployment Reserves Law. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 8-10.—The Groves bill like its predecessor the Huber bill places emphasis on the prevention of unemployment by the individual employer rather than on relief as in European unemployment insurance plans. Rights of trade unionists are protected by joint advisory committees with appeal to the Industrial Commission.—*Everett D. Hawkins*.

11650. FITCH, JOHN A. Who should pay the cost of unemployment reserves. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 39-44.—There are three parties who might pay the costs of unemployment reserves; the state, the worker and the employer. The state should make no direct contribution on account of the danger of changing the character of the plan from insurance to relief. Indirect aid such as Slichter's plan for remission of corporation income taxes on such reserves is not condemned. The worker should make no con-

tribution either because he has contributed through his production and will contribute through his consumption, because he is not responsible for unemployment and because he, like plant and equipment, should be maintained till he is wanted again. The employer should provide the contributions since he holds such funds only as a trustee, since he can shift the cost to the consumer and since he would have an incentive for regularization.—*Everett D. Hawkins*.

11651. FORSTER, H. WALTER. Elements of pension financing. *Indus. Relations.* 2 (9) Oct. 1932: 322-323.

11652. GIJN, ANT. van. Fondsvorming en sociale verzekering. [Special funds and social insurance.] *De Economist.* 80 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 548-565.—Van Gijn advocates the building up of special funds to cover social insurance. This prevents confusion which is easily caused if they are put on the ordinary budget.—*B. Landheer*.

11653. GOODRICH, CARTER. Unemployment reserves by law. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 33-38.—Because private unemployment benefit plans cover less than 1% of all wage earners and company plans will only be voluntarily adopted in those few firms with successful regularization plans and a less than average rate of unemployment, state unemployment reserves legislation is necessary to care for the vast majority of workers.—*Everett D. Hawkins*.

11654. HARWICK, HARRY J. The value of organization protection by means of group insurance. *Indus. Relations.* 2 (9) Oct. 1931: 317-320.

11655. ODOM, WILLIAM E. Employment insurance on the basis of the permanence of the individual job. *Indus. Relations.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 6-8.—Charts based on a study of ten industries are offered as evidence of the possibility of using prognostications on employment as a basis for figuring unemployment reserves. One chart shows four classes of employees—A, which is unaffected by any fluctuations in employment, B, which is affected only by major depressions, C, which is affected by all fluctuations, and D, which is made up of temporary workers. Reserves appear unnecessary for A, who are the chief objectors to unemployment insurance, of slight importance for B, of large importance for C. Class D is outside the scope of unemployment insurance. Time of hiring and length of tenancy of job are also important in setting up reserves. A lower separation rate characterizes long-term employees. The amount of employment varies for different jobs in the same organization. Coefficients of job continuity are recommended as a basis for setting up employment reserves for every job within an organization.—*Helen A. Carnes*.

11656. ROSMANITH, G. Der technische Aufbau der Sozialversicherung als Invaliden- und Altersversorgung. [The technical development of social insurance as relief for the invalid and aged.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2 (8) Feb. 15, 1932: 37-47.

11657. RAUSHENBUSH, PAUL A. Wisconsin's Unemployment Compensation Act. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 11-18.—Discussion of the Groves Act. Each employer hiring ten or more employees for over four months except those engaged in teaching, governmental or domestic service, agriculture, logging and railroading is to make contributions of 2% of the payroll to his own fund held by the state as custodian. When reserves rise to \$55 per employee, contributions drop to 1% and stop altogether when \$75 is reached. Benefits to eligible employees are limited to 50% of wages with a maximum of \$10 and a minimum of \$5. Employees are not eligible who voluntarily quit, are discharged, are physically unfit, refuse suitable employment or receive over \$1,500 a year. Benefits are paid after the first two weeks of unemployment in a year

at the ratio of one week's benefits for each four weeks of employment with a maximum of ten weeks. The act will not go into force if voluntary plans for 175,000 workers have been adopted before June 1, 1933.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

11658. STEWART, BRYCE M. Some aspects of unemployment insurance. *Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn., Papers & Proc.* 3 1931: 32-45.—The type of unemployment insurance adopted in a country depends largely upon whether there is a centralized or decentralized form of government and whether the labor movement is strong or weak. When a federated country leaves action to the component states there will be a variety of systems and degrees of protection ranging from compulsory insurance on through voluntary schemes to no legislative provision. British experience shows that a system should be constructed and maintained on insurance lines. The degree of protection paid for by the claimant, (percentage-of-wages basis) and not his need, should determine the amount of benefit received. The system should be organized by industries, each carrying its own burden with a separate administrative board for each industry.—*Charles S. Tippett.*

11659. UNSIGNED. Governors' Interstate Commission urges unemployment reserves. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 19-23.—The Interstate Commission on Unemployment Reserves, consisting of Messrs. Wolman, Filene, Leiserson, Blunt, Kulp, and Couper, appointed by the conference of six governors held in Albany, 1931, favors the compulsory establishment of state-wide systems of unemployment reserves based on the principles of the Groves Bill of Wisconsin.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

11660. UNSIGNED. Der Etat der Arbeitslosenversicherung. [The budget for unemployment insurance.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung.* 42(9) Feb. 27, 1932: 130-133.—The budget reckons this year with an income of 1,190,506,000 marks and expenditures of 1,211,729,000. Income has been reckoned on the basis of 6.5% of wages paid, or 1,140,000,000 marks. The expenditures are budgeted on an estimate of 1,500,000 workers supported through unemployment insurance; 1,750,000 through crisis support; and 2,350,000 through welfare funds. The average insurance benefits are reckoned at 53 marks per month per person, or a reduction from the highpoint of 81 marks per month of 34.6%. The made work item is 19,000,000 marks; the sum for vocational training and other means of preventing unemployment is set at 6,300,000 marks.—*Alice Hanson.*

11661. UNSIGNED. "3M" unemployment benefit plan. *Indus. Relations.* 3(1) Jan. 1932: 14-17.—The Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company of St. Paul has an old age pension fund and a sick-benefit plan. In January, 1932, they adopted an unemployment insurance scheme the expense of which is borne wholly by the employer, except in emergency, when specified deductions may be made from the salaries of those working; benefits are limited to a certain number of weeks per year. The plan will be discontinued when a state or federal system is adopted. Tables give amounts and duration of benefits for different salary classes with different lengths of service. Possible emergency contributions from salaried workers are also given—a rising percentage of contribution with rising pay.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

11662. UNSIGNED. Standard Oil of New Jersey's pension plan. *Indus. Relations.* 2(11) Dec. 1931: 440-445.

## MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

### MONEY

(See also Entries 10840, 11259, 11319, 11612, 11720, 11740, 11877)

11663. CAUBOUE, PIERRE. Le marché des changes depuis la baisse de la livre sterling. [Exchange dealing since the fall of the pound sterling.] *J. d. Écon.* 101 Jan. 15, 1932: 11-17.—Exchange dealers profited greatly by England's abandonment of the gold standard, and their legitimate and very necessary activity has since returned to its old place as an important source of bank income.—*Robert Schwenger.*

11664. GOTZEN, L. Goud en prijzen. [Gold and prices.] *Koloniale Studien.* 15(6) Dec. 1931: 629-659.—An account of the work and examination of the Report of the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

11665. HORNBOSTEL, HENRY, and ALLIZÉ, FABRICE. La querelle de l'argent-métal. [The silver question.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 39(44) Apr. 10, 1932: 76-95.

11666. DEVILLEZ, HUBERT. L'économie espagnole et le problème monétaire. [Spanish economic activity and the monetary problem.] *J. d. Écon.* 100 Nov. 15-Dec. 15, 1931: 284-295, 414-432.—The Spanish peseta must be stabilized without delay to prevent a fall of exchange which will check economic activity for some time into the future. The country is consuming faster than it can produce, but the resultant inflation no longer stimulates exports, the collection of tariffs in gold and the dependance for a margin of raw materials on the world market having caused a too high cost of production. Stabilization should be at the rate 10 or 11 pesetas to the dollar in order to avoid deflation. Previous attempts to stabilize have failed because of the passive—almost hostile—role played by the central bank, and because of its failure to use its gold reserve.—*Robert Schwenger.*

11667. KEYNES, JOHN MAYNARD. The prospects of the sterling exchange. *Yale Rev.* 21(3) Mar. 1932: 433-447.—An analysis of factors affecting prospects of sterling over the current year.—*Walter H. C. Laves.*

11668. LACHAPELLE, GEORGE. La crise de la livre sterling. [The crisis of the pound sterling.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 149(443) Oct. 10, 1931: 23-38.—Errors in budgetary management committed by the government of England and a faulty financial policy of the Bank of England caused the crisis of the pound sterling. The economic depression of the world and the upheaval of the financial markets in Europe and the United States precipitated it. (Statistics.)—*Lina Kahn.*

11669. MACKINTOSH, W. A. Gold and the decline of prices. *Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn., Papers & Proc.* 3 1931: 88-110.—In Canada during recent years export prices declined more rapidly than import prices thus impairing Canada's terms of trade. On the basis of pre-war experience and the statistics of world gold stocks, there was no reason to predict a fall in the general level of prices as early as 1930. The world's gold reserves increased by 100 per cent between 1913 and 1929, much economizing of gold occurred, and notes and deposits of the world's banks more than doubled. The rapid decline in prices in 1929-31 is associated with maldistribution of gold. The United States cannot be accused of sterilizing gold, but part of the present difficulty is due to that country's reluctance to accept large imports, as the price of its new position as a creditor. In discussion, S. R. Noble, of the Royal Bank, laid the blame for the depression on the collapse of the price level. This was brought about by stupid central

bank policies in the United States and France. The organization and charters of the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Banks are inadequate. The Bank of France cannot buy government securities. The federal reserve banks can, but their unwillingness to do so in sufficient amounts in 1930 and 1931 led to further deflation and the deepening of the depression. (Discussion: 111-122).—Charles S. Tippett.

11670. MOELLENDORFF, RICHARD von. Der Wagemann-Plan zur Reform des deutschen Geld- und Kreditwesens. [The Wagemann plan for the reform of German currency and credit.] *Arbeit*. 9(2) Feb. 1932: 73-79.—Owing to changes in the character of bank deposits and the use of bank notes and coins, alterations are needed in the German banking system. Wagemann, director of the Institute for Business Cycle Research, proposes that a separate department should be formed for deposits for current use which should have the same protection as is now given to bank notes. The American Federal Reserve system of reserves for long and short term deposits should be adopted, and the rate of interest restricted so that money may not be drawn from the investment market. The present system of protection should remain in the case of large bank notes, but a gold reserve for the smaller ones, now mainly used for home purchases, is no longer necessary, and draws gold from its true function of stabilizing the exchanges. A state guarantee could be given for these.—M. E. Liddall.

11671. MOULTON, HAROLD G. Current proposals for monetary reform. *Cooperative Marketing* J. 6(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 43-48.

11672. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Inflation trends in America. *Current Hist.* 35(6) Mar. 1932: 773-780.—A government inflationary measure is favored by important groups because it would react as follows: (1) It would advance prices of commodities; (2) it would decrease the burden of debt of all debtors; (3) it would decrease the claims of creditors in terms of commodities as valued today, but it would in most cases give them more than they gave and more than they would receive if the present rate of defalcation continues; (4) it would liquidate frozen bank assets and prevent further bankruptcies; (5) it would benefit agriculture by raising prices and by lowering the farmers' debts.—Lawrence Smith.

11673. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. The silver question again. *Current Hist.* 36(2) May 1932: 173-177.

11674. RUIZ ALMANSA, JAVIER. Los imponderables en la depreciación de la peseta. [The imponderables in the depreciation of the peseta.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 31(93-94) 1930: 517-534.

11675. SANDICK, A. A. van. Nog eens: Prof. Goudriaan's grondstoffen valuta. [Prof. Goudriaan's commodities' valuta.] *De Economist*. 81(1) Jan. 1932: 75-88.—Goudriaan's idea is to have commodities as a basis of the monetary system instead of gold. Instead of the present relation 1 monetary unit =  $x$  kg. gold, we should have 1 monetary unit =  $x'$  kg. wheat +  $x''$  kg. barley, and so on. Goudriaan believes that there would be less fluctuation under this system. Sandick points out that such a system would not have any fundamental influence, because it does not change the function of the monetary system.—B. Landheer.

11676. SRAFFA, P. Dr. Hayek on money and capital. *Econ. J.* 42(165) Mar. 1932: 42-53.—F. A. Hayek's book, *Prices and production*, can only add to the prevailing confusion of thought on the subject of money and capital. His treatment of the relations between the quantity of capital, the length of the process of production, and the proportions in which the flow of money is divided between the purchase of consumers' goods and the purchase of producers' goods is

in fact utterly irrelevant to money and to inflation. What is sound in Hayek's general argument closely resembles one of the theses of J. M. Keynes' *Treatise on Money*.—Arthur W. Marget.

11677. UNSIGNED. The revival of bimetallism in face of ample and increasing gold supplies. *Annalist*. 39(1003) Apr. 8, 1932: 631.

11678. UNSIGNED. Selected documents on the distribution of gold submitted to the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee. *League of Nations, Econ. & Finan. Comm. Publ. 2A.* (7) 1931: pp. 67.

11679. WELLENSTEIN, E. P. De gouden standaard voor Nederlandsch-Indië en Nederland. [The gold standard for the Dutch East Indies and the Netherlands.] *Koloniale Studien*. 15(6) Dec. 1931: 778-789.—Amy Vandenberg.

11680. VOGEL, E. H. Das internationale Kreditproblem und die Krise der Goldwährungen. [The international credit problem and the crisis of the gold standards.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung*. 38(2) 1932: 33-47; (3) 1932: 79-93.—The present crisis, which is a credit one, began by an inflation of American and English short-term credits in Central Europe. The crisis reached a climax when the creditor countries tried to withdraw their credits instead of helping the debtor countries by allowing them to remain. Finally, the currencies of Germany and Austria, and latterly of England also, came to be based on foreign gold reserves. We are faced today with a crisis of the gold exchange standard, the dangers of which were shown in the loans to European countries, namely, its instability and the possible double use of gold reserves as a basis of note issue in both the creditor and debtor countries. What is needed is a return to the gold standard with a limited application of the gold exchange standard, and international agreement on the system of gold reserves.—M. E. Liddall.

## BANKING

(See also Entries 11034, 11309, 11311, 11636, 11663, 11669, 11710, 11935, 11995)

11681. BAROU, N. Co-operative banking. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 25(3) Mar. 1932: 85-89.—Co-operative banks are very numerous and in most countries different types can be found. The oldest is that of the agricultural Raiffeisen movement which has spread rapidly. Raiffeisen Central Banks are now found in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Poland, Memel, Turkey, China, and India. In some countries (such as France and Hungary) there is active state participation by subscribing to a considerable part of their capital. Banks connected with the consumers' cooperative organizations form the strongest group of cooperative banks, as in England, Germany, Bulgaria, Sweden, Norway, and Finland. Since the war a big group of quasi-cooperative labor banks have been established as in the United States, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Norway, France, and Palestine. An international cooperative bank would serve to develop cooperation and to bring national banks into closer contact.—Carl J. Ratzlaff.

11682. BARTHELEMY, JOSEPH. La Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations. *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148(441) Aug. 10, 1931: 185-217.—This organization has grown in importance until it today controls over 70,000,000,000 francs. Under certain conditions it accepts deposits from private individuals, but the bulk of its funds come from certain agencies, such as various public establishments, which are required by law to keep their funds in this institution. As the name indicates, it is also a consignment office where individuals may place money to the credit of another person whose identity is not yet determined.—Grayson L. Kirk.

11683. BELL, JAMES WASHINGTON. Recent changes in the character of bank liabilities and the problem of bank reserves. *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 185-207.—Recent discussions of banking reform fail to give sufficient emphasis to the relationship between the liabilities of the bank and its reserves. The bankers themselves have not learned the importance of a careful analysis of deposit liabilities in determining the need for adequate eligible paper and other secondary reserves. Instead they use the primary reserve ratio as a guide to credit and investment policy. The liquidity of bank assets and the control of credit have suffered from the haphazard methods of reserve administration. Improvement in banking practice would result if the legally required reserves, which under present requirements bear no relation to the velocity or the multiple and shifting character of deposit liabilities, were based directly upon the volume and turnover of deposits. The result would be increased emphasis upon the character of deposit liabilities and the provision for an automatic increase in reserves with an increase in the volume and turnover of bank credit. The individual bank would thus be required to assume a share of responsibility for credit expansion and the federal reserve system would have a more effective control of credit than is provided by the indirect and roundabout discount and open market methods.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

11684. BLAND, F. L. Banks and the agricultural crisis in East Anglia. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 53(3) Mar. 1932: 128-135; (4) Apr. 1932: 203-211.

11685. BRADFORD, FREDERICK A. Solving the small banks' problem. *Bankers Mag. (N. Y.).* 124(3) Mar. 1932: 271-274.—Suggests that country banks forego most local loans and become a service station for checks and deposits.

11686. BURJAM, F. Säsongfluktuationerna inom bankverksamheten i Finland. [Seasonal fluctuation of banking activities in Finland.] *Ekon. Samfundets Tidskr.* (23) 1931: 1-136.—Since banking activity is closely related to economic life, seasonal fluctuations in banking activity reflect the great annual pulsations of economic life. Burjam has investigated this seasonal fluctuation for 1874-1883, 1904-1913, and 1924-1929, in the several branches of activity outside of Finland, covering the following points: the attitude of banks toward foreign countries, their total outstanding loans, loans of private banks to domestic clients and their holdings of domestic paper, the direct loans (directly discounted paper) of the Bank of Finland, and the loans and credits of private banks. Among other topics he discusses deposits in private banks, their borrowings on current account and from foreign correspondents; the cash reserves maintained in the Bank of Finland by private banks, the state, and others; the circulation of paper money and its reserves; rediscounted paper, and clearings. [Tables and diagrams.]—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

11687. BURRIS, EUGENE H. The evolution of bank statements. *Bankers Mag. (N. Y.).* 124(3) Mar. 1932: 307-310.

11688. CHUBB, H. EMORY. Safe deposit in England. *Bankers Mag. (N. Y.).* 124(3) Mar. 1932: 297-300.—Development has been rapid in recent years and is expected to continue.

11689. COSTANZO, G. The International Agricultural Mortgage Company: general scope and organization. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22(12) Dec. 1931: 382-392.—The shortage of agricultural credit became particularly apparent in 1924 and the question was referred to the International Institute of Agriculture for study. Data are presented as to the amount of debt in various countries and as to the extremely high interest rates which prevail. The problem involves the setting

up of machinery for the international transfer of capital. If this can be accomplished, it should benefit both agricultural and industrial countries. The plan, drawn up by a committee of the League of Nations, provides for an international institution set up as a limited liability corporation but with distinct limits as to the returns it can pay on capital. This institution will work through agricultural credit institutions in the various cooperating countries. It will make two classes of loans: long-term loans on an amortized basis, and medium-term loans with or without amortization, both secured by first mortgages on immobile agricultural property. The funds will be obtained by issuance and negotiation of bonds secured by these mortgages. A special guarantee fund is to be provided by subscription to a special class of stock by the cooperating governments. This is to be deposited with the Bank for International Settlements. Bonds may be issued to ten times the capital stock and special reserves. No loans are to be made for more than 30 years or for more than 50% of the value of mortgaged property.—*L. J. Norton.*

11690. DAM, MOTILAL. Exchange banking in India. *Modern Rev.* 51(2) Feb. 1932: 171-177.—The exchange banks in India, which number 18, are all run by foreigners. The position of these banks is so firmly entrenched that it seems almost impossible for any Indian bank to get a footing in the field.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

11691. HANNA, JOHN. The Knickerbocker Trust Company—a study in receivership. *Temple Law Quart.* 5(3) Apr. 1931: 319-348.—The study undertaken is of a single receivership, with an analysis of the business problems involved and a résumé of the legal issues raised and settled, set out in relief against the business and social background with alternating periods of advances and depressions. In America in 1907, circulating capital no longer existed in sufficient amounts to meet legitimate mercantile demands. Among the movements which contributed to maladjustment, was the seasonal concentration in New York of idle money from the West and South, which was liable to sudden withdrawal for crop movements, and the phenomenal growth of trust companies eager to expand and welcoming every opportunity to convert their rapidly growing deposits of money into fixed forms of security investment affording non-speculative returns. Another element which contributed to the disaster of 1907, culminating in the receivership of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, was the laxity of governmental inspection of such institutions.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

11692. HAZLEWOOD, CRAIG B. Facing the facts as to bank failures. *Trust Companies.* 53(3) Sep. 1931: 311-315.—Too many amateurs in banking and absence of liquidity have brought about many bank failures. The major problems affecting banking progress demand three things: (1) active cooperation with competitors to promote the widespread dissemination of sound management knowledge; (2) the strict observance of scientific management principles by every banker in the operation of his bank, whether it be chain, group, branch or unit; (3) a banking leadership that will meet its present problems courageously and frankly.—*Herman Crystal.*

11693. KEYNES, J. M. Member bank reserves in the United States. *Econ. J.* 42(165) Mar. 1932: 27-31.—Review of the Report of the Committee on Bank Reserves of the Federal Reserve System, (1931).—*William E. Dunkman.*

11694. LAUFENBURGER, HENRY. Crise et réorganisation bancaires en Allemagne. [The crisis and banking reorganization in Germany.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 29(49) Apr. 10, 1932: 22-39.

11695. MASSÓ, CRISTÓBAL. La reforma de la ley del Banco de España. [The reform of the law govern-

ing the Bank of Spain.] *Rev. Nacional Econ.* 32(100) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 505-524.—The primary purpose of the law of 1921 was to favor the stockholders of the Bank of Spain, and the question of monetary stabilization was ignored. The results were excellent for the stockholders, but most unfortunate for the country. The recent reform of the law, passed in November, again fails to face the monetary problem, and is limited to giving the government a larger share in the profits of the Bank, greater control over its internal management, and increasing the advances which the Bank may make to the government. The new law announces the intention of the government to reestablish the gold standard, but it is faulty in that it looks to the establishment of a gold exchange standard, does not make proper provision for handling the large existing supplies of silver coin, and does not definitely fix responsibility for exchange control.—F. W. Fetter.

11696. MELLEROWICZ, KONRAD. *Bankenaufsicht in Deutschland.* [Bank supervision in Germany.] *De Economist.* 80(11) Nov. 1931: 775-795.—Germany has had since Sep. 19, 1931 a law providing for supervision over all banks except the Reichsbank, private banks of issue, *Golddiskontbank*, mortgage banks, building-savings banks (*Bausparkassen*), building and loan associations (*gemeinnützige Wohnungsunternehmungen*), and public and private savings banks, which are under state supervision. A supervising board has been established, of which the president of the Reichsbank is chairman; there are 4 other members. At the head of the board is the *Reichskommissar* who is appointed by the President of Germany; two others are cabinet officers, and the fourth is appointed by the president of the Reichsbank from the Board of Directors of the Reichsbank. The powers of the *Reichskommissar* are extensive: he is authorized to demand that all banks open their books to him, to institute examinations, to participate in meetings of stockholders and management, and to demand that such meetings be called. Penalties are provided for non-compliance. He reports to the board, and to the government and Reichsbank, and submits proposals to the board, which decides the action to be taken. The board is authorized to make regulations affecting the rights of banks to vote stock held by them. Costs of supervision are paid by the banks. Although the Board of supervision is under direct control of the *Reichswirtschaftsministerium*, it is actually operated by the Reichsbank, as a result of which close cooperation is provided among all banks, and it becomes possible to institute and follow a general economic policy.—C. D. Bremer.

11697. MUNISWAMY, M. K. Land mortgage banks—some general considerations. *Indian J. Econ.* 12(46) Jan. 1932: 243-247.—Long term agricultural credit should have separate institutions.

11698. NEIDLE, JULIUS L., and BISHOP, WALTER. Commercial letters of credit: effect of suspension of issuing bank. *Acceptance Bull.* 14(3) Mar. 31, 1932: 3-8, 19.

11699. NEISWANGER, WILLIAM A. Banking, a public utility analogy. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 6(3) Apr. 1931: 131-143.—Today two sources of "currency" must be recognized. The issue of money, coin and paper, is a right of sovereignty granted to the Federal government by the states. The issue of "credit currency" is a prerogative of the banks, called "privately operated mints," and under present day economic conditions it has come about that this privately issued currency, instead of coin or paper, is used in the neighborhood of 80% of all exchanges, including retail operations. Bankers control the economic welfare of business men; their operations are remarkably free from governmental supervision or interference; there is no appeal. The economic consequences of irresponsible exercise

of the power to issue credit is profound. Suggestions are made that the analogy of governmental supervision and control of public utilities might well be applied to banks and their credit-creating function.—Alfred H. Henry.

11700. O., W. J., Jr. Right of stockholder to set-off against his double liability. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(5) Mar. 1932: 544.

11701. RALSTON, BYRON B. Should Federal Reserve Banks be excepted from the operation of the negotiable instruments law? *New York Univ. Law Quart.* 8(14) Jun. 1931: 680-682.—The Federal Reserve Act and Federal Reserve Regulations give notice to all the world that the Federal Reserve Banks act only as agent for the collection of checks, drafts, bills and notes. Justice Cardozo, recently appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States, while Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, rendered the controlling decision to this effect in *Carson vs. Federal Reserve Bank of New York*. The holding is far-reaching in its application, has special bearing in bankruptcy cases and raises the question here discussed.—Alfred H. Henry.

11702. ROMASCANU, MIHAEL. *Banca Națională și creditul agricol.* [The National Bank of Rumania and agricultural credit.] *Econ. Națională.* (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 333-343.—In Rumania there is great need for agricultural credit. The author suggests possibilities by which the Rumanian National Bank could grant short term loans, not over three months, to farmers, to be secured by personal notes and chattel mortgages.—I. Adămăoiu.

11703. SAUNDERS, A. J. The Indian Central Banking Inquiry, 1931. *Econ. J.* 42(165) Mar. 1932: 32-41.—William E. Dunkman.

11704. SPAHR, WALTER E. Bank failures in the United States. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 208-238.—An analysis of the causes for this situation indicate that reform measures should be directed to the banking structure and practices, federal reserve policy and the control of disturbing non-banking factors. Commercial banks should be required to accept national charters with compulsory membership in the reserve system. The minimum capitalization required of banks should be increased, non-commercial banking affiliates brought under effective supervision, and provision made for increased control of credit, both along the lines recently proposed by the Committee on Member Bank Reserves and by the development of proper relations with an international clearing bank.—Ralph R. Pickett.

11705. TOCKER, A. H. New Zealand banking and currency. The Niemeyer Report. *Econ. Rec.* 7(13) Nov. 1931: 289-292.—(A summary of the recommendations of Sir Otto Niemeyer which were requested in 1930 by the government.) The author believes that, while the central reserve bank suggested would centralize note issue, stabilize exchange, and provide economy in the management of gold reserves, it might not exercise control over credit conditions because of the practical non-existence of short-loan markets in New Zealand.—Malcolm H. Bryan.

11706. UNSIGNED. Defenses of bank stockholders to double liability. *Yale Law Rev.* 41(4) Feb. 1932: 583-592.

11707. UNSIGNED. Double liability on irregularly issued bank stock. *Yale Law J.* 41(5) Mar. 1932: 781-782.—Where a bank charter provides for no increase in capital stock, but where an increase in capital stock is nevertheless issued without statutory authority, the subscriber to the stock of the new issue is not subject to double liability. This was the holding in a recent Florida case. Numerous cases in many jurisdictions are examined indicating general acceptance of this rule, but it is urged that some responsibility should rest upon

subscribers to ascertain the validity of the issue to which they subscribe and that this responsibility is to the creditors of the bank, who do not have access to the books, but who must rely upon the apparent stock without means of determining its validity.—*Alfred H. Henry*.

11708. WILLIS, H. PARKER. *La politique du Federal Reserve System des États-Unis pendant la crise.* [The policy of the Federal Reserve System of the United States during the crisis.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 39 (449) Apr. 10, 1932: 3-21.

11709. WILSON, THOMAS R. *British "Big-Five" banks in 1931—net profits only 8.5% less than in 1930—deposits declined 8%.* *Commerce Rep.* (12) Mar. 21, 1932: 651-652.

### CREDIT

(See also Entries 11119, 11680, 11689, 11702, 11733, 11742, 11749, 12136)

11710. BOEKE, J. H. *Verslag van het Volkscredietwezen over 1930.* [Report of the People's Credit Service in the Dutch East Indies for 1930.] *Indische Mercuur.* 54 (52) Dec. 1931: 1095-1096.—The report of the People's Credit Service in the Dutch East Indies shows the influence of the depression on credit needs. During 1930 the income of the natives in Java has decreased, and it has become more difficult to repay the money which they have borrowed from the People's Credit Banks. The total amount of the credits decreased but arrears rose from 3% to 6.3% of the total amount. The prices which the native farmer receives for his products have decreased more than in proportion to market prices. The crisis has not had much influence on the credit of the village banks which give small credits repayable weekly. The capital and credits of a third kind of bank, the so-called *desaloemboengs* in Java, show an increase; these banks lend rice to be repaid with a surplus after the harvest. The People's Credit Banks in the outer districts have suffered to a less extent from the crisis than those in Java. A reorganization of the people's credit system aiming at a financial unity of the whole service, directed by a central credit bank, has been planned.—*Cecile Rothe*.

11711. ROBOTKA, F. *Retail credit in Iowa farmers' elevators.* *Iowa Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #283. 1931: 257-312.—That selling supplies on account is a serious problem among Iowa farmers' elevators and is retarding their financial progress is generally conceded by the officers and managers of farmers' elevator companies.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

11712. SITTA, PIETRO. *Credito fondiario e agricolo.* [Credit institutions and agriculture.] *Nuova Antologia.* (1437) Feb. 1, 1932: 389-402.—A survey of Italian legislation relating to agricultural credit, of the institutions issuing credit, together with a statement as to its amount and distribution.—*A. Vidaković*.

11713. STURMTHAL, ADOLF. *Kreditkrise, politische Schulden, Abrüstung.* [Credit crises, political debts, disarmament.] *Kampf.* 25 (3) Mar. 1932: 97-106.—The international credit crisis is for the most part a result of the political crisis of the capitalistic world and hence demands political methods of solution. The recession of world prices has decreased the social product of Germany about  $\frac{1}{2}$  and through the increased value of the mark the payment due from Germany has increased by  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The debt payments are therefore impossible. Still more serious is the transfer problem. Only two possibilities exist for a one-sided payment, viz., through more loans or through Germany's increase of exports. Not only has the capital flow to Germany ceased but also, in recent times, capital export has taken place making still further impossible the "fictitious transfer" (*Scheinübertragung*) of debt payments. A

genuine transfer (*Echtenübertragung*) can only occur by a sharp decrease of imports. A resumption of debt payments at the end of the present moratorium is impossible.—*Carl J. Ratzlaff*.

11714. WALL, NORMAN J. *Effects of low prices on rural credit.* *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (7) Jan. 1932: 447-448.—As a result of the reduction in income flowing into agricultural communities, country banks have experienced a decrease in deposits. Loanable funds have been curtailed in many agricultural sections. Delinquency in payments was followed by a higher ratio of foreclosures. Even though the yields of major crops are generally satisfactory and yields are approximately equal to the average of other recent years, the prices received are much lower than a year ago. Credit conditions in agricultural areas are probably less serious than they were in the deflation period following 1920.—*Helen Slade*.

11715. WALL, NORMAN J. *Adjustments in credit.* *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (1) Jan. 1932: 108-116.—The problems of farm management and efficient utilization of credit are closely interrelated. Adjustments in both must go hand in hand. The improvement of the credit status of the farmer requires that he be a good credit risk. This in turn calls for the adoption of a program of farm operations which increase his ability to repay such sums as he may borrow. With an improvement of his credit status the opportunities of group action in obtaining credit at moderate rates and involving desirable maturities is materially increased.—*S. W. Mendum*.

11716. WALL, NORMAN J. *Agricultural credit and the economic organization.* *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (1) Jan. 1932: 138-151.—Interrelationships between general monetary policies, speculative activities, industrial output, etc., and the problems of the farmer are discussed.—*S. W. Mendum*.

### FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 11398-11399, 11413, 11514, 11517, 11526, 11691, 11707, 11833, 11837, 11877)

11717. CUMBERLAND, W. W. *Investments and national policy in Latin America.* *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 152-184.—American investments in Latin America may be estimated at slightly under \$6,000,000,000. Great Britain has furnished an equal amount and the United States and Great Britain have together furnished about three-fourths of the total foreign capital invested in these countries. American investments have taken two forms: (1) loans, and (2) direct outlays in agriculture, mining, etc. U. S. investments in Latin American government securities represented obtuseness on our part: they were part of the war and post-war hysteria. Bankers' prospectuses obscured the true picture of the budgets and debt record of the borrowing countries. The investing public cannot escape blame for failure to investigate the issues before purchase. The potential wealth of Latin America is small. With the exception of coffee and bananas, the world could keep its present standard of living without Latin American products. An organization for dealing with defaults and prevention of floating of unsound loans is vitally necessary. American interests may best be served by commitments in natural resources and business enterprises rather than through loans to governments.—*R. R. Shaw*.

11718. DULLES, ALLEN W. *The protection of American foreign bondholders.* *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 474-484.—There is imperative need for the formation in the U. S. of an organization similar to the British Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. U. S. nationals hold large amounts of foreign

bonds now in default and they have no centralized representation in the task of negotiating satisfactory adjustments. It is undesirable to leave this work to scattered committees of bondholders generally sponsored by the original underwriters, because these bankers are often also participants in short term credits to the same governments and are placed in an embarrassing position when questions arise regarding the allocation of available foreign exchange for debt settlement. Holders of defaulted government issues in other countries have strong representation in debt adjustment negotiations.—*Q. F. Walker.*

11719. ÉCONOMIDES, JEAN G. *Essai sur les valeurs mobilières en Egypte. [Egyptian securities.]* *Égypte Contemporaine.* 23 (132) Jan. 1932: 37-72.

11720. FERNÁNDEZ BAÑOS, O. *Técnica del cálculo de la paridad de la peseta. [Technique of calculating the par of the peseta.]* *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 31 (93-94) 1930: 535-552.

11721. GROSS, LEO. *Bundesstaatliche Kapitalkontrolle in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Federal control of foreign loans in the United States.]* *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers.* 14 (3-4) Mar. 1932: 89-103.—See entry 4: 9847.

11722. HUEBNER, S. S. *Investments of life insurance companies.* *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 128-136.—Of the 20 billion of life insurance assets, mortgages and security investments each now account for approximately 38%. Policy loans were up to 16% in 1931. Investments in public utilities and industrials are now double their importance in 1924. Stock investments are less than 3% of assets. There is a need for a wider field of investment which might be met by common stocks. The basic objection against common stock investment is that the small increase in the average yield would not justify the departure from security.—*W. H. Wandel.*

11723. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. *Effektensubstitution. [Security substitution.]* *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 8 (7) Jul. 1931: 489-506.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

11724. O'SHAUGHNESSY, T. J. *Credit unions on the Rock Island lines.* *Indus. Relations.* 3 (3) Mar. 1932: 121-123.

11725. ROBINSON, LELAND REX. *Investment trusts and business cycles.* *Proc. Inst. Finan. (Occidental College, Los Angeles).* 2nd Session. Mar. 1931: 59-64.—American investment trusts have forgotten that bonds and foreign securities have their place in an investment program. Investment trusts could, if properly managed, reduce the wide fluctuations in security prices, not only as between bonds and stocks, but also among comparable stocks at the same time, and the same stocks at different times.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

11726. RODKEY, R. G. *Preferred stocks as long-term investments.* *Michigan Business Studies.* 4 (3) Apr. 1932: 1-67.—This study compares the investment qualities of preferred stocks with common stocks from 1908 to 1931. The conclusions are that a diversified list of seasoned industrial preferred stocks listed on the New York stock exchange has a high degree of investment merit when the preferred stocks are the senior issues of the corporation represented. Such a list during these years would have been superior to industrial and rail bonds in safety of principal, would have yielded a larger income, and would have shown a high degree of regularity of income from year to year. Extensive supporting data are given in the appendixes.—*O. W. Blackett.*

11727. SCHAEFFLER, W. *Die Bewährung der Wandel- und Optionsanleihen in Deutschland für den Käufer. [Estimating the value of convertible bonds and of stock purchase warrants for the buyer.]* *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (6) Jun. 1931: 308-319.—After noting the difference between convertible bonds

and stock purchase warrants, namely, that it is not obligatory upon the owner of the former to make the exchange, but that if he does so, he loses his position as creditor and becomes a part owner, while the owner of the latter may exercise his right, and, in addition to being a creditor, also becomes part-owner, and remarking that the owner in either case is guided only by the possible profit that may be derived from the transaction, the article deals with making estimates of the value of several issues brought on the market by German firms.—*C. D. Bremer.*

11728. UNSIGNED. *Republic of Bolivia. Securities in default.* *Inst. Internat. Finance, Bull.* (50) Mar. 7, 1932: pp. 17.

11729. UNSIGNED. *Securities in default: Chile.* *Inst. Internat. Finance, Bull.* (47) Nov. 6, 1931: pp. 18.

11730. WINKLER, MAX. *Session on investments and national policy of the United States in Latin America.* *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 144-151.—The circumstances under which Latin American loans were contracted were in many instances such as to render future default inevitable. At beginning of this year, United States investments in Latin America exceeded \$5,705,601,000. For every \$1,000 increase in our Latin American investments, our commerce had increased \$140.49, while in Europe, such increase was only \$72.67. Loans were made not because necessary or desirable. The only consideration was the underwriters' profit. Then the New York foreign bond market collapsed. Suspensions of payments ensued. United States mistakes in Latin America have been many. The penalty is now being exacted. Great need now is for an impartial agency, directed by men experienced in international affairs and of sufficiently high standing, to protect United States investments in Latin America.—*P. L. Green.*

## PRICES

(See also Entries 11206, 11357, 11366, 11375, 11378, 11435, 11444, 11446, 11664, 11669, 11714, 11752, 11857)

11731. BENEDICT, M. R. *The future of the general price level.* *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (1) Jan. 1932: 52-58.—There is no adequate basis for assuming that the general trend of the price level will be downward during the next 10 to 20 years. There does seem reason to think that over the next few years it is likely to move moderately upward, though possibly at a slow rate. Perhaps the safest assumption is that of going forward on approximately present levels. There seems little warrant for assuming that prices will be materially lower than at present. Needed adjustments in the light of this viewpoint are discussed considering the situation of individual commodities.—*S. W. Mendum.*

11732. COPELAND, M. A. *The future of the general price level.* *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (1) Jan. 1932: 47-51.—Monetary and credit conditions are more likely to exert an important influence upon the cyclical movement of the general index of wholesale prices in the next four years than they are upon the 10-year trend. The price level during the next three or four years will probably be somewhat above the low point of the present depression and somewhat below the level of 1929. On the basis of present indications the odds are slightly in favor of the view that the price level in the latter half of the coming decade will average lower than it will in the next five years.—*S. W. Mendum.*

11733. EDIE, LIONEL D. *The relation of credit to commodity prices.* *Proc. Inst. Finan. (Occidental College, Los Angeles).* 2nd Session. Mar. 1931: 79-84.—If central banks should adopt the policy of trying to

maintain a steady growth of credit of about 4% per annum, the price decline would be arrested and business confidence restored.—*Dudley J. Cowden*.

11734. EL-DARWISH, MAHMOND. Index numbers of wholesale prices in Egypt. *Égypte Contemporaine*. 23 (132) Jan. 1932: 17-34.

11735. HALUNGA, AL. Numerile indice ale prețurilor principalelor produse de import și export. [The index number of prices of the principal imports and exports.] *Independența Econ.* (3-4) 1931: 189-191.—I. Adămoiu.

11736. KING, WILLFORD I. How raise the price level? *Burroughs Clearing House*. 16 (7) Apr. 1932: 16-18, 35-36.

11737. STING, KURT. Die polopolitische Preisbildung. Ein Kapitel der Preistheorie. [Polopolitical determination of prices. A chapter in the theory of prices.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 134 (5) May 1931: 761-789.—The mathematical researches of Cournot, Pareto, Edgeworth, *et al* into the determination of prices under conditions of restricted sellers' competition may be supplemented and amplified by further nonmathematical analysis. Under such competitive conditions supply, and hence price, may be determined in part by considerations of market policy on the part of sellers. The effect on price of the various possibilities of such policy, taking into account also relevant considerations of cost, may be set forth with reasonable clarity. The results of the analysis may also be presumed to have some practical significance.—E. E. Agger.

11738. UNSIGNED. Courses of commodity prices back to 1860;—The decline of the past three years also indicated. *Dun's Rev.* 39 (1930) Sep. 5, 1931: pp. 3.

11739. WARREN, G. F., and PEARSON, F. A. Die Zukunft des allgemeinen Preisniveaus. [The future of the general price level.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2 (10) Mar. 1932: 443-455.

11740. WARREN, G. F., and PEARSON, F. A. The future of the general price level. *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (1) Jan. 1932: 23-46.—The extremely low production of the last two years is causing such a shortage of consumption goods that sooner or later some rise in commodity prices will occur. No large advance in the general average for all commodities can be brought about by this means alone. If the Federal Government or credit agencies established by it issue a large amount of bonds and if provision is made for discounting these by the Federal Reserve banks, the price collapse may be stopped and a recovery in prices may occur. The immediate price outlook is dependent on the action of other countries in bidding for gold and the credit policy of this country. If the countries that formerly used gold all return to it, the general commodity price level may be expected to go below pre-war. (11 charts and 1 table.)—S. W. Mendum.

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 11406, 11454, 11506, 11518, 11725, 11812, 11850, 11896, 12354, 12362, 12422)

11741. BERNHARDT, WILLIAM HENRY. The myth of the "inevitable" business depression. *Soc. Sci.* 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-8.—J. S. Rouček.

11742. BOUINATIAN, MENTOR. Die vermeintlichen Kreditkreierungen und die Konjunkturschwankungen. [The assumed creation of credit and business fluctuations.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 136 (3) Mar. 1932: 337-364.—A critical analysis, consisting largely of a review of the writings of Albert Hahn, of the idea that changes in the amount of bank credit are causal factors in the business cycle. Banks have no power of creating credit, and what is called "credit

creation" is in fact nothing more than the technical aspect of the distribution by the banks of the free loan capital which was deposited with them by their customers. This increase in bank credit is a consequence of an increase in prices.—F. W. Fetter.

11743. CALDWELL, ROBERT G. The social significance of American panics. *Sci. Mo.* 34 (4) Apr. 1932: 298-310.—The results of our panics have been (1) large movements of population, like the westward movement of the early panics; (2) the emergence from the conflict of the times of new and significant institutions, of which the Federal Reserve Act, the Independent Treasury System, and even the Constitution of United States may be regarded as examples.—Carl J. Ratzlaff.

11744. CUMBERLAND, WM. W. Economic causes and consequences of stock market inflation and deflation. *Proc. Inst. Finan.* (Occidental College, Los Angeles). 2nd Session. Mar. 18-21, 1931: 36-58.—During the period 1922-1929 the rate of industrial production was unprecedented, due to several factors which have now spent themselves. (1) The demand for new construction, deferred by the war, has been satisfied. (2) Little new demand for automobiles, etc., financed by instalment purchases, can be expected. (3) Export trade has been supported by foreign loans; but foreign borrowers have exhausted their credit in this country. (4) Immense profits, due to large scale corporate activities, sought an outlet for investment during this period. Savings now can take no other outlet except to increase the instruments of production. The unusual demands of the last era have been satisfied, population cannot be expected to expand at its present rate, and there will be a slowing down of technological improvements; though a further gradual decline in commodity prices may be expected from lower costs brought about by this improved technique. Partial remedies are: (1) restriction of competition, preventing huge stock accumulations of certain commodities, which result ultimately in price derangement; (2) scientific consumption, parks, playgrounds, highways, education, care of aged, etc.,—in part necessitating government action. It means absorption of savings in government welfare activities, rather than industrial equipment.—Dudley J. Cowden.

11745. ELEKES, DÉSIRÉ. La crise économique mondiale, éclairée par la statistique. [The world economic crisis, illustrated by statistics.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 9 (1) 1931: 123-147.—(An analysis of the causes of the world economic crisis of 1929-30.) The author emphasizes as the major cause of the crisis the overproduction of staple products, particularly of several agricultural goods, accompanied by an under-consumption occasioned by multiple factors caused by the world war. The monetary factors, though important, were not a decisive cause of the present crisis.—V. P. Timoshenko.

11746. GJERMOE, EILIF. Det konjunkturcykiske element i beskjæftigelsesgradens sesongbevegelse. [The business cycle element in the seasonal fluctuation of the degree of business activity.] *Statsråden. Tidsskr.* 45 (2-3) 1931: 45-82.—This article is an investigation of the mutual dependence between business fluctuations and the seasonal fluctuations in unemployment. The material is taken from statistics of trade unions unemployment percentages in the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. The principal result is that the amplitude of the seasonal swings depends upon the level of business conditions, while it does not appear that there is any marked correlation between the size of the seasonal fluctuations and the strength of the changes in business conditions. A month in a year of low business activity will thus show a more seasonal character than a similar month in a year with

high business activity, while a definite seasonal deviation corresponds to a definite degree of business activity irrespective of whether business activity is in a more or less rapid movement up or down. It is not possible on the basis of the available material to determine accurately whether the seasonal fluctuation increases with declining business activity, but it looks as if an equation of the type  $(g/\lim g)(s/\lim s) = p$ , where  $g$  is the basic number,  $s$  the seasonal fluctuation,  $\lim g$ ,  $\lim s$  and  $p$  are constants, could best represent the relation.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen*.

11747. HANSEN, ALVIN H. The business cycle and its relation to agriculture. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(1) Jan. 1932: 59-67.—It is not yet possible to arrive at definite conclusions with respect to the precise nature of the relation of agriculture to business cycles, but it seems likely that the causal relation runs both ways, and that, in the main, agricultural price cycles, and even to some extent agricultural production cycles, are dominated by the business cycles. The cyclical variations in agricultural prices are to be explained not by fluctuations in the volume of output, which in point of fact is relatively constant, nor by inelasticity of demand for farm products, but by the shift in the demand schedule for farm products as a whole, due to the fluctuations of business and the consequent changes in the absorptive capacity of industry as a buyer of farm products.—*S. W. Mendum*.

11748. LIPINSKI, EDWARD. Il problema della previsione economica. Quello che si fa in Polonia. [The problem of economic forecasting. What they do in Poland.] *Barometro Econ.* 3(6) Jun. 1931.—The procedures followed by the Business Cycle Institute of Warsaw for the study of the course of business cycles are described. Data on production of iron, quantities of raw material and semi-finished goods transported by railways, imports, situation of the money markets and the labor market, are used as the basis for indices of the general course of Polish industry.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

11749. NICOLAS, G. A. Faillite du capitalisme ou simple déflation de crédit? [Bankruptcy of capitalism or credit deflation?] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150(446) Jan. 10, 1932: 44-62.—The present crisis is just like any other crisis which we are bound to have periodically under the present economic system, but in this case it was rendered more severe on account of the easy-money policy prevailing since the war.—*P. J. Haegy*.

11750. SNYDER, CARL. Over-production, excess capacity and business cycles. *Proc. Inst. Finan. (Occidental College, Los Angeles)*. 2nd Session. Mar. 1931: 36-58.—*Dudley J. Cowden*.

11751. WORKING, HOLBROOK. Agricultural commodities and the business cycle. *Proc. Inst. Finan. (Occidental College, Los Angeles)*. 2nd Session. Mar. 1931: 90-96.—Business activity plays only a secondary part in determining price changes of agricultural commodities. Statistical study indicates that an increase in business activity of itself causes a decline in wheat prices. This is logical, for higher earnings lead to greater consumption of expensive foods, and hence less consumption of bread. It is with wholesale commodity prices in general that wheat prices are correlated. The effect of fluctuations of agricultural production and agricultural prices on business is less clear.—*Dudley J. Cowden*.

11752. WORKING, HOLBROOK. Cycles in wheat prices. *Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst., Wheat Studies*. 8(1) Nov. 1931: 1-66.—Basic data in the form of weekly Chicago futures prices (largely May) at the 1913 price level are given for 43 seasons, classified as to type of price movement throughout the year (Plate 1); monthly deflated Chicago futures prices for 35 seasons classified by size of world wheat crop and preceding 3-year average prices (Plate 2); and world wheat produc-

tion statistics from 1883-84. There is little evidence to support the concept of seasonal price levels with appropriate interseasonal transitions. Seasonal movements are restricted chiefly or entirely to cash wheat prices. When separated from the nonseasonal movements in cash prices, the seasonal movements prove to constitute a seasonal cycle, of great variability in form and amplitude. Prices of what futures, which seem to have no true seasonal cycle, show much more clearly than cash prices the nonseasonal wheat price movements. Of four main types of nonseasonal movements, three are typically of rather long duration. These three are (1) movements associated with a long cycle in wheat prices; (2) movements associated with the business cycle, but much more intimately related to wholesale prices in general than to business activity; and (3) movements associated with size of the world wheat crop, harvested during the season. On comparing the average magnitude of each of these three classes of movements, through the April-March wheat "price movement season," they appear of about equal importance. A fourth class of major nonseasonal price movements—of shorter duration, but commonly responsible for sharper and larger price movements—includes the crop-scare and the winter price cycles. Each is marked in its initial phase by a price increase of 14 cents or more (on the 1913 price-level basis) within a period of five weeks or less. Such a price increase is almost always followed rather promptly by an almost equal price decline. (Tables and 15 charts).—*M. K. Bennett*.

## LABOR AND WAGES

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 11480, 11724, 11825, 12270, 12292, 12350, 12359)

11753. AUGÉ-LARIBÉ, MICHEL. Labour conditions in French agriculture. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 23-57.—(A general survey of agricultural labor in France.) Principal topics include: categories of agricultural workers, their numbers and changes from 1921-26; their possibilities of attaining land ownership; seasonal and permanent workers: types of work of principal classes of farm workers in various types of agriculture: hours of work, their local variations and the causes: perquisites (board, lodging, foodstuffs): wage rates (extreme variation and their explanations) (tables), changes 1910-30: industrial competition with agriculture for labor; apparent differences in wages and living and working conditions: labor shortage and methods of recruiting: immigration of foreign agricultural workers, and their distribution by nationality and occupation: rationalization and scientific management, their slight progress in France, and the reasons.—*Josiah C. Folsom*.

11754. BUXTON, CHARLES RODEN. How shop-assistants work. *Labour Mag.* 10(8) Dec. 1931: 375-377.—The select committee appointed in May, 1930, and consisting of five Tories, five Labour members, and one Liberal, investigated hours and conditions of shop-assistants. There are approximately 1,750,000 clerks or shop-assistants in Great Britain. The greatest evil is long hours, probably 100,000 working 60 hours or more per week. This and the extent of irregularity and overtime not only interfere with proper recreation and attendance on evening classes but, especially in the case of women and young persons, seriously imperil health. Long hours in a standing position are particularly harmful. There was much criticism of sanitary arrangements, ventilation, and lighting. The committee recommends the 48-hour week and that overtime be paid at the rate of at least 1 1/4 regular pay. Advisory

boards should be set up to help in establishing uniform regulations both local and national.—*W. B. Cailin.*

11755. CARMODY, JOHN M. American engineers in Russia. *Stone & Webster J.* 49(4) Apr. 1932: 236-246.

11756. DUNCAN, JOSEPH F. A new policy for agricultural labor. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25(2) Feb. 1932: 165-188.—Reorganization of agriculture to allow cooperative marketing to control distribution, increased output per worker, and unit of capital comparable to those of industry is necessary. Landworkers must be given equality with other workers in social legislation affecting housing, health, education, hours, living conditions, and social insurance. The economic output of agriculture must be improved, and the best possible standard of living secured for its workers. This expects a reduction of land population, and is contrary to most present European public policies.—*Josiah C. Folsom.*

11757. HANSEN, ALVIN H.; TRABUE, MARION R.; DIEHL, HAROLD S. The Duluth casual labor group. *Bull. Employment Stabilization Res. Inst., Univ. Minnesota.* 1(3) Mar. 1932: pp. 54.—This is a report upon an analytical study made in May, 1931, of 287 casual workers, most of whom were quartered in the Bethel home in Duluth. This group included an exceptional number of older men, the median age being 49 years; and two-thirds of the entire number were foreign born. Three-fourths of these men never did any but unskilled work and most of them have for years been homeless drifters. In educational and occupational aptitude tests, the great majority ranked very low, but were more nearly normal in personality scores. Medical examinations disclosed serious impairment of health and strength in a very large percentage of all these men and many cases of communicable diseases. Only a few of the entire group could possibly be trained for positions requiring clerical or mechanical ability, and one-third of the entire number probably never could be fully self-sustaining.—*Edwin E. Witte.*

11758. JEROME, HARRY. The measurement of productivity changes and the displacement of labor. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 32-40.—Four closely associated concepts are to be noted: (1) the personal efficiency of the worker; (2) the productivity of the worker—the ratio of output of product to the input of labor; (3) labor displacement—a shrinkage in the number employed in a given process, occupation, plant, or industry; and (4) technological unemployment. The problems of measurement associated with these several concepts may be viewed as a four-fold problem in forecasting the technological changes probable in a given industry, and their probable effect on productivity, on labor displacement, and, lastly, on the extent of technological unemployment. The greatest promise of adequate statistics lies in a close analysis by industries, based upon the histories of individual plants and the subsequent employment experience of men discharged from those plants. Such studies will cover, not only changes in productivity, but also, so far as they can be measured, both the technological changes which accompany the changes in productivity and the resulting displacement and unemployment of workers.—*Harry Jerome.*

11759. JONES, EUGENE KINCKLE. The Urban League and the economic crisis. *Opportunity.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 72-75, 91.—*E. L. Clarke.*

11760. JÜNGST. Die Leistung im amerikanischen Steinkohlenbergbau. [Efficiency in American anthracite mining.] *Glückauf.* 68(5) Jan. 30, 1932: 125-126.—(Data showing production per capita of labor force in anthracite and bituminous coal mining 1890-1930. For 1929 and 1930 the data are given by states.)—*E. Friederichs.*

11761. MOELLER, A. U. Der landwirtschaftliche

Arbeitsmarkt. *Statistische Untersuchungen aus drei südhanoverschen Kreisen.* [The agricultural labor market. Statistical investigations in three districts of southern Hanover.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15(1) 1931: 73-107.—This analysis of the structure of agricultural labor in a limited area of central Germany is based on data collected from the health insurance organizations in which laborers' membership is compulsory. The proportions of single and married laborers, age, origin and shifting of the laborers, and the distribution of hired labor over the various size groups of farms have been investigated, with special reference to the problem of engaging unemployed industrial laborers in agriculture. The figures show an increase of hired farm labor on the smallest sized farm group of almost 50% during the period covered by the study (1929-30), whereas on the larger farms the increase is insignificant.—*R. W. Schickele.*

11762. PUTNAM, P. L. Distribution of labor on Connecticut dairy farms. *Connecticut Agric. College, Econ. Digest Connecticut Agric.* (25) 1931: 195, 198-199.

11763. RITZMANN, FRIEDRICH. Die 15. Internationale Arbeitskonferenz. [The 15th International Labor Conference.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahrsschr.* 10(4) 1931: 363-380.

11764. SINGH, ST. NIHAL. Indian semi-slaves in Ceylon. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(309-311) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 299-309.—About 750,000 Indians are employed in Ceylon plantations. These plantation laborers live and work under police surveillance, like prisoners.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

11765. SULLIVAN, OSCAR M. Making wage-earners of the physically handicapped an expanding movement. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 11(1) Feb. 1932: 25-30.—A bill has been introduced into Congress seeking to increase by \$500,000 the million dollar annual appropriation for this work, and to insure a long-term extension of Federal aid to the states. Besides those handicapped by industrial accidents, persons affected by disease or congenital conditions are included—crippled children, the tuberculous and cardiacs, and those wholly or partially blind or deaf. The guidance and training phase of the work has been notably successful, but in order that more placements may be made, cooperation with public employment offices and the assumption of more of this responsibility by the rehabilitation workers is needed.—*Ernestine Wilke.*

11766. UNSIGNED. Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada—eighteenth annual convention Boston, Mass., May 18-22, 1931. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #563. Jan. 1932: pp. 177.

11767. UNSIGNED. Förderanteil je verfahrene Schicht in den wichtigsten Bergbaurevieren Deutschlands 1931. [Per capita production per shift in the most important mining districts of Germany 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68(9) Feb. 27, 1932: 219.—*E. Friederichs.*

11768. UNSIGNED. International Labour Office. 56th session of the governing body. 13th-16th Jan. 1932. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 12(3) Mar. 1932: 42-46.—The governing body adopted the report of the unemployment committee on the reduction of working hours as a crisis measure. The report proposed that overtime should be abolished with certain necessary exceptions, and that hours of work should be diminished in preference to discharging workers. It pointed out that the best results appeared to have been obtained by reducing the weekly working period to about 40 hours; that, in certain countries, measures had been adopted to make up for the possible reduction in earnings, and that this had been facilitated by a decrease in

social charges through the reemployment of wholly unemployed persons.—*M. E. Liddall.*

11769. **UNSIGNED.** *Census of British seamen. Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (2) Feb. 1932: 251-254.—The total numbers of seamen employed Mar. 31, 1930 were 194,633 as compared to 203,560 on Mar. 31, 1929.—*Helen Baker.*

11770. **UNSIGNED.** *The report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India. Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (2) Feb. 1932: 236-251.—The Commission, appointed July 4, 1929, reported to Parliament in June, 1931. The report covers (1) conditions in factory industries; (2) conditions in mines and railways; (3) standard of living; (4) workmen's compensation, trade unions, and trade disputes; (5) plantations; (6) statistics, general administration, and the Constitution in relation to labor. The establishment of an Industrial Council is recommended.—*Helen Baker.*

11771. **VAN DEVENTER, JOHN H.** *What must we do to the machine? Iron Age.* 129 (10) Mar. 10, 1932: 595-599.—The introduction of machine methods has opened far more doors for employment than have been closed as a result of the mechanization process. To substantiate this statement the author points out that 72.5 workers per thousand of population were employed in 1929 as compared with only 69 per thousand in 1889. But mass production must be met by mass consumption. To accomplish this end the ultimate consumer must be financed through adequate wages and dividends so that he can buy what the machine can make.—*H. O. Rogers.*

11772. **WILLIAMS, WHITING.** *What's on the worker's mind. Indus. Relations.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-4.—Williams reports impressions gained from joining the ranks of the unemployed in industrial centers of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Michigan. Workers have acquired savings and become dependent on the automobile. Women's earnings have increased, and are important in maintaining families and keeping up morale. A back-to-the-farm movement was noted in some regions, and prohibition has been a factor in building up the worker's poise. With a noticeable increase in social mindedness on the part of manufacturers has come a greater use of the personnel department.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 11236, 11949)

11773. **MOLONEY, JOHN.** *The Christian trade-union international. Month.* 159 (813) Mar. 1932: 212-220.—(The history of this movement, now comprising over 3,000,000.) Its principles emphasize the "opposition to the spirit of mere gain, which has dominated and still seems to dominate economic affairs, and which declares itself as the sole end of all economic activity."—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

11774. **SIEGEL, OTTO.** *Die Arbeitnehmergewerkschaften in der Tschechoslowakei. [Labor unions in Czechoslovakia.] Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 12 (7) Mar. 5, 1932: II 99-101.

11775. **UNSIGNED.** *Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. Sofia, 19th Oct. 1931. Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 12 (3) Mar. 1932: 36-37.—The congress drew attention to the conditions that had caused strikes among the textile and tobacco workers, and condemned the communist tactics in making use of strikes for party ends.—*M. E. Liddall.*

11776. **UNSIGNED.** *Congress of the Swedish National Trade Union Centre. Stockholm, 9th to 16th Aug. 1931. Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 12 (3) Mar. 1932: 39-40.—The congress upheld the principle of industrial unionism as the basis of trade union or-

ganization. It was in favor of statutory unemployment insurance, and a 44-hour week as a stage towards further shortening of hours. A trade union press office was decided upon to ensure the issue of unbiased reports.—*M. E. Liddall.*

11777. **UNSIGNED.** *Special Trade Union Congress of the Belgian Trade Union Centre. Brussels, 30th and 31st. Jan. 1932. Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 12 (3) Mar. 1932: 34-36.—A number of demands were drawn up for better working conditions and international collaboration, and a resolution was passed in favor of compulsory unemployment insurance.—*M. E. Liddall.*

11778. **UNSIGNED.** *Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 21st. 1931. Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 12 (3) Mar. 1932: 37-39.—The chief demand of the congress was for the establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance. Resolutions were passed in favor of shorter working hours, legislation for vacations with pay, old age pensions, a minimum wage, and sickness and invalidity insurance. The congress supported the principle of national control of the banking system.—*M. E. Liddall.*

11779. **UNSIGNED.** *Laws governing trade-marks of trade-unions. Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (4) Apr. 1932: 831-834.—A union label law for the District of Columbia was approved Feb. 18, 1932. Similar legislation has been adopted by 44 States. The laws in general authorize associations of employees to adopt a device to designate the products of their labor. Labor organizations are therefore secured in their right to register, etc., the trade-marks or labels chosen by them to distinguish their products.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

## LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 11913, 11915, 11932)

11780. **FOENANDER, O. de R.** *The new Commonwealth of Australia Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Internat. Labour Rev.* 24 (6) Dec. 1931: 699-712.—The chief negative virtue of the 13th amendment to the Arbitration Court Act of 1904 passed in 1930 is perhaps its removal of the inoperative and provocative clauses, especially those passed in 1928 (See also Entry 1: 6504) which made certain trade union actions criminal. Positively, the increased powers given to the Conciliation Commissioners and the provision for joint conciliation committees, although the latter was declared *ultra vires* by the court, show the definite trend to conciliation as the preliminary step in preventing strikes. A quarter-century of experience with the Arbitration Court clearly shows the difficulties of having industrial arbitration under a federal system of government and of enforcing awards in times of falling prices and wages.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

11781. **QUINT, A. W.** *De Duitsche arbeidsgeschillen-regeling. [Industrial arbitration in Germany.] De Economist.* 80 (9) Sep. 1931: 631-644.—Industrial arbitration in Germany is based upon the *Verordnung über das Schlichtungswesen* of October 1923 and the *Zweite Ausführung* of the same year. Organs of arbitration are the arbitration commission, consisting of a neutral chairman and representatives of employers and employees, and the arbitrator, who is appointed by the Department of Labor. The Reich is divided into 13 arbitration districts. In cases of emergency special arbitrators are appointed. The arbitrators deal with the important, the commissions with the ordinary, cases. The decision as to competency is taken by the arbitrator. In collective bargaining the arbitration bodies have advisory functions. This makes them very important for the improvement of industrial relations. De-

cisions taken by the arbitration commission are compulsory.—*B. Landheer.*

### PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 11803, 12049-12051)

11782. APPEL, KENNETH E. Psychiatry in industry. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation*. 10(4) Aug. 1931: 207-216.—Psychiatry in industry is an attempt to adjust the whole personality to its environment. The most important single factor which determines the efficiency of the worker is the mental preoccupation or reverie of the worker on his job. This influences his efficiency and job attitudes more than machine speeds, bonus incentives and vocational selection methods. Reveries are found most frequently on monotonous jobs. They result in a variety of indefinite pains, lead to labor turnover and low efficiency. Rest periods and interviews are the most frequency antidote. The latter has been most perfected in the Western Electric Company which has found that the systematic interview results in an emotional release for the worker and in inducing a feeling of confidence.—*William Haber.*

11783. LIPMANN, OTTO. The relation between industrial production and the workers' disposition to performance in some branches of industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(6) Jun. 1931: 835-852.—The Labor Output Committee (of the Committee of Enquiry into the Conditions of Production and Sale of German Industry) investigated the problem of the relation between industrial production and the workers' disposition to performance. The results of the study were summarized according to various factors (working conditions, environment, etc.). In this article, the problem is approached from the angle of individual industries. A schedule is given for each of eight industries, showing, on the basis of the results obtained by the Labor Output Committee, how the disposition to performance, the conditions of performance and of operation, and the direct conditions of production cooperate to determine industrial production. These schedules give evidence that "labor output" is not necessarily equivalent to the share in production.—*Helen Baker.*

11784. UNSIGNED. The cost of hiring—an outline of the expense involved in taking on and breaking in new employees. *Indus. Relations*. 2(8) Sep. 1931: 282-285.

11785. VALENTINER, TH. VII. Internationale Psychotechnische Konferenz in Moskau (8. bis. 13. September 1931). [The Seventh International Psychotechnical Conference in Moscow, Sept. 8-13, 1931.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 40(3-4) 1931: 187-213.

### HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 11765, 11782, 11927)

11786. FARMER, ERIC. Recent research into the causes of industrial accidents. *J. Indus. Hygiene*. 14(2) Feb. 1932: 84-86.—External factors affecting accident causation are concerned with fatigue, speed of production, natural rhythm of the worker, bad atmospheric and lighting conditions, the increased rates of accidents at week-ends and among the young, want of experience, and the fact that those who have most accidents also tend to have more sickness than others. Some persons are inherently more liable to accidents while those who have an undue number of trivial accidents also tend to have an undue number of serious accidents. There is some evidence to show that such persons are also less proficient in their trade.—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

11787. JONES, DURWARD R. Industrial diseases due to volatile solvents. *Indus. Relations*. 3(3) Mar. 1932: 124-126.

11788. SCHWANTKE, DR. Betriebsunfallstatistik. [Industrial accident statistics.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 12(8) Mar. 15, 1932: III 49-54.—(Germany.)

11789. UNSIGNED. The Fifth International Medical Congress for Industrial Accidents and the prevention and treatment of accidents due to electricity. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 102-103.—*Helen Baker.*

11790. UNSIGNED. Malignant growths resulting from exposure to radioactive substances. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(4) Apr. 1932: 809-812.—The development of malignant growths in persons who have been exposed to radioactive substances is shown by Dr. Harrison S. Martland in a recent article to be a delayed effect of this exposure. In cases which developed within a few years of the termination of industrial exposure the effects were shown in jaw necroses and anemias, while in the late cases the patients instead show crippling bone lesions. The necessity for proper medical supervision over the use of radium and X-rays in the treatment of cases of disease, and for governmental control over industries and occupations in which there is exposure to radioactive substances, is pointed out.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

11791. UNSIGNED. Safety codes for the prevention of dust explosions—National Protection Association and United States Department of Agriculture Sponsors—American Standard, approved by the American Standards Association. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #562. Dec. 1931: pp. 87.

### WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

11792. PIDGEON, MARY ELIZABETH. The employment of women in slaughtering and meat packing. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #88. 1932: pp. 208.—This report on 6,568 women workers in 34 plants in 13 cities in 1928, covers employment, hours, earnings, lay-offs and other separations, personal history, family responsibility and economic status. Occupations and working conditions are described. In addition to general information on the industry, a week's record of each woman employee was copied from the company's payroll and a year's record for a selected group of steady workers; employment records were consulted and 897 women were interviewed in their homes for information on composition and economic status of their families. Women are principally engaged in nine departments of the industry, with the largest number in pork trim, sausage, and sliced bacon. Median weekly earnings were \$16.85. 72.3% of the women reported worked in firms employing some form of bonus or efficiency method of payment. Meat packing shows marked seasonal activity. Data on fluctuations in employment, hours and earnings were secured for more than 2,600 women. In Sioux City and St. Paul over 80% of the women reported had had some unemployment within the year, and in both cities only a little over one-fifth of the women had been on the pay rolls as much as 44 weeks.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

### CHILD LABOR

11793. ABRAMS, M. A. A contribution to the study of occupational and residential mobility in the Cotswolds, 1921-1931. *J. Proc. Agric. Econ. Soc.* 2(1) Mar. 1932: 62-70.—Study of the occupational histories of 74 children, 41 boys, and 33 girls, who left school in 41 Cotswold villages in 1921 at the age of 14 years. Agriculture provides a living for very few of the young people of the district, but while many look to occupations other than agriculture for their wages, they are not always compelled to leave the country-side. A change of occupation entailed change of residence only in the more remote villages. (Discussion.)—*Edgar Thomas.*

**11794. BICKHAM, MARTIN HAYES.** Preparing handicapped children to share in the nation's work. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 6(2) Feb. 1932: 39-44.—It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 persons in the country with industrial handicaps as a result of accidents in the one year 1929. In relation to unemployment these persons are marginal workers only. There are 2,500,000 handicapped children in the country, or 5% of the child population. A constructive program for handicapped children must consider the life situation of each child and its possible future in relation to the American labor market. The child should get all ordinary schooling possible, a knowledge of the use of ordinary hand tools, a fundamental knowledge of basic processes in modern industry and of basic machine-tools used. Thus, when he is displaced in one business or industry he may move to some other point.—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

**11795. MEYER, MARGARET.** Problems arising in a continuation school employment office during a period of business depression. *Indus. Bull.* 11(6) Mar. 1932: 171-173.

### WAGES

(See also Entries 11548, 11783)

**11796. BAUER, WILHELM.** Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung hoher Löhne. [The economic significance of high wages.] *Heidelberger Studien a. d. Inst. f. Soz.- u. Staatswissensch.* 2(4) 1932: pp. 80.—*John W. Boldyreff.*

**11797. POLAK, ANNA.** De verhouding tusschen mannen en vrouwenloon. [The difference between men's and women's wages.] *De Economist.* 80(9) Sep. 1931: 611-630.—Only for free intellectual work does there exist equality of payment; otherwise men are better paid than women. For teachers in elementary and high schools there is equality in principle, but smaller salaries for the unmarried affects the women more. An inquiry among women workers of post, telegraph and telephone showed that 58% had dependents. This contradicts the general assumption that women have only themselves to support. This reason for inequality of wages therefore is not based on reality.—*B. Landheer.*

**11798. SPIRO, R.** Die Entlohnung bei Bandarbeit. [Payment for conveyor work.] *Werkstatttechnik.* 26(6) Mar. 15, 1932: 113-117.

**11799. UNSIGNED.** Das Jahr der Notverordnungen. [The year of the emergency decrees.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung.* 42(1) Jan. 2, 1932: 1-5.—The four emergency decrees issued in Germany in 1931 are here analyzed in terms of their reaction on the trade unions and their members. During the year unemployment among trade unionists rose from 30.2% to 39.5% of the full time workers. Among seasonal workers it rose from 74.7% (the high point for the previous year) to 78.2%. The emergency decrees did nothing to combat unemployment. Throughout the year the program of wage cutting continued unabated. The government decreed a 6% cut in wages of civil employees. By the end of May wages of 6,500,000 workers had been cut a similar amount through decisions of government arbitrators. In the fourth quarter of the year the state cut wages of workers in public services; private employers followed with additional wage cuts affecting 2,200,000 workers. The wage movement of the year closed with the fourth decree which cut all wages to the level of January 10, 1927, or about 15%.—*Alice Hanson.*

**11800. UNSIGNED.** Bergarbeiterlöhne im Ruhrbezirk in den einzelnen Monaten 1931. [Mine workers' earnings in the Ruhr district by months, 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68(9) Feb. 27, 1932: 219.—*E. Friederichs.*

**11801. UNSIGNED.** Durchschnittslöhne je Schicht im Steinkohlenbergbau des Saarbezirks 1930 und 1931. [Average wage per shift in anthracite mining in the

Saar district, 1930, 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68(13) Mar. 26, 1932: 307.—*E. Friederichs.*

**11802. UNSIGNED.** Durchschnittslöhne je verfahrene Schicht im holländischen Steinkohlenbergbau in den einzelnen Monaten 1931. [Average earnings per shift in the Dutch anthracite mining industry by months, 1931.] *Glückauf.* 68(9) Feb. 27, 1932: 220.—*E. Friederichs.*

**11803. UNSIGNED.** Supervisory incentives. *Indus. Relations.* 2(10) Nov. 1931: 392-396.

**11804. UNSIGNED.** Holidays with pay for private employees. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(6) Dec. 1931: 713-741.—Ten states in Europe, three in Central and South America, one Swiss Canton, and a few British Colonies, have adopted legislation making vacations with pay general and compulsory. In practically all other large countries the majority of employees receive a vacation in virtue of arbitration awards, collective agreements, or custom. The length of the vacation varies with the type of work, and frequently increases with length of service.—*Helen Baker.*

**11805. UNSIGNED.** The new official statistics of wage rates in Germany. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 104-108.—The German Federal Statistical Office has recently revised and broadened its statistics of wage rates fixed by collective agreements to include more industries and employees over a wider area. Index numbers of hourly rates of wages weighted according to the number of employees in each industry from 1928 to 1930 are calculated with 1928 as base. Averages for three grades of skill of men and two of women together with averages for industries grouped as producers' goods, consumers' goods and transportation are available. The new index numbers of wage rates rise steadily from 1925 and do not fall till January, 1931.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

**11806. UNSIGNED.** Wages and hours of labor in anthracite mining, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(4) Apr. 1932: 896-912.—Earnings of anthracite mine workers in October, 1931, averaged 82.4 cents per hour, according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering 42,689 wage earners in 47 collieries. Average hourly earnings in 1931 were 3.3 cents less than in 1924, the date of the last previous study for this industry. Earnings in a half month in 1931 averaged \$70.36 as compared with \$75.01 in 1924. Hours worked per day in 1931 averaged the same, 7.8, as in 1924, while the hours worked per half month averaged 2.1 less than in 1924. These figures apply to all occupations, inside and outside the mines combined.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

**11807. UNSIGNED.** Hauptergebnisse der zweiten amtlichen Lohnerhebung in der chemischen Industrie. [Principal results of the second official wage census in the chemical industry.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12(6) Mar. 2, 1932: 177-181.—(Germany.)

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 11479, 11501, 11653, 11795, 11799, 11804, 11806, 12044)

**11808. CROXTON, FREDERICK E., and WEBB, JOHN NYE.** Unemployment in Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(4) Apr. 1932: 770-778.—A survey in Syracuse, N. Y. in November, 1931, showed that of the males able and willing to work 19.9% were wholly unemployed and an additional 20.7% were working only part time. Of the females able and willing to work, 17.8% were totally unemployed and 16.9% more were employed only part time. Among these unemployed persons, 39.6% of the men and 54.4% of the women had had no work for from 4 to 30 weeks, while 41% of the men and 29.9% of the women had been out of work for a year or more.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

11809. EAGAR, W. McG. America faces unemployment. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (788) Aug. 1931: 185-190.—*H. McD. Clokier.*

11810. FOSTER, RICHARD R. Continuous employment for the teacher. *J. Natl. Educ. Assn.* 20 (9) Dec. 1931: 343-344.—Discusses chief factors causing unemployment; the contractual status of teachers; teacher surplus and unemployment; the depression and reduction in the teaching staff.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

11811. FRIEND, H. M. Keeping the engineer employed. *Power.* 74 (23) Dec. 8, 1931: 835-837.—A recent survey of unemployment among the members of the four founder engineering societies showed that approximately 10,000 out of 60,682 members were out of work. The author points out the steps that some large corporations are taking in order to maintain their engineering forces intact.—*H. O. Rogers.*

11812. HANSEN, ALVIN H. The theory of technological progress and the dislocation of employment. *Amer. Econ. Rev. Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 25-31.—The optimistic orthodox view that labor displaced by technological changes is absorbed by new activities arising from an increase in purchasing power due to such changes overlooks the fact that the increase in purchasing power is the result rather than the cause of labor absorption, and that the reabsorption of displaced labor is retarded by elements of inflexibility in the price and wage systems. It is the time lag in adjusting the earnings of the several factors in production so that labor costs and capital costs are equal at the margin which gives rise to technological unemployment. Forced increases in wage rates, a lowering of the rate of interest, or technological innovations all tend to displace labor by lowering the relative cost of capital goods. A period of falling prices arising from technical innovations, particularly if aggravated by monetary factors, aggravates and prolongs the displacement of labor. The stabilization of the business cycle would increase the rigidity of price and wage systems and thus intensify technological unemployment.—*Harry Jerome.*

11813. HILBERATH, LEO. Die Angestellten in der Krise. [Salaried workers in the crisis.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10 (4) 1931: 381-391.

11814. HUBER, CLYDE M. Displacement of labor by installation of automatic grade-crossing devices. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (4) Apr. 1932: 759-769.—Automatic signals are rapidly displacing watchmen and gatemen at highway crossings. A study made for the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the percentage of displacement ranges from about 50% in the case of combined manual and automatic installations, to 100% in the case of complete automatic track-circuit control or of grade separation. It is conceded that automatic protection for 24 hours a day is preferable to part-time protection by watchmen and flagmen. The estimated number of employment opportunities lost through the use of automatic signals and grade separations up to the end of 1930, was 44,343. A factor compensating to some extent for the displacement of the watchmen and flagmen is the provision of employment, for other classes of workers, on grade-separation projects and in the maintenance of the automatic signals.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

11815. JULIN, ARMAND. Le chômage en Belgique en 1931. [Unemployment in Belgium in 1931.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon. (Louvain).* 3 (2) Feb. 1932: 83-94.

11816. LÜDY, ELISABETH. Die Notlage der wissenschaftlichen, sozialen und pädagogischen Berufe. [Distress among professional, social and educational workers.] *Arbeit. u. Beruf.* 11 (6) Mar. 25, 1932: 77-80.—The industrial crisis is causing increasing distress among professional workers. In Germany the over-supply of professional labor has grown from year to year. The situation could be relieved to a certain extent by a further development of vocational guidance, the

systematic organization and centralization of employment exchanges for professional workers, and similar measures.—*H. Fehlinger.*

11817. LUX, ERICH. Junglehrerschicksal—Proletarierlos. [Young teachers' fate—A proletarian's lot.] *Aufbau.* 4 (10) Oct. 1931: 298-306.—The relative increase of teachers available in Germany after the peace was caused by those coming from the lost territories and by the fall of the birth rate since about 1921. Teachers' training colleges were adapted to the new social needs, but a large number of candidates leaving them were compelled to start work in other professions. There are few prospects for those dismissed by the recent saving ordinances and emergency decrees of the government. They are not entitled to receive the regular allowances of the unemployed, as they are civil servants.—*Hans Frerk.*

11818. MARSH, LEONARD C. The mobility of labour in relation to unemployment. *Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn., Papers & Proc.* 3 1931: 7-31.—Three types of labor mobility must be distinguished: geographical, occupational, and industrial. The changes of greatest significance in Canada affecting mobility have been those in agriculture, the extension of large scale farming and the use of the tractor and combine reaper. Seasonal fluctuations in Canada are so great as to constitute the chief cause of unemployment in "normal" or even prosperous times. Since 1922 there has been an increasing amount of cooperation between the Federal Employment Service and the railways in transferring workers to points where needed. In the period from 1920 to 1928 an average of 39,000 have been transferred each year, mostly from Eastern Canada to meet harvesting needs in the prairie provinces. Growing mechanization of agriculture leads to a labor surplus in agricultural regions and the cessation of regular harvest excursions. A carefully worked out unemployment insurance system is essential. Some loss of mobility may result but this is the price which must be paid for greater regularization. Canada, by organizing a nationwide employment service, has placed herself well ahead of the United States in this respect.—*Charles S. Tipperets.*

11819. NORDSTRÖM, G. H. Arbetslöshet och hjälptägärder i städerna under vinterhalvåret. 1930-1931. [Unemployment and unemployment aids in cities during the winter, 1930-1931.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23 (4) Jun. 1931: 209-212.—*Roy V. Peel.*

11820. RIVES, PAUL. La question du chômage en France. [Unemployment in France.] *Europe Now.* 15 (730) Feb. 6, 1932: 178-180.—The number registered stood at 207,649 on Jan. 16. The number actually unemployed is probably 600,000 to 700,000 and the number with partial employment is about 2,000,000.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11821. SCHNEIDER, ALFRED. Nachwuchs ohne Hoffnung. [Teachers without prospects.] *Aufbau.* 4 (10) Oct. 1931: 306-317.—The recent restrictions in German secondary education have brought the discouragement of unemployment to thousands of young teaching candidates. Up to April, 1931 the increase of secondary school enrollments had required a great number of teachers, the candidates being given temporary positions though not permanent appointments. Access to permanent positions was regulated by a list of candidates covering the next five years. Enrollment in this list has now become important as candidates enrolled will get 80% of their salaries, whereas the others will have to apply to public welfare for their livelihood. No candidates are employed now, not even as assistant teachers, and there is no hope for future positions under the prevailing circumstances. Even the number of appointed teachers, 500 of which have been dismissed up to now, will decrease owing to the decrease in secondary school enrollments.—*Hans Frerk.*

**11822. STEAD, WILLIAM H., and JORNARAAN, DRENG.** Employment trends in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth. *Bull. Employment Stabilization Res. Inst., Univ. Minnesota.* 1 (2) Nov. 1931: pp. 134.—Based upon a study of the payrolls of nearly 500 employers in the three largest and only industrial cities of Minnesota, it is estimated that the total number of employes in the state (exclusive of agriculture) was 2.2% greater in 1928 than in 1927; 2.2% less in 1929 than in 1928; and 7% less in the first seven months of 1930 than in the same months of 1929. By July, 1931, there was a further decrease of 14%. From 1927 to 1929 employment decreased in four of the six major industries (construction, miscellaneous, wholesale, and public utilities) and in a fifth (manufacturing) was practically stationary, but all losses were offset by a 30% increase in retail trade. From 1929 to 1930 all industries showed decreases, but retail trade was still far above 1927. Skilled and semi-skilled employes decreased by a larger percentage than unskilled workmen from 1927 to 1929, but less between 1929 to 1930.—*Edwin E. Witte.*

**11823. UNSIGNED.** Anzahl der im Ruhrbergbau beschäftigten ausländischen Arbeiter. [Number of foreign workers employed in the Ruhr mining industry.] *Glückauf.* 68 (1) Jan. 2, 1932: 23.—According to a special inquiry, 6,612 of the 227,139 workers employed in the Ruhr mining industry in October 1931 were foreigners, showing a decrease from 10,328 in 1930, and 14,764 in 1929. The pre-war figure, 1913, was 34,121. In percentages of the total employed mine workers, the figures run: 1913, 8.34; 1929, 3.85; 1930, 3.41 and 1931, 2.91.—*E. Friederichs.*

**11824. UNSIGNED.** The present regulation of hours of work in agriculture. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (1) Jan. 1932: 79-101.—Despite economic and social factors making it difficult to regulate working hours in agriculture, attempts have been made in some countries to do so by legislation and collective bargaining. Such regulation may directly fix maximum hours, or indirectly do so by establishing rest periods or breaks in working days, or by setting wage rates for specified length of working time, and providing for overtime pay. Direct limitation of hours of work has been the subject of legislation dealing with agriculture only in Germany, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland; of legislation applying to both agriculture and other industries in Czechoslovakia, Italy, Spain, and two provinces of Argentina. Indirect limitation of working hours and combination of direct and indirect limitation occur in Hungary. Fixation of hours as a basis of wage payments is the basis of limitation of hours in England and Wales. Hours of work in agriculture are regulated by collective agreement in Austria, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, and Sweden.—*Josiah C. Folsom.*

**11825. UNSIGNED.** Effects on employment of the printer telegraph for handling news. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (4) Apr. 1932: 753-758.—The productivity of operators of printer telegraphs in 1931 was more than fifteen times as great as the productivity of Morse telegraphers in the principal news-service organizations, according to a study of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This remarkable difference was due in part to the greater speed of operation, but mainly to the fact that reception of dispatches by means of the printer telegraph is automatic. The displacement of Morse telegraphers cannot be measured exactly, but if news agencies now depended on the Morse system, they would employ several times as many operators to handle Morse circuits as they now employ on printer circuits.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

**11826. UNSIGNED.** The Buffalo unemployment study. *Service Letter Indus. Relations (Nat. Indus. Conf. Board.).* (87) Mar. 30, 1932: 408-410.

**11827. WESTON, N. A.** Shorter working time and unemployment. *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 8-15.—T. N. Carver: The proposal for the reduction of the working time for labor as a remedy for unemployment is in error in that (1) it merely smears unemployment more evenly rather than reduces it; (2) more leisure may be spent in the cultivation of the arts and graces of leisure rather than in an increased use of goods; (3) if money wages are maintained with a shorter working period, labor costs and probably capital costs will be increased, with higher prices, lower real wages, and decreased effective demand for the production of goods as a result; and (4) these effects will be aggravated if all industries go on the shorter working time basis. John P. Frey: Attention to an economically sound system of wages is prerequisite to an adequate discussion of shorter working periods. The total volume of wages paid in the peak year 1928 was less than in 1927, with a consequent impairment of the consuming capacity of the home market. Edgar H. Johnston: The staggering of work tends, by a more equal distribution of the total of wages paid, to make for a greater effective demand for necessities. Shorter hours, by facilitating double shifts, may make for a more effective use of machinery and thus lower selling prices and extend the volume of production. Tipton R. Snavely: The ease with which double or triple shifts can be economically applied varies widely in the various industries. Francis D. Tyson: The accumulation by successful industries of large surpluses from undivided profits in the years of the boom preceding the present depression may indicate the possibility of a better stabilization of industry by shortening working periods without impairing the purchasing power of wage earners.—*Harry Jerome.*

**11828. WINDMÜLLER, ERHARD.** Die Arbeitslosigkeit im Auslande in den Jahren 1929 bis 1931. [Unemployment in foreign countries from 1929 to 1931.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 12 (6) Feb. 25, 1932: II 90-94.

## COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 12271)

**11829. GOTTSCHALK, MAX.** Budgets ouvriers en 1891 et en 1929. [Workers' budgets in 1891 and in 1929.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 749-773.—A study was made by the Belgian government of the food budgets of 809 households of workmen containing 3,563 persons and 224 households of the lower middle class containing 825 persons. This was supplemented by full budget statements for 116 workers' households with 538 persons and 57 lower middle class households with 194 persons. The food records covered four 15-day periods, one for each season, from April 1928 through March 1929, and the other records included the whole year. This article compares the results of the above study with a similar governmental investigation of 188 workers' families (1,167 persons) for April, 1891 as reported by Engel in *Die Lebenskosten*. The data are classified in similar groups. The 1929 families had from 16 to 30% greater purchasing power, depending upon social class, when wages were related to the quantities of 11 principal items of food purchased at both periods. Percentage changes in the whole budget showed decreased proportions used for food, household, heating, and lighting in 1929 and increased proportions for the other items. The author interprets Engel's laws to mean that low incomes are associated with increased proportions of expenditures for physiological needs and an increased proportion of the physiological budget allocated to food. The study bears out the validity of Engel's laws as thus interpreted. (16 tables.)—*Carle C. Zimmerman.*

**11830. UNSIGNED.** The Hamburg family budget enquiry of 1925-1929. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24 (6) Dec.

1931: 742-747.—From a series of local family inquiries for the years 1923-1927, and a national family budget inquiry of 1927-1928, 26 families were chosen with records extending through a five year period. The group, though small, is considered typical, and the results are indicative of the general trend of the development of conditions of living among the working classes during this time. An increased income was accompanied by a relative expansion in medical care, insurance, savings, books, and amusements.—*Helen Baker.*

11831. UNSIGNED. French law providing for general system of family allowances. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(4) Apr. 1932: 796-798.—An act to make the payment of family allowances compulsory for employers in France was signed by the President on March 11, 1932. The provisions, however, are to be put into effect gradually through decrees of the Minister of Labor. The law creates a high commission on family allowances to cooperate with the Minister of Labor and serve in an advisory capacity in connection with the orders and decrees to be promulgated in connection with these grants.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

## WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entries 11700, 12290, 12365)

11832. BORTKIEWICZ, L. von. Die Disparitätsmasse der Einkommensstatistik. [Measurements of inequality in the distribution of incomes.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(3) 1931: 189-291. (French summary, 292-298. Discussion, 299-320L).—It is a scientific problem to devise a single index of distribution of income that will enable a comparison of income distribution in different countries and in different periods. Two principal indexes of distribution are the relative mean difference,  $\eta = H/(N-1) \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} (i/N - si/S)$  and the relative average deviation,  $\theta = 1/mN \sum_{i=1}^N |x_i - m|$ . These indexes are derived mathematically and their application to concrete situations demonstrated numerically. Comparisons are made between these and other indexes of distribution, such as the index used by Pareto, to show the greater utility of these indexes  $\eta$  and  $\theta$ . It is recommended that statistical bureaus should compute these indexes for data which they publish. Sampling studies of lower incomes are necessary to show the distribution of income in lower brackets that are exempt from taxation and consequently do not receive due attention in national statistics on income distribution based on income tax returns.—*B. S. Sanders.*

11833. COHEN, JACK. Valuing shares of a dissenter under appraisal statutes: valuation of preferred shares. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17(3) Apr. 1932: 485-489.

11834. COPELAND, MORRIS A. Some problems in the theory of national income. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40(1) Feb. 1932: 1-51.—Estimates of national wealth and property income for 1923 are checked against each other. An industrial breakdown of estimates of national wealth would make it possible to apply to unclassified property income a technique to insure completeness of estimate which is analogous to King's method of using the occupational census on unclassified payroll. The "net value product" method of estimating income, when applied to such enterprises as banks, involves a dilemma, which has caused errors in previous estimates both of banking income and of income from other sources in which equities are held by banks, especially in estimates of income from abroad. The dilemma also complicates the concept of banking "realized income." Realized income is not a very satisfactory concept as applied to government because of the nonexistence of

true government balance sheet accounting. The banking dilemma is resolved by the use of a consolidated balance sheet for the banking system, and by estimating "value added in banking"—an item which must be deducted from the usual net value products of other groups to avoid double counting. Revised estimates of income from banking (1920-1930) and from abroad (1922-1930) are presented. The revised estimates of income from abroad call attention to the omission in previous estimates of a number of items, and to the necessity of a correction for the difference between the U. S. customs area and continental U. S. excluding Alaska.—*Morris A. Copeland.*

11835. FELLNER, F. de. Le revenu national de la Hongrie actuelle. [The national income of present-day Hungary.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(3) 1931: 367-456.—In establishing a national income, it is essential to distinguish the national income from private income and from national production. The contradictory findings in the past are due to an oversight of these distinctions. The method of computation of the national wealth from the individual incomes and the incomes of corporations may be regarded as a subjective approach; it shows the distribution of wealth; it is more like an index of consumption than an index of production. The objective method, which is recommended, gives the value of the economic goods produced by a people constituting a state, plus rent, interest and other income received from foreign lands, minus these same items when paid to foreigners, and other items as costs of production to avoid duplication of values. The income of individuals who practice the liberal arts is not to be considered a part of the national income because it does not add to the annual production of the country. However, when any one of these individuals receives his remuneration from a foreign source it will be considered as an increment to the national income and a part of it. Individual possessions, such as houses, wearing apparel, automobiles and the like, already in the hands of the consumers, do not constitute a part of the annual income of a nation. The method recommended is used in computing the national income of Hungary based on the economic statistics of the three years 1926 to 1928 inclusive.—*B. S. Sanders.*

11836. GINI, C. La determinazione della ricchezza e del reddito delle nazioni nel dopo guerra e il loro confronto col periodo prebellico. [The evaluation of the national wealth and income before and after the war.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(3) 1931: 358-365. (French summary, 366).—The author estimates the national wealth and income of Italy before and after the war. Although it was difficult to make the evaluation for the period immediately after the war because of the abnormal economic and financial conditions in which many of the countries found themselves, much of the difficulty has vanished for the present period. There are, however, other difficulties which are not of a transitory character, that are met with when the comparison is made between the present income and the income prior to the war.—*B. S. Sanders.*

11837. McL., J. C., Jr. Transfer of ownership in shares of stock by assignment. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(5) Mar. 1932: 535-539.

11838. UNSIGNED. The rule against perpetuities and insurance trusts. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(5) Mar. 1932: 896-901.

11839. UNSIGNED. Il reddito nazionale dell' U. R.S.S. [The national income of the USSR.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22(1) Jan. 31, 1932: 73-76.—Based on the statistics of the Gosplan, index numbers of the national income (1913 = 100) are 1926, 97.9; 1927, 108.1; 1928, 121.3; 1929, 133.1; 1930, 161.1; 1931, (forecast) 222.7. Income in pre-war rubles per capita was 1913, 100.4; 1926, 95.2; 1927, 102.6; 1928, 112.5; 1929, 120.7; 1930,

143.0; 1931, (forecast) 193.6. A corrected series calculated on the basis of the 1913 prices, without taking account of the income derived for the transportation of goods which is already included in part in the prices of agricultural products and in part in industrial and commercial profits, but taking account of the depreciation of rural and urban real property is as follows: (1913 = 100) 1922-23, 58.0; 1924-25, 77.4; 1925-26, 94.7; 1926-27, 101.4; 1927-28, 108.9; 1928-29, 119.8; 1929-30, 147.6.—R. M. Woodbury.

11840. UNSIGNED. Confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy as bar to second confirmation within six years. *Yale Law J.* 41 (4) Feb. 1932: 637-638.

## COOPERATION

(See also Entries 11421, 11681, 11724, 12138)

11841. HANEMANN, H. A. Farmers' cooperative corporations in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Dept. Agric. Genl. Bull.* #505. 1931: pp. 56.

11842. PRZEGALINSKI, B. Co-operative education in Poland. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25 (3) Mar. 1932: 95-98.—The Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies was created in 1911 but activities spread only after political independence. Cooperation is well taught in some of the professional or special schools such as the Commercial High School or the Agricultural High School at Warsaw.—Carl J. Ratzlaff.

11843. POISSON, E. Au Comité intercoopératif de l'Alliance Coopérative Internationale et de la Commission Internationale d'Agriculture. [The intercooperative Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance and the international commission of agriculture.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 11 (41) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 48-58.—This committee has now been definitely constituted to facilitate the relations between cooperatives of consumers and agricultural producers. The methods of the New Zealand Produce Association were previously reported on and discussed as an example of the successful working of such cooperation.—M. E. Liddall.

11844. STERN, J. K. Membership problems in farmers' cooperative purchasing associations. *Pennsylvania Dept. Agric., Bull.* #268. 1931: pp. 38.—(Pennsylvania, U. S.)

11845. KILE, P. КИЛЕ, П. Работа Болонского Интегрального кооператива Дальневосточного Края. [The work of the Bolonskii Integral Cooperative of the Far Eastern region.] Тайга и тундра. (*Taiga et Tundra.*) 3 1931: 43-48.—G. Vasilevich.

## STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 11383-11384, 11442, 11516, 11881, 11884, 12048, 12066, 12109, 12127, 12135, 12137, 12140, 12143-12146, 12149, 12152-12153, 12155)

11846. GROSS, HERBERT. Die Entwicklung der europäischen Finanzmonopole in der Nachkriegszeit. I. Die Entwicklung der Tabakmonopole. [The post-war development of European fiscal monopolies. I. The development of the tobacco monopolies.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35 (1) Jan. 1931: 161-196; (2) Apr. 1931: 531-560.—The post-war period presents a conspicuous growth of fiscal monopolies, particularly in Europe. Such monopolies, as revenue-yielding devices, have administrative advantages and can, in addition, be made to serve various social and industrial purposes. They have increased in number and their revenue yields form large percentages of the fiscal returns on consumption. Increases in yield are due not only to

higher monopoly prices but also to rationalization of the industries, resulting in reduced costs. The cameralistic form of organization directly under the finance minister is giving way to the autonomous commission form, and a business-like form of accounting is being adopted. Efficiency and profits have been increased. Tobacco is the favored product for monopolistic exploitation, although alcohol, matches, salt, oil, quinine and others are so exploited. In the first of the two articles the tobacco monopolies of France, Italy, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia are described; in the second, the remaining monopolies.—Jens P. Jensen.

11847. HANSEN, ERNST. Die Beteiligungen des Reiches an industriellen Unternehmungen. [Participation of the German Republic in industrial enterprises.] *Wirtschaftsstudien.* 126 1931: pp. 94.—The German Federal Government, and the governments of the single states, especially that of Prussia, already had their own enterprises before the World War, although these were strictly ruled by economic considerations. During the war, the nitrogen and aluminum industries developed; at the time of the armistice, these undertakings were under the supervision of the army, but they later became independent enterprises. In 1923, most of them united under the United Industrial Enterprises Berlin, a holding company commonly called "Viag," this name being derived from the initials of its official title. The Viag comprises the nitrogen, aluminum, and iron industries, as well as electrical power works, banks, and trust companies. The Federal Government owns all the stock of the Viag. The efficiency of this organization is proved by the rising prosperity of the united concerns it controls. A code, "Legal rules for the participation of the empire in industrial enterprises," governs the relationship between the Federal Government and Viag enterprises. The Viag must pay most of the different types of taxes just as do private concerns. The subsidiaries of the Viag need not necessarily be on a paying basis, the primary consideration being the public interest.—Igon Treulich.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 11327, 11846, 11942, 12055-12056, 12059, 12062, 12068-12069, 12103, 12415)

11848. BAUDHUIN, FERNAND. Les finances publiques. [Public finance.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon. (Louvain).* 13 (2) Feb. 1932: 100-117.—(Belgium.)

11849. REISZ, LEOPOLD. O racionalisaci v příjmovém hospodářství státu a autonomní finanční správy. [The rationalization of the income economy of the state and of the autonomous financial administration.] *Obzor Národnohospodářský.* 35 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-19.—A discussion based on Karel Engliš' volume, *Finanční Věda* (Financial science).—Joseph S. Rouček.

11850. TOCKER, A. H. Public finance and depression in New Zealand. *Econ. Rec.* 7 (13) Nov. 1931: 239-245.—A brief statement of revenue and budgetary difficulties encountered by the government largely as a result of the depression.—Malcolm H. Bryan.

### TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 11262, 11517, 11525, 11913, 11919, 11923-11924, 11936, 11938, 12057-12058, 12064)

11851. AUFERMANN, E. Die französische Steuerbilanz. [The French corporation income tax.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 3 (1) 1929: 333-408.

11852. AUFERMANN, E. Die Neuberechnung der Abschreibungen in französischen Ertragsteuer-

bilanzen. [The new method of calculating depreciation in French corporation income tax accounting.] *Viertel-jahresschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 6 (1) 1932: 309-314.

11853. BOLEY, BERTRAM S. Increasing depreciation allowance through tax-free exchanges. *Tax Mag.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 45-46, 66-67.—Under existing law the depreciation basis of property acquired through tax-free exchanges is the cost of such property to the transferor without any reduction for the depreciation charged off by the transferor. A recent decision by the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals permits a stepped-up depreciation basis of assets acquired through corporate reorganization even though an 80% interest does remain in the same persons. The results from such a situation present many complex cases. The difficulty arises from the ambiguity of the term basis, and such ambiguity makes interpretation by the court permissible. An equitable result would be obtained by a step-up of transferee's assets over and above transferor's unabsorbed basic sum to the extent of the gain recognized to the transferor. Corrective legislative action should be had without awaiting judicial determination of the application of the term basis.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11854. CAILLARD, F. C. The economics of war. *Army Quart.* 24 (1) Apr. 1932: 111-122.

11855. DARGUSCH, CARLTON S. Ohio's new tax law. *Tax Mag.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 55-56, 60-61.—Ohio for years was a uniform rule state. Under the new constitution only real estate will continue to be taxed at a uniform rule with the limitation, with some exceptions, that the rate shall not be in excess of 1.5% of the value of the property. Tangible personal property is taxable only when it is used in business. Motor vehicles are exempt and license charges have been increased. The rate is to be that upon real estate in the district where the tangibles are located. Intangibles are divided into five classes, investments, deposits, moneys, credits, and other intangibles. The rate varies with the different classes. Returns are to be made as of the beginning of January. An immunity is provided against back taxes to all who make a fair and complete return in 1932. Administration is placed upon the state tax commission while formerly it was upon the county auditor. It is expected that the tax on intangibles will produce about \$27,000,000.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11856. DAUGHERTY, M. M. Studies in taxation receipts and expenditures of county governments in Delaware. *Univ. Delaware, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #173. Nov. 1931: pp. 59.—The expenditures of each of the three counties in Delaware are classified and analyzed for the period from 1922 to 1930. Expenditures are analyzed in terms of total cost and per capita cost. Highway expenditures are the most important single group and have increased faster during this period than any of the other expenditures. The expenditures for hospitals, charity and correction have shown considerable tendency to increase.—*Roy A. Ballinger.*

11857. ENGLUND, ERIC. Adjustments necessary in taxation in view of the possibility of a lower general price level. *J. Farm Econ.* 14 (1) Jan. 1932: 94-105.—"Adjustment" in relation to farm taxation means reduction in taxes levied on farm property. Farm taxes have risen because of increased expenditures coupled with the faults of the general property tax, and the particular increase in expenditures that has caused farm taxes to rise is a part of the universal increase in public expenditures under every system of taxation. If prices should decline or remain at their present level for some time, any large reduction in state and local taxes generally will depend on reduction in wages or on curtailment of governmental services and improvements, or both.—*S. W. Mendum.*

11858. ENGLIŠ, KAREL. Rozpočtová stabilita. [Budget stability.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 34 (7) Jul.

1929: 529-536.—As the direct and consumption taxes form 3/10 and the commercial taxes 4/10 of all taxes in Czechoslovakia, which is an exporting country, the taxing structure is in disagreement with the export structure of the country. The abolition of internal taxes in big cities and the taxes on meat and sugar is desirable. The most burdensome is the transportation tax.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

11859. ENSLOW, HAROLD ROBERT. Shall state income taxes be credited against the federal tax? *Tax Mag.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 84-86, 103.—An income tax credit sufficiently large to induce the states which do not have income taxes to incorporate them into their fiscal systems would end interstate competition by making it possible for all states to have effective income taxes. It would make it impossible for wealth to flee from a non-income tax state, prevent the favoring of industry or individuals by low rates, and make the federal government the determinant of minimum rates. Such a credit is constitutional and possesses much political support. It would do much to integrate and coordinate our entire tax system, national, state and local.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11860. GARGAS, S. Die Besteuerung der Aktiengesellschaften in den Niederlanden. [The taxation of corporations in the Netherlands.] *Vierteljahresschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 5 (4) 1931: 711-717.

11861. HAIG, ROBERT MURRAY. Tax reform in relation to the financing of education. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 17 (6) Mar. 1932: 163-166.—A tax system is a series of devices for transferring purchasing power from private pockets to the public treasury. Local taxes were formerly built around the general property tax. The personal income tax has been adopted in 20 states. The corporation income tax has a similar expansion. The use of the gasoline tax and inheritance taxes are other noteworthy developments. The transfer of state funds for local educational purposes has had a significant development.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11862. HENDRICKS, H. G. Community property and income under federal taxation. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 17 (5) Feb. 1932: 128-137.—The problem of applying the income and the estate tax levies to community income and community property proved to be a particularly difficult one to solve. Many interpretations and cases have arisen, but in the group of decisions handed down November 30, 1930 definitely recognizing the community property institution in Washington, Arizona, Texas and Louisiana, and subordinating the administration of the internal revenue laws to it, the court disposed of the national issue on the basis of state laws. The result is that some federal taxpayers domiciled in selected states enjoy a differential advantage relative to exactly similarly circumstanced federal taxpayers residing in other states. The conclusion points to a federal internal revenue system adapted to the peculiar institutions of each state.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11863. NICKLISCH, H. Das Steuerproblem der Kartelle. [The tax problem of cartels.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 24 (11) Nov. 1931: 305-314.—Both the Exchequer and Supreme courts have accepted in part at least the economic functional theory of cartels. But this treatment in connection with the sales tax of the cartel as an agent is not consistent with fact, and involves as well the question of the cartel's position as to corporation taxes. Moreover, the functional concept has had no influence in determining whether this organization is subject to property tax, or to capital tax. Hence, although the idea is accepted in certain cases where it is not always applicable, it is disregarded in others.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

11864. NILSSON, ARTHUR E. Why pay property taxes? *Tax Mag.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 47-52, 70-74.—Unpaid real and personal property taxes have assumed

serious proportions in Ohio in recent years. In 1929 there were outstanding over \$50,000,000 of unpaid real and personal property taxes. From the standpoint of the community, tax sales present a serious problem. It means a shortage of funds and may lead to excessive borrowing. It may place a heavier burden upon remaining property and lead to further delinquency. Most county treasurers make little effort at delinquent collection, partly because many of the amounts are small, but more because of the political nature of the office. Delinquency is extremely serious in many counties.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11865. OLANDER, LYLE W. *Situs of intangibles for inheritance tax purposes.* *Tax Mag.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 41-44, 69-70.—The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, eliminating double inheritance taxation as to corporate stock and fixing the domicile of the decedent owner as the true taxable situs was not unexpected in view of prior decisions of the court. The conclusion is that corporate stock as well as other intangibles may be taxed constitutionally only in one state. In which state, among two or more that may claim power to impose the tax does the taxable event occur? The dissenting opinion takes the position that shares of stock, because of their want of physical characteristics, can have no situs. The decision has abolished the reciprocal exemption system. The 11 states that did not have reciprocity legislation will be most seriously affected by the decision.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11866. PFAUNDLER, RICHARD. *Der Finanzausgleich in Österreich.* [The allocation of tax revenues in Austria.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers.* 14(3-4) Mar. 1932: 57-89.

11867. SHERIDAN, GEORGE V. *Anti-chain tax drive looms as menace to all retailers.* *Chain Store Age.* 8(3) Mar. 1932: 161-162, 175-176.—The curbing of chain stores through imposition of discriminatory tax levies may be the entering wedge to a nation-wide network of graduated sales taxes like those found in the present Kentucky law. The Key gross sales law levied a general tax on all retail operations, those in excess of a million dollars annually paying 1% on their gross turnover, the scale graduating rapidly downward. The net result is that the chain store companies and the comparatively few large department stores operating in Kentucky bear almost the full tax. The new Kentucky governor now recommends the repeal of the graduated rates, which exempted thousands of small merchants, and the substitution therefor of a flat rate retail sales tax of 2% applicable to all retail dealers.—*Robert Ray Aurner.*

11868. STEINHOFF, HANS-GÜNTHER. *Gesellschaftssteuer bei der Umwandlung von Handelsgesellschaften in eine andere Gesellschaftsform.* [The corporation tax in the transformation of a commercial corporation to another form of corporation.] *Vierteljahresschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 5(4) 1931: 665-698. (Germany.)

11869. SCHRÖTER, KARL. *Die Rechtsbegriff der Gebühr.* [The legal concept of fee.] *Vierteljahresschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 5(4) 1931: 718-723.

11870. TOLMAN, WILLIAM A. *The gross sales tax in Kentucky.* *Tax Mag.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 89-94, 109-114.—The Kentucky retail gross sales tax was passed in 1930. The tax is a graduated one upon retail sales by a store or stores operated by one management. There are some exemptions, such as farmers. The rates are not steeply progressive, but a large part of the collections are from a relatively few concerns. The possibilities of shifting the tax through higher prices are problematical.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11871. TOWER, RALPH B. *Notes on the incidence of state tobacco taxes.* *Tax Mag.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 87-88.—Since state tobacco taxes are not collected at

source, it is easier to analyze the possibility of shifting. Wholesale prices, the amount of the tax and the retail price are usually known while the factors making up the manufacturer's cost are not easy to ascertain. An increase in the price of a product subject to a state tobacco tax, equal to the amount of the tax, will represent a shifting of the tax. This depends upon whether sales can be maintained. Some may continue to sell tobacco products at the old price as a "leader" and in this case the purchaser of other goods will pay the tax. There are instances in which some portion of the tax is shifted backward toward the wholesaler or manufacturer. One of the consequences may be to stimulate demand for substitutes. Smuggling may further complicate the problem.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11872. VARMA, RAJA RAJA P. K. *Revenue resources of India.* *Indian Rev.* 32(10) Oct. 1931: 631-632.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

11873. WILLIAMS, GEORGE C. *Are taxes a menace to our corporations?* *Tax Mag.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 95-97.—The federal and state governments directly tax corporations on their net income, on their securities, and by miscellaneous taxes. They tax indirectly on dividends, transfer of securities, estate taxes, and in miscellaneous ways. The different governments received as taxes out of corporation earnings an amount almost equal to the amount of net income available to stockholders. In depression years nearly all the net income is taken in taxes.—*M. H. Hunter.*

11874. WITTSCHIEBEN, OTTO. *Zur Neuregelung des österreichischen Finanzausgleichs.* [The new regulation of Austrian tax revenue allocations.] *Vierteljahresschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 6(1) 1932: 292-308.

## PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 9318, 9355, 11713, 12067)

11875. BRYSON, R. S. *Municipal lien collections in Eugene.* *Western City.* 8(3) Mar. 1932: 19-21.—A questionnaire addressed to a number of Oregon cities reveals a delinquency of 18% to 30% in the payment of special assessment bonds. Interest collected has not kept pace with bond requirements, the shortage having been made up from principal funds, from general taxation, or by leaving interest warrants outstanding. Funds collected from later maturing assessments are pooled to pay the bonds of earlier projects. Cities should be empowered to meet this situation by issuing improvement refunding bonds which would give property owners an extended payment privilege.—*John M. Pfifner.*

11876. PICARD, ROGER. *La conversion de la dette publique.* [Conversion of the public debt.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 149(443) Oct. 10, 1931: 39-50.—The French national debt has undergone rapid conversion in recent years. (France.)—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 11730, 12211)

11877. BERMÚDEZ CAÑETE, ANTONIO. *Los supuestos de la estabilización.* [The stabilization loans.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 31(93-94) 1930: 443-516. (Spain.)

11878. CHARTRAIN, FRANÇOIS. *Une suggestion relative aux payements de l'Allemagne.* [A suggestion relative to Germany's payments.] *Europe Now.* 14(722) Dec. 12, 1931: 1665-1666.—The importers of German goods should be compelled to pay to their own banks of issue the amounts due by them in payment for their purchases. These banks would credit the Reichsbank with these amounts, and the amount of German exports over imports would become available for debt payments.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11879. DESPONTÍN, LUIS A. *Liquidación financiera de la guerra—Las reparaciones aliadas.* [Finan-

cial liquidation of the war—Allied reparations.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Córdoba.* 17 (7-8) Sep. 1930: 205-240; (9-10) Nov. 1930: 87-150.—*Hope Henderson.*

11880. MERTON, RICHARD. *Praktische Vorschläge zur Reparations- und Kontinental Europäischen Handelspolitik.* [Practical proposals for reparations and continental European commercial policy.] *Europ. Rev.* 8 (4) Apr. 1932: 200-207.—Two events of 1932 will make of this year a turning point. They are the Reparations Conference in June and the creation of a British tariff protected empire. The war debt tribute system, including interallied payments, has had its day. Public and official opinion are agreed that both reparations and interallied war debt payments must be stopped. The decision facing the coming reparations conference may be influenced by the French thesis of the menace of Germany's competitive capacity should she be freed from the burden of payments. The author analyses the error of this thesis and proposes a plan of reparations settlement which would still enable the world to put a brake on Germany's productive capacity. Together with the solution of the reparations problem must come that of the European economic prostration. In this case the author proposes a workable continental production goods customs union.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 10636, 11699, 11917, 12063, 12143-12153)

11881. EASTMAN, JOSEPH B. A plan for public ownership and operation. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 112-119.—Regulation, at first regarded as a method of protecting the public against poor service, is now regarded also as a means of protecting the regulated companies against one another, against their competitors—motor buses, trucks, water carriers and pipe lines—and even against the public—as in the recent freight rate increases. The situation in all utilities is complicated and sound administration impeded by the overlapping authority of courts, commissions and management. Commission work does not offer attractive inducements to capable men and the turnover among those who are efficient is great. Public ownership and operation of the railroads and other public utilities by federal, state or local governments would eliminate troublesome administrative problems and remove controversies over valuation, security issues, and rates. While the deficiencies of government are recognized, the financial exploitation and wasteful operation of certain private managements suggests that a president or a governor might perhaps select directors as well as they are now selected. A plan of public operation through the medium of a separate corporation with the government as stockholder and controlled by a board of public trustees with full responsibility for management is a possibility already successfully applied in the case of the Boston Elevated Railway, the Canadian National Railway and the Central Electricity Board of England.—*Paul J. Raver.*

11882. FERGUSON, SAMUEL. A defense of private ownership. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 120-127.—The public should be the employer who hires capital and labor to perform an essential service. If private capital is engaged for this purpose, the efficiencies of operation and management are more than sufficient to offset the lower cost of capital under public ownership, and the burden of profits under private ownership is not so great that its removal would materially affect the price paid for service. In the Ontario example the deficits from domestic service during the 15-year development period have been cancelled by the payments from industrials because of high coal costs

and other factors, and the fact that domestic prices are lower in Ontario than elsewhere is not proof that excess profits are being collected from this class of business elsewhere under private ownership. Public plants have failed to keep pace with technological developments. Under private ownership new experiments and research are risked under the stimulus of possible reward; such use of taxpayer's money would be wholly improper.—*Paul J. Raver.*

11883. FISHER, CLYDE OLIN. Commission regulation of public utility merger and consolidation in Connecticut. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (1) Feb. 1932: 24-42.—Jurisdiction over mergers and consolidations was given to the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut in 1915. An examination of more than 60 cases which have come before the commission seems to warrant the generalization that there is every presumption that consolidation is desirable if, upon investigation, no compelling circumstances indicate otherwise; that monopoly, if regulation obtains, is desirable in the utility field; that in certain cases the commission will not approve the capital structure of the merged companies; that approval of consolidation does not validate the capitalization for rate-making purposes. The commission in its 1926 report expressed some apprehension at the growing tendency toward absentee ownership and control of Connecticut utilities, but there is no indication that this attitude has had a material effect in bringing about a decrease in the number of consolidations. The general position of the commission has been such as to encourage rather than to retard the consolidation movement.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

11884. HORMELL, ORREN C. Ownership and regulation of electric utilities in Great Britain. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 128-139.—Great Britain solved the problem of public versus private ownership by a national plan of coordinated electrical development. The principle of limited profits in both public and private ownership is accepted. The national scheme provides for the creation of nine power zones, covering 76.7% of the total area of Great Britain, containing 98.2% of the population and providing for 99.5% of the total electricity output. Main transmission lines are designed to operate at 132,000 volts, lower lines at 66,000 and 33,000 volts, frequency is standardized at 50 cycles and the owners reimbursed for alterations necessary for conformity to the national scheme. Thus far alteration costs amount to over £18,000,000. The operation of the scheme is vested in the Central Electricity Board, which controls generation, purchases and resells wholesale energy at cost of production. Distribution is left in the hands of original owners. Distributing companies are subject to a sliding scale of dividends and charges and narrow limits are set to the amount of surplus which municipalities may use for lowering taxes. The tax burden is proving a serious handicap in the development of the national scheme.—*Paul J. Raver.*

11885. RICHLBERG, DONALD R. The future of power and the public. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 148-155.—The faults of the economic system are clearly exemplified in the electrical industry with its holding companies and financial structure, its labor policy and its system of regulation. But a new leadership is arising in human affairs in which planning and coordinating production and consumption is recognized.—*Paul J. Raver.*

11886. SLOAN, M. S. Electricity—mankind's universal servant. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 140-147.—Further lowering of generating costs will be unimportant except as the highest technical standards are spread to all companies. The future will bring lower distribution costs through elimination of costly substations, and increased surety of

supply. The tendency is to merge contiguous operating companies and to simplify corporate structures by eliminating intermediate holding companies. Interchange of power will be regulated by regional conferences of state commissions or by federal authority.—*Paul J. Raver.*

## GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 3808, 4044, 4113, 4324, 4326, 4334, 4339, 4471, 4499, 4500-4501, 4508-4511, 5747, 6085, 6095, 6115, 6124, 6155, 6177-6179, 6311, 6405, 6407-6410, 6412, 6421-6422, 6425, 6427, 7650, 7714, 7724, 7759, 7762-7763, 7773-7774, 7819, 7866, 7899, 8002, 8016, 8018, 8020, 8022, 8024-8027, 8098, 8111, 8136, 8139, 8142, 8144, 8266, 8366-8367, 8370-8373, 8376, 9762, 9829, 9993, 9997, 10025, 10260, 10270, 10273, 11446, 11516, 11642, 11951, 12129-12132, 12134, 12141)

11887. COPELAND, MELVIN T. Revising the anti-trust laws. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10(3) Apr. 1932: 292-301.—The anti-trust laws are the bulwark of our competitive system. Because of changing conditions in industry and inconsistencies in court decisions, there is some uncertainty as to just what the law permits and what it forbids. It is desirable to have those points clarified as expeditiously as possible either by court decisions or by new methods of judicial procedure. It is not desirable or practical to modify the law so as to permit restrictive agreements on production and prices as a means of curing business depressions; the current depression was not caused by the anti-trust laws, and their repeal or liberalization will not speed recovery. The law seems to be clear in permitting constructive planning to prevent business depressions; if not, the changes that are desirable have not yet been demonstrated. Finally, if business men are thoroughly desirous of making competition cleaner and fairer, the anti-trust laws should be amended to broaden the definition of "unfair competition" so as to include all unfairly discriminative practices and to place the burden of justifying discrimination on any seller who chooses to indulge therein.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

## CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 11200, 11226, 11370-11371, 11421, 11513, 11749, 11773, 11885, 11903, 11905, 12025, 12028, 12034, 12036, 12241)

11888. CHARKIN, A. ЧАРКИН. А. Урало-Кузнецкий Комбинат и забачи научной работы. [The Ural-Kuznetz combine and problems of scientific work.] *Vestnik Kommunisticheskoy Akademii.* (Vestnik Kommunisticheskoy Akad.) (4) Apr. 1931: 12-27.—The social structure of the USSR permits greater combination and centralization in industry than any other country. Geological research will be required for the development of natural resources. With the socialistic combination of industry the following problems proper for scientific research arise: (1) principles and methodology of socialistic combination; (2) organization of power supply of the combines; (3) organization of inter-branch connections in the combines; agricultural economy, transport, etc; (4) organization of inter-combine connections in the nation; (5) division of labor among socialistic combinations; (6) organization of

transportation in the combines; (7) rationalization; (8) net cost and quality of products. The institutes of the Communist Academy, with the Ural-Kuznetz Combine as a field for study and experimentation, should narrow the gap between the problems arising from socialistic combination and the problems which are actually studied by scientific institutions.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

11889. COREY, LEWIS. National economic planning and the Liberals. *Modern Quart.* 6(1) Winter 1932: 28-41.—Liberals urge planning in the interest of higher standard of living and stabilization of industry and employment, arguing that otherwise capitalism will collapse. Their proposals are based upon their experiences during the war; but they fail to provide the planning body with power to carry through its projects. The planned economy of the Soviet Union, which controls all phases of national economy, functions because of the dictatorship of the proletariat.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

11890. LEICHTER, OTTO. Zwei Lösungen? Ökonomische Zwangsläufigkeit oder freie Wahl? [Two solutions: Economic determinism or free choice?] *Arbeit. u. Wirtsch.* 10(7) Apr. 1, 1932: 233-236.—The conception that the development of the material productive forces will automatically lead to the establishment of socialism cannot be upheld. There are always two possibilities of solving economic problems: the capitalist and the socialist method. What will happen in any given case depends on social and political factors. Economic developments may strongly favor socialist solutions; yet they will not be realized if the material possibilities are not made use of by masses inspired with socialist will and acting consciously.—*H. Fehlinger.*

11891. MITCHELL, BROADUS. The economic deflation of free will. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 8(2) Apr. 1932: 175-186.—England first learned the futility of all efforts to end the depression by adoption of political devices. For her, the dropping of the gold standard represented the abdication of political management for the time at least. But, in America, the subsidence of political maneuver has been delayed. The government which was going to keep out of business, takes the farmers on its back, and reaches down a hand to enterprisers, home owners, and—grudgingly—the unemployed. Economic deflation of this sort of free will denotes a return to sanity because all conscious social expedients, those which we call economic included, are found to give ground before the forward push of what appear to be objective economic forces.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

11892. MURCHISON, CLAUDIO. The libel against capitalism. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 8(2) Apr. 1932: 187-200.—Capitalism has been libeled by charging to it the faults and weaknesses of an evolving social order. The ideal socialism is doubtless ultimately to be achieved: a study of the combination activities in the present economic organization should convince us that it is to be attained through the agency of capitalism. Exploitation in its Marxian meaning is rapidly becoming obsolete. Men "exploit", today, by building great power dams, by converting trees into cloth, coal tar into dyes and perfume, air into nitrates, by propelling gas five hundred miles or so through underground pipes, by placing twenty million cars where there were only ten million and making the twenty-millionth car twice as good and half as expensive as the ten-millionth.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

11893. RIEMER, SVEND. Zur Soziologie des Nationalsozialismus. [The sociology of national socialism.] *Arbeit.* 9(2) Feb. 1932: 101-118.—National socialism, which finds its supporters in the new middle class, represents a combination of various groups, not bound together by strong class prejudice and economic policy like capital and labor, but by a struggle for subsistence and security in a changing order of society. The main

characteristic of the new order is an increase of bureaucracy with its limited responsibility for all but the few, in which advancement depends upon specialized training and seniority rather than initiative, and earnings show little relation to the play of economic forces and productivity. The movement has no definite economic or political program. Its policy is opportunist. It ignores the class struggle, prides itself on being above party, and is often out of touch with economic reality. It voices the protest of many different groups whose demands could not be brought into a rational system, and satisfies the desire for leadership of those who have been forced into a new and subordinate position.—*M. E. Liddall*.

11894. SCHUMPETER, JOSEPH. *Les possibilités actuelles du socialisme.* [Present possibilities of socialism.] *Année Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 6 (4) Dec. 1931: 385-418.—The author points out features of modern life which facilitate socialism, such as the tendency toward huge factories, which could be taken over much more easily than a large number of independent small plants. The rationalization of industry has eliminated the old social and economic groupings. The weakening of family life is removing the incentive for acquiring wealth. Other such trends are the cooperation of employers and workers in management and the formation of cooperative consumers' leagues. The author also discusses in detail the various shades of socialism, the different methods suggested for making socialism triumph over capitalism, and the possibilities

for success or failure of each method.—*Martha Sprigg Poole*.

11895. SKELTON, O. D. *Is our economic system bankrupt?* *Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn., Papers & Proc.* 3 1931: 67-87.—The distribution of incomes is still unequal, but low income groups have gained more than is often realized. Short-run risks have grown, due to the enlarged range of the competitive area, the failure of political organization to keep pace with economic change, the increased speed and intensity of change, and the diversion of money and popular interest in speculation. It is doubtful whether we can completely end the ebb and flow of economic progress or keep a whole community in a strait-jacket of absolutely regular and charted advance. Industry can and must do more to prevent injurious effects of changes; the state also has a part to play as its functions widen. Many weaknesses can be cured without abandoning individual initiative. Centralized control would impose upon a few men at the center an impossible task.—*Charles S. Tippets*.

11896. STERNBERG, FRITZ. *Die Krise im Niedergang des kapitalistischen Systems.* [The crisis in the decline of the capitalist system.] *Aufbau.* 4 (8) Aug. 1931: 251-256.—The present crisis is the first in the decline of capitalism. It has reached the critical point where its purely economic character is transformed into a political one. Even in the United States the number of workers employed was continually decreasing in the post-war period, and the actual production in the capitalist world is less than during the preceding crisis of 1925-26.—*Hans Frerk*.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 11086, 12256)

#### HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 10820, 11371)

11897. SOLBERG, P. C. and CROS, GUY-CHARLES. *Le quatrième centenaire de l'état.* [The 400th anniversary of the state.] *Mercure de France.* 234 (808) Feb. 15, 1932: 5-19.—The term state in its modern sense was first used by Machiavelli in *The Prince* in 1532. Frederick the Great as chief servant of the state assumed honors hitherto attributed to the king as the anointed of God. With the growth of Prussia, the Hegelian idea of the state involved new attributes, size and power and the subordination of the rights of the individual citizen. The belief in the omnipotence of the modern state has developed an emphasis upon its social duties, especially the incredible duty of guaranteeing the well-being of all its inhabitants. The proper needs of the state itself—effective administration and defense—are lost from sight. Socialization is in process everywhere. A suitable celebration of its 400th anniversary would be for the state to renounce its interference in all kinds of business and to defend its own interests: justice within its borders, defense against dangers from without. The concept of the sovereign state should give way to that of a union of nations.—*Mary Lois Raymond*.

11898. STEPHENSON, NATHANIEL WRIGHT. *Jefferson and the real purpose of democracy.* *Scripps College Papers.* #3. Mar. 1930: 1-20.—The distinction is made between the democratic philosophy which inspired Jefferson and fascinated the idealism of his day, and the machine to which he was compelled to entrust its realization. Jefferson was the champion of humanity, not of "people" or congregations of persons. Nature had created *aristoi* of superior characters. The supreme pur-

pose of government is to discover these *aristoi* and entrust to them the last word upon human polity. The test of property is the power to make use of it. Conversely, the power to make use of something gives one, within the limits of justice to others, the right to have it. The state that gives more because one is of a certain social group is vicious. All classes are to be fluid through a perpetual readjustment of opportunities to abilities. Jefferson hated the despotism of the majority as a class interest as much as any aristocracy. Jefferson was compelled to entrust his cause with the furious group of vindictive revolutionaries who were out for blood, who had seen a trade and aristocratic combine about to sweep into their lap all the fruits of the revolution, and whose theories were the *justification* of the purposes of the debtor class, rather than their incentives. For them Jefferson's profound ideas were promptly translated into propaganda.—*P. Lieff*.

#### GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

11899. GENTILE, GIOVANNI. *La filosofia e lo stato.* [Philosophy and the state.] *Civiltà Moderna.* 1 (1) Jun. 15, 1929: 3-14.—There is presented in a brief but suggestive fashion the doctrine of the ethical state. The point which is particularly illustrated is that of the relation which has been established between the concept of the state, no longer considered as a real limit to individual liberties, but as a supreme concrete realization of the conscious liberty of the individual, and the conception of free thought, which is trying to develop in it. Since this state is not agnostic, it cannot avoid having and showing the value of a thought of its own; but since it is not, on the other hand, dogmatic and therefore

anti-historical, it will not be able to impose it abstractly. There is in this parallel and yet antithetic exclusion of agnosticism, as well as of intolerance, the deepest problem of the modern philosophy of the state, and in particular of the conception of the relation between the state and philosophy.—*G. Calogero*.

## CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 11894, 12025)

11900. DUBOIS-RICHARD, P. *Le problème de souveraineté et la politique de prospérité.* [The problem of sovereignty and the politics of prosperity.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143 (427) Jun. 10, 1930: 479-485.—A people united in oneness of thought and purpose is more conducive to national prosperity than any government regulated plan.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

11901. FORGES-DAVANTI, ROBERTO. *Faszyzm jako czyn, wiara, idea.* [Fascism as an accomplishment, a faith, an idea.] *Przeglad Współczesny*. 9 (100-101) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 13-19.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

11902. JACKS, L. P. Our present need for "the moral equivalent for war." *Hibbert J.* 30 (2) Jan. 1932: 193-203.—None of the plans for instituting a "moral equivalent for war"—conscription of labor, and the like—really give an equivalent; at best they merely call forth the personal courage of an individual acting freely as occasion demands, and not the cooperative courage of men facing death in disciplined loyalty to one another and to the common "cause." We have not yet found the "moral equivalent for war," badly as we need it.—*Howard Becker*.

11903. KUCHEROV. КУЧЕРОВ. Ленин и Теория познания Плеханова. [Lenin and Plekhanov's theory of knowledge.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* (Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.) (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1931: 44-60.—It is a mistake to believe that Lenin was a pupil of Plekhanov. Lenin admired Plekhanov in his early years, and in later years acknowledged the debt

which Marxian theory owed to this philosopher, but that did not prevent Lenin from making his independent development of Marxian theory. Lenin realized that the Plekhanov-Chernyshevskii-Feuerbach anthropological materialism was not the true Marxian materialism; that the latter was based on social history. Other defects of Plekhanov were a mechanistic tendency and his inability to understand the central principle of dialectical materialism: the synthesis of antitheses.—*E. Wheeler*.

11904. SCIAKY, ISACCO. Il Sionismo. [Zionism.] *Civiltà Moderna*. 1 (2) Aug. 15, 1929: 203-228.—The Hebrew problem seemed at first to have its solution in assimilation. A justification of this was then the consideration of Hebrewism as a national religion par excellence. Dissatisfaction developed in the cases in which the ideal of assimilation presented itself as impossible because of too great an ethnical and a cultural contrast. True Zionism is a result of this dissatisfaction; Israel demands that which is necessary to its existence as such: the Hebraic state, conceived as a modern state, and from which therefore is banished every idea of messianism, of miraculous expectation, of theocracy. Various currents have in a certain sense come together in Zionism; for example, the spiritualistic current, which considers essential the formation not of a state, but only of a Palestine center which might teach the traditional ideals of Israel.—*G. Calogero*.

11905. UNSIGNED. Севременные Задачи Марксистско-Ленинской Философии. [Contemporary problems of Marxist-Leninist philosophy.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* (Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.) (1) Jan. 1931: 15-22.—It is necessary to tie up the plan of work of philosophical institutions with the problems of socialist construction in this new period. It is necessary, in guiding the cultural revolution and developing the Marxist-Leninist philosophy, to carry on a relentless war both with mechanistic and with idealistic revisions of materialistic dialectics.—*E. Wheeler*.

## JURISPRUDENCE

### DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 12076, 12084)

11906. KAUSCHANSKY, D. M. *Übersicht über den heutigen Rechtszustand in Rumänien* (1918). [The present status of the law in Rumania.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5 (11) Nov. 1931: 778-783.—The Rumania of 1918 consisted of seven provinces in which three different legal systems prevailed, namely: Rumanian law in Wallachia, Moldavia, Dobrudja, and Bessarabia; Austrian law in Bukovina; combined Austro-Hungarian law in Transylvania and the Banat. In 1925 a legislative council was established for the eventual unification of all these legal systems. In the meantime a beginning was made by the repeal and modification of a number of conflicting legal provisions and by the enactment of temporary measures to fill existing gaps. The present article undertakes to enumerate the laws now in force in the various provinces. The legislative council is at the present time studying drafts and revisions of a criminal code, a civil code, a code of criminal and civil procedure, a commercial and trade code, and a code of international private law.—*Johannes Mattern*.

11907. PARRY, D. HUGHES. *Economic theories in English case law.* *Law Quart. Rev.* 47 (186) Apr. 1931: 183-202.—English legal education neglects the theoretical and philosophical side of law, and so lawyers do not realize the place of law among the social sciences. The principle of precedent is itself a training in conservatism, and the economic thought of the judges is usually

out of date, Haldane and Scrutton being distinguished exceptions. Judges have to apply economic notions in interpreting statutes, in defining such terms as capital, income, profits, wages, in enforcing trade usages, etc. Public policy is still invoked, and may have an economic complexion; so too the "reasonable man" is endowed with economic conceptions. Decisions in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries on mines and monopolies take mercantilist theory as their basis, and in the 19th century *laissez faire* emphasized the inherent individualism of the common law, e.g. in trade union law, the fellow-servant rule, liberty to contract even in restraint of trade, in rights in rivers, light and air, and in sustaining owners' rights of unrestricted disposition of property. At various times judges have put forth theories of money, tariffs, and prices.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

11908. POLLOCK, FREDERICK. *The lawyer as a citizen of the world.* *Law Quart. Rev.* 48 (189) Jan. 1932: 37-42.—It is becoming increasingly necessary for common lawyers in practice to have a knowledge of foreign law, and foreign languages, especially French. In matters of international law, American lawyers are closer to continental thought (thanks to Story and his followers) than the English are. English lawyers ought also to follow American reports of common law cases more closely, and there is much to be learned from Scotch law also.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

11909. RAUSCHER, RUDOLF. *Die Literatur der tschechoslowakischen Rechtsgeschichte im ersten Jahrzehnt der Staatsunabhängigkeit, 1918-1928.* [The litera-

ture of Czechoslovak legal history in the first ten years of independence.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny*. 1 (1) 1930: 49-67.—This survey of the most important publications by jurists also considers the work of historians which are important for legal or constitutional history. Through the annexation of Slovakia by Bohemia and the founding of new universities, there originated new problems in legal history and new centers of studies.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

11910. ROSS, ALF. *Retskilde- og metodelaere i realistisk belysning*. [Sources of law and methods realistically illuminated.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskap*. 10 (3-4) 1931: 241-301.—The theories of the spirit of law and justice in the final analysis divide themselves between the two extremes of a settlement of differences by the means of violence on the one hand, and of following a purely moral dictate on the other. Law in the first instance is the result of the perils to which man has been subject. The major portion of the law is the result of the second division, although neither part can be said to possess exclusive control over the development of law. The use of persuasion by physical force is sometimes the only means of enforcing the best interests of the community. In such instances it would be erroneous to make the carrying into effect of the law depend upon the moral factor divorced from physical violence.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

11911. VESEY-FITZGERALD, S. G. *Nachimson's and Hyde's cases*. *Law Quart. Rev.* 47 (186) Apr. 1931: 253-270; (188) Oct. 1931: 478-480.—The unfortunate language of Lord Penzance in Hyde's Case caused difficulties in dealing with marriages in places where polygamy is lawful, and more recently with Soviet marriages. As a matter of fact, the present Soviet marriage law resembles the old Roman law under which St.

Helena, St. Monica, and the early church lived. Nachimson's case has at last placed the emphasis where it belongs, i.e. on the intention of the parties. Their intention might be monogamous, although the law in fact permitted polygamy. This is now frequently the case with Hindu and Mohammedan marriages, where custom and carefully drawn contracts place serious practical limits upon polygamy, although it is still possible in theory. Such marriages which in fact and intention are monogamous ought to be treated as such in English courts. Long ago Innocent III recognized this principle. As for cases where the marriage has been entered into with the intention of committing polygamy, Lord Penzance's dicta work even greater hardship.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

11912. WRIGHT, C. A. *An extra-legal approach to law*. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-17.—Law to-day is not being studied as a dissociated group of rules of absolute validity but as one of several means of ordering social conduct. Formerly we spoke of law protecting "rights" of individuals, groups, or society generally; to-day the emphasis is placed on the interests or claims of individuals or groups, and it is only after finding the claim that we ask whether this interest should receive the protection of a legally enforceable right. A conscious effort is being made to-day to divide roughly the various branches of law into those in which it is better that law should be certain rather than just, and those where the just solution of individual cases, rather than any legal perfection, is the aim. In commercial matters law is being approached from the standpoint of what business requires from law, rather than from that of what law demands from business.—*Alison Ewart*.

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 11643, 11944, 11946, 11959, 12017, 12053, 12070, 12072, 12150)

### AUSTRALIA

11913. HOLMAN, W. A. *Constitutional relations in Australia: commonwealth and states*. *Law Quart. Rev.* 46 (184) Oct. 1930: 502-521.—Australia has followed the U. S. not only in the text of the federal constitution but also in the judicial interpretation of it, accepting such principles as the immunity of governmental instrumentalities, the reserved powers of the states, etc. Special attention is directed to the Federal Arbitration Law. The federal government cannot legislate on labor matters, but it could and did erect this court to deal with disputes extending over more than one state. By establishing nation-wide organizations the unions were therefore able to get into this federal court and thence by appeal, to the high court. The result was an extraordinary duplication by the federal arbitration court of the existing state wage boards. The powers of the federal arbitration court were enormously enlarged by decisions which held that industries operated by the states were subject to its awards; at the same time, decisions were extending federal powers in other directions. The legislative powers of the states are thus being undermined and their financial stability impaired by recent federal acts exempting federal officers and holders of federal stock from state taxation. A variety of direct state taxes on petrol and other articles have also been held invalid. It is very doubtful whether the imperial parliament intended to place ultimate authority on industrial matters in a court instead of a legislature, and to confine the powers of the states in this way.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

### BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

11914. NAMBYAR, M. KRISHNAN. *The Statute of Westminster*. *Modern Rev.* 51 (2) Feb. 1932: 137-

141.—The grant of legal powers to a dominion legislature to pass measures repugnant to the laws of England and further to repeal or amend both existing and future enactments of the British parliament extending to the dominion seems to annul the claim of sovereignty for the London parliament. Almost no responsible English statesman has ever used the term "dominion status" in regard to India and India has been scrupulously excluded from the operation of the Westminster Statute.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

### SWEDEN

11915. SUNDBERG, HALVAR T. F. *I vilken omfattning ägar kommun ingå kollektivtal med sin personal?* [The extent to which the municipality has a right to enter into collective agreements with its personnel.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidsskr.* 23 (7) Nov. 1931: 403-408.—By decision of the king's court, collective agreements with respect to salary between municipal administrative communities and municipal employees were annulled. It was held that salaries and working conditions of employees are subject to regulation, not to bargaining.—*R. V. Peel*.

### UNITED STATES

11916. ARMSTRONG, WALTER P. *Nothing but good of the dead?* *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (4) Apr. 1932: 229-232.—In June 1931, the U. S. Supreme Court held that there could be no previous restraint upon publication except to prevent flagrant indecency or the giving of information to the enemy in time of war. The next question to be settled will be to define the rights and liabilities of biographers who deal with the famous dead. The cases of George Sand, Gladstone, and Sam Houston are in point. There can no be libel of the dead, either civil or criminal, unless there be living kin so closely re-

lated as to be provoked by it. There should be no limit to fair comment upon the facts. A biographer, dealing with public characters and not writing from a sinister motive, should not be liable for an error of fact provided he has made a reasonably careful search to ascertain the truth and an honest effort to relate it. Twenty-three states have statutes making libel of the dead a crime.—*F. R. Aumann*.

**11917. B., E. M., Jr. Delegation of power to judiciary to review factual findings of commissions.** *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (5) Jan. 1932: 315-318.—A note on *Hodges v. Public Service Commission* (159 S. E. 834 (W. Va. 1931)), in which the court declared an act which provided for an appeal with trial *de novo* in the circuit court, unconstitutional, as violative of the express provision of the state constitution requiring the separation of governmental powers. The power conferred upon the commission was purely legislative. A trial *de novo* would in effect result in a determination of these legislative matters by the courts and consequently would be in contravention of the express mandate of the constitution.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

**11918. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. Missouri v. Holland**—A judicial milepost on the road to absolutism. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25 (8) Apr. 1931: 911-928.—In 1913, Congress passed the Weeks-McLean Migratory Bird Act. Two state supreme courts and two lower federal courts during 1914 and 1915 held the act unconstitutional. In 1916 a treaty covering much the same ground as the act of 1913 was concluded. In 1918 Congress enacted the Migratory Birds Treaty Act. That was declared constitutional in the case of *Missouri v. Holland*. Thus by virtue of the interposition of an underlying treaty an act, that standing alone is manifestly unconstitutional, now passes the gauntlet of judicial review and becomes the law of the land. This decision cuts the deepest of inroads into the doctrine of limited government.—*C. W. Schutter*.

**11919. BONNER, JOHN F. Single situs for inheritance taxation of intangibles.** *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16 (3) Feb. 1932: 335-342.—Prior to 1930 it was possible that a situation might present itself wherein four different states could tax the transfer of intangible personal property upon the death of the owner. Now, as a result of several recent decisions, the U. S. Supreme Court has changed the law on the subject, with the result that at present only the domicile of the decedent may tax such property. While to the man of property this single situs theory may appear to be a rational doctrine, yet to the student of constitutional law it is regrettable that the 14th amendment, which was not intended to give the court carte blanche to embody their economic or moral beliefs in its prohibitions, should now be so expanded as to include the fiction that intangible personal property follows the person of the owner.—*Leon Sachs*.

**11920. C., H. H. Right of United States as against lower riparian owners to impound water on public domain.** *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (3) Jan. 1932: 307-312.—In the case of *United States v. Central Stockholders' Corporation of Vallejo* the question of the right of a licensee of the government as against a lower riparian owner to impound water on the public domain was before the court. The author concludes: (1) That as to the land and waters in question, the government is a paramount sovereignty and not subject to the laws of California; (2) that congress may exercise its police power over these lands and waters; (3) that by the Federal Water Power Act it has exercised the police power; (4) that the proper procedure would be for the U. S. to bring an action against the state of California in the supreme court.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

**11921. CARTER, JOHN S. Freedom of the press: Injunction of newspaper's publication as nuisance.** *Cornell Law Quart.* 17 (1) Dec. 126-131.—Favorable comment on the case of *Near v. State of Minnesota*.

**11922. CUSHMAN, ROBERT E. Constitutional law in 1930-31.** *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 256-284.

**11923. D., R. W. Recent limitations on multiple inheritance taxes on corporate shares.** *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (5) Mar. 1932: 529-535.—Until recently a share of corporate stock might conceivably be taxed in four states. *First National Bank of Boston v. Maine* (52 Sup. Ct. 174 (1932)) is the most recent of a line of cases in the supreme court which has resulted in the elimination of three of these taxing states, conclusively holding the state of the domicile of the owner to be the proper taxing forum—a conclusion supported by reason and principle. In each of the elimination processes it was shown that the state seeking to tax had according to rules of substantive law and logic no jurisdiction of the share.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

**11924. GOLDSTEIN, ALFRED L. State tax on gasoline used by interstate airplanes.** *Cornell Law Quart.* 17 (1) Dec. 1931: 131-135.—A comment upon *Boeing Air Transport Inc. v. Edelman* (51 F. (2d) 130 (D. C. Wyo. 1931)) in which it was sought to enjoin the state of Wyoming from collecting a tax of four cents per gallon upon gasoline purchased by the plaintiff corporation for its airplanes at two intermediate airports in the state. The court was correct in applying the analogy of interstate buses and their use of the highways to interstate planes and their use of the airfields. A state tax on gasoline for the purpose of maintaining and improving airfields is a reasonable charge by the state for the use of its facilities in interstate commerce.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

**11925. KNOPF, HYMAN. Criminal law: conspiracy: double jeopardy: merger of conspiracy in completed crime.** *Cornell Law Quart.* 17 (1) Dec. 1931: 136-140.—The case of *People v. Tavormina*, (257 N. Y. 84, 177 N. E. 317 (1931)) expressly repudiates the doctrine of merger in criminal law by which when the same act involves several offenses one of which is a misdemeanor and another a felony, the lesser crime merges in the greater, the latter alone being punishable. The indictment charges that the defendants unlawfully conspired to cheat a bank. It set out certain overt acts by which the conspiracy was consummated, and some of these acts were felonies. The trial court and the appellate division sustained a demurrer to the indictment, and the court of appeals reversed their decisions, refusing to apply the doctrine of merger.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

**11926. LEESMAN, ELMER M. Effect of legislative enactments of rules of practice as an invasion of the judicial department.** *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (3) Nov. 1931: 322-324.

**11927. LEESMAN, ELMER M. Workmen's compensation—"arising out of employment."** *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (8) Apr. 1932: 906-908.

**11928. M., E. A., Jr. Constitutionality of ordinance requiring payment of pound fee before release of impounded vehicle.** *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (3) Jan. 1932: 312-315.—In view of the growing popularity of administrative justice and the legal sanction given by the U. S. Supreme Court in *Lavton v. Steele* to summary action by ministerial officers where practical expediency demands it, it seems that there is ample justification for the decision in *Steiner v. New Orleans*, (136 So. 596 (La. 1931)) both upon authority and upon social engineering. Every exercise of the police power involves a taking. The ultimate test is the balancing of the individual loss against the public gain. The criterion seems to be that in judging due process under the police power, nothing more need be taken into consideration than the reasonableness and necessity of both the law and the penalty provided. The ordinance in this case fully complies with these requirements.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

**11929. M., N. W. The flexible tariff as delegating legislative power.** *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (4) Feb. 1932:

424-432.—Faced by the political and economic necessity for the modification of the rule against delegation of legislative powers, the courts have by various subterfuges permitted such delegations. Just how much legislative power can be delegated has not been considered by the courts, since, circumscribed by the maxim of non-delegation, they have refused to face squarely the realities involved. The tendency of the cases, as far as results are concerned, is to permit the grantee to exercise any legislative function of lesser degree than that of declaring a general legislative policy.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

11930. RADIN, MAX. The supreme court and military duty. *St. John's Law Rev.* 6(1) Dec. 1931: 38-48.—A criticism of *United States v. MacIntosh*.

11931. ROGERS, LON B. The use of the injunction to prevent crime in cases involving houses of ill fame, gambling houses, bull fights, prize fights, and saloons. *Kentucky Law J.* 20(3) Mar. 1932: 329-342.—The almost universal rule is that if the act will, or does, amount to a public nuisance, the jurisdiction of courts of equity will not be defeated because the same act is also a crime. As long as the injunction restrains the person of the defendant from doing an act which will amount to a crime and also constitute a public nuisance, if committed, and does not link this with the use of property, it is enjoining the commission of crime assuch and is not to be tolerated. If, however, the distinction pointed out in *Carleton v. Rugg* is adhered to, the restraining order will be limited to the use made of property such as to constitute a public nuisance. This seems sound.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

11932. SILVERSTEIN, MARTHA M. Equity—injunction against picketing. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11(4) Nov. 1931: 558-562.—This was a bill in equity brought to restrain the respondents from patrolling the sidewalk in front of the theatre of the complainant. The supreme court of Rhode Island in a three to two decision confirmed the lower decision enjoining the respondents. In most states peaceful picketing is legal either by decision or statute. Those courts which enjoin picketing on the ground that it is unlawful conduct within itself or that it necessarily leads to such, fail to properly adjudicate the case before them. No strike was in progress in the instant case. Where this is the case a court of equity should be more hesitant to enjoin and require stronger evidence against the defendant. The question of whether patrolling by two men would cause intimidation is also present.—*Horace A. Bacus*.

11933. STEUTZER, HERMAN, Jr. Workmen's compensation: basis for computation: tips as earnings or wages. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17(1) Dec. 1931: 183-188.—The Massachusetts court held in *Power's Case* (176 N. E. 621 (Mass. 1931)) that because the tips were openly and notoriously received in employment they were within the contemplation of the parties at the time the contract of employment was made and were a part of earnings in determining average weekly wages according to the terms of the Massachusetts act. The decision is in accord with the few cases on the point, and the complete abolition of tips and the proportionate raising of wages seem to be the only answers to the employer's plea of injustice.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

11934. TOOKE, CHARLES W. The status of the municipal corporation in American law. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16(4) Mar. 1932: 343-360.—The remote historical

predecessor of the modern municipal corporation is the old English borough. The consent of the incorporators was essential to the creation of a corporate borough, the charters being grants by virtue of the royal prerogative. These charters were subject to forfeiture for misuser or nonuser of the franchises. Parliament began its encroachments in this field and soon the powers of the municipal corporation emanated from parliament and existed solely by the will of parliament. Only those powers expressly or impliedly granted could be exercised. So in this country, the early municipal corporations received their grants from the royal governor. Colonial assemblies assumed a relationship to the chartered cities similar to that of parliament to the boroughs. In New England, the legislatures very early assumed a legislative control over the incorporated municipalities. The courts during the 19th century had very meager colonial or English precedents to rely upon, but they evolved a status for the municipal corporation to be that of a public corporation created by the state for public purposes (although exercising private powers also), and dependent for the continuance of its life upon the legislative power.—*Leon Sachs*.

11935. UNSIGNED. Constitutionality of bad check statutes. *Yale Law J.* 41(4) Feb. 1932: 638-639.

11936. UNSIGNED. Federal jurisdiction to restrain collection of state tax. *Yale Law J.* 41(5) Mar. 1932: 769-770.

11937. UNSIGNED. Federal regulation of ticket brokers. *Yale Law J.* 41(5) Mar. 1932: 780-781.

11938. UNSIGNED. State taxation for the relief of group distress. *Yale Law J.* 41(5) Mar. 1932: 779-780.

11939. W., L. H. Race segregation—constitutional law. *Indiana Law J.* 7(6) Mar. 1932: 395-398.

11940. WIGMORE, JOHN H. Radio law—high vacuum tube patent—reproduction of music by hotel loudspeaker. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(7) Mar. 1932: 811-814.

## YUGOSLAVIA

11941. GORŠIĆ, FRANZ. Der zivilprozeßuale Einschlag im jugoslawischen neuen allg. Verwaltungsverfahren. [Civil procedural elements in the new code of administrative procedure of Yugoslavia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(10) 1931: 700-717.—In all the states of Central Europe there has been apparent a lack of harmony in the legal provisions of judicial procedure in the field of administrative law. Yugoslavia suffered from the additional difficulty of finding not less than six different legal systems within her new boundaries. The law concerning administrative procedure, promulgated in November 1930, is patently based upon the Austrian law of 1925. Compared with the corresponding codes of Poland and Czechoslovakia the new code is exceedingly broad and detailed. It has taken over many of the provisions of foreign as well as of domestic civil procedure. It eliminates the uncertainties and inconsistencies of the old system of ordinances and decrees and in the southern part of the kingdom the harshness of a system in which administrative activity has been practically identical with police function. Yugoslavia has outdone all other Central European states in making civil law principles the basis for administrative procedure.—*Johannes Mattern*.

## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 11181-11182, 11221, 11232, 11249, 11859, 11913, 12007, 12041-12042, 12139)

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

11942. FUNK, V. Úsporná komise? [Economizing commission.] *Moderní Stát.* 5 (2) 1932: 33-37.—Czechoslovakia needs an economizing commission, especially a parliamentary commission. In 1919 deputies Jirásek, Vrbenský, and others proposed in the National Assembly the creation of a state controlling office. In 1921 the constitutional committee passed a proposal for the creation of an economizing parliamentary commission, which became law on Aug. 12, 1921, #301. It was composed of 16 deputies and 8 senators, elected according to proportional representation. The commission could get cooperation from the highest controlling office. Though formed on Nov. 23, the commission did not function, though the law was not abrogated. Other parliamentary proposals followed. The affairs of deputy Stříbrný led to the creation of an examining parliamentary committee, and also to the renewal of plans for a special economizing commission, which were formulated in the proposal of a law by the finance ministry. It is to have 12 members, half of them appointed by the government from experts and the others appointed from deputies by the chairmanship of parliament. Public officials are to be freed from their obligation to keep official secrecy.—*Josef S. Rouček.*

## EGYPT

11943. SAINT-BRICE. La réfonte de la constitution égyptienne. [Revision of the Egyptian constitution.] *Corr. d'Orient.* 22 (395) Nov. 1930: 193-198.—The author reviews some of the reforms instituted since the independence of Egypt in 1922, and some of the events which followed these revisions.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

## FRANCE

11944. RENARD, GEORGES. Il concetto istituzionale del regime amministrativo francese. [The institutional concept of French administration.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 418-439.—The author examines the character of French administration as an autonomous power over against the government and against private individuals. The tribunal of conflicts coordinates private and public life with administration.—*Mario Comba.*

## GERMANY

11945. DREHER, E. Geschäftsregierung und Weimarer Verfassung. [Interim cabinets and the Weimar constitution.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 10 (3) Dec. 15, 1930: 423-434.—The Weimar constitution, while providing that a cabinet without the confidence of the Reichstag must resign, makes no provision for the conduct of governmental affairs between the time of the vote of lack of confidence and the formation of the new cabinet. The old cabinet customarily carries on. The legal status of this so-called *Geschäftsregierung* may be viewed in two ways: (1) the resignation of the old cabinet is deferred until the new cabinet is formed, (2) there is a resignation and immediate re-appointment. Practice and prevailing theory hold to the first view. But this construction is in violation of the Weimar constitution, art. 54. The duty to resign is an immediate one. Nor is the second interpretation compatible with the constitution. The necessity of continuity of the cabinet is a vital principle to be gathered from the spirit of the Weimar organic law, and legality cannot be denied to the interim government, although, by application of this superior

principle, individual provisions of the same instrument are violated. The *Geschäftsregierung* is to transact current business only. This view of its powers is not universally accepted.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

11946. HOLDSWORTH, W. S. The constitutional position of the judges. *Law Quart. Rev.* 48 (189) Jan. 1932: 25-36.—The order under the National Economy Act, 1931, reducing the salary of the judges is based on the assumption that they are "persons in the service of His Majesty." This is false, for the Revolution settlement of 1689 clearly repudiated this Stuart view of the position of the judges. There ought to be a reversion to the policy of the act of 1826 which exempted judicial salaries from income tax. (Text of the order in council.)—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

11947. MARRIOTT, JOHN. Cabinet government—its future? *Fortnightly Rev.* 131 (783) Mar. 1, 1932: 311-322.—The official statement issued by 10 Downing Street on Jan. 22, 1932, so definitely modifying the century old practice of cabinet unity, seems to indicate a permanent and a very important change in the English constitutional system. While apparently away from parliamentary democracy it is doubtful whether the drift is toward either a dictatorship or direct democracy. A development in the departmental executive is more likely.—*Harold Zink.*

## ITALY

11948. BOTTAI, GIUSEPPE. Państwo-korporacja w służbie państwa-narodu. [The corporate state in the service of the state-nation.] *Przegląd Współczesny.* 9 (100-101) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 41-49.—The principle of the superiority of the state over the syndicalist formations under the Fascist regime.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

11949. DECHANT, H. Der Berufsverein als Staatsorgan. [Unions as governmental organs.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 10 (3) Dec. 15, 1930: 380-422.—A union, to be recognized in Italy, must consist of either employers or employees of the same branch of business. Employers may unite if 1/10 of all employees of their branch in the district work for them, and employees' unions must have at least 1/10 of the employees of the branch in the district. Membership is voluntary. Members must be Italian citizens over 18, or residents for over 10 years, and show the proper civil spirit. Recognition comes through royal decree, upon recommendation and approval of several ministries. Single unions can join to form corporations. When recognized, the union is the representative of its entire economic group in the district. It levies compulsory contributions from all in that group and enters into binding collective agreements for all, whether members of the union or not. The author sees the unions as organs of government, *Staatsorgane*, for there is to be only one recognized union for each business in a locality, its officers are public officers, its by-laws are published in the law gazettes, they may not enter business, their compulsory levies are in the nature of taxes, they are forbidden to strike, their collective agreements create binding norms, they perform administrative functions in election matters, and they alone can set the labor court into motion if existing collective agreements are to be changed.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

11950. ROCCO, ALFREDO. Prawodawstwo Faszy-stowskie. [Fascist legislation.] *Przegląd Współczesny.* 9 (100-101) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 20-40.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

## USSR

11951. WIT, L. Der planlose Fünfjahresplan. [The planless five-year-plan.] *Zeit.* 3 (3) Feb. 5, 1932: 81-87.

—The article is based exclusively upon Soviet statistics; the author has a knowledge of the Russian people and conditions extending over decades.—*John B. Mason.*

11952. ZAITZEFF, LEO. *Sowjetrussland als Staat.* [Russia as a class state.] *Osteuropa.* 6(2) Nov. 1930: 95-109.—The author, taking decrees of January and February 1930 as source material, concludes that Soviet Russia is more pronouncedly divided into classes than was tsarist Russia. The kulak, merchant, and churchman by losing their voting privileges are unable to get proper housing, schooling for their children, reasonably priced food, or justice in the courts. The tsarist pyramid is simply reversed.—*Samuel Kalish.*

#### UNITED STATES

11953. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. Control over armed forces. *Kentucky Law J.* 19(2) Jan. 1931: 162-166.—Theoretically congress has supreme power over the army and the right to declare war, but in actual practice it is subservient to the president. War powers should be maintained strictly constitutionally.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

11954. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. The power of congress to declare peace. *Kentucky Law J.* 19(4) May 1931: 327-335.—There is at present no agreement from the international law standpoint as to steps necessary to establish a state of peace, after two or more nations have been at war. A formal amendment to the constitution is proposed: "That congress shall have power to determine aims and objects of a war and to terminate hostilities. Congress, in terminating hostilities, shall not invade the treaty making power by attaching clauses and conditions to its act, to be accepted or considered by the enemy."—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

11955. MCBAIN, HOWARD LEE. Amending the 18th amendment. *Amer. Mercury.* 23(90) Jun. 1931: 227-233.

11956. PHAYRE, IGNATIUS. Who rules America? *Fortnightly Rev.* 131(784) Apr. 1, 1932: 464-476.—A Briton looks at the presidency of the U. S., its development since the framing of the constitution, its scope, its problems and limitations, and particularly its contests with the senate, the most powerful factor in the American machine, as a background to Hoover and the election of 1932.—*Harold Zink.*

#### YUGOSLAVIA

11957. CARENA, ANNIBALE. *Dalla costituzione del Vidov-Dan alla costituzione jugoslava del 3 settembre 1931.* [From the constitution of Vidov-Dan to the constitution of Sept. 3, 1931.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 4(4) Dec. 1931: 324-353.

11958. MOUSSET, ALBERT. *Le retour au régime constitutionnel en Yougoslavie.* [The return to a constitutional regime in Yugoslavia.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(709) Sep. 12, 1931: 1247-1255.—Texts of the royal proclamation and the new constitution of Sept. 3, with a brief commentary on the constitution.—*Luther H. Evans.*

#### STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 9793, 9976-9977, 10070, 10167, 10174, 10211-10212, 10239, 10241, 10274, 10693, 11855, 11859, 11938, 12068, 12069, 12089-12090, 12120-12121, 12156)

#### UNITED STATES

11959. ENSLOW, HAROLD R. State constitutional development through amendment in 1931. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(1) Feb. 1932: 96-98.

11960. GRINNELL, FRANK W. Court unification in Bay State. *J. Amer. Judicat Soc.* 15(6) Apr. 1932: 170-173.—The writer, who is secretary of the Massa-

chusetts Judicial Council, discusses the movement toward court unification in that state which has produced a system which has flexibility and responsibility and makes for a decided saving in cost of administration.—*F. R. Aumann.*

11961. WALKER, HARVEY. Governors' messages to special legislative sessions in 1931. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(2) Apr. 1932: 285-293.

11962. WALKER, HARVEY. The results of governors' messages in 1931. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(1) Feb. 1932: 77-84.

#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 10649, 11177, 11875, 11915, 11934, 12046, 12049-12050, 12054, 12056, 12059-12060, 12062, 12064-12065, 12085, 12092, 12107-12108, 12110, 12111-12112, 12114, 12123-12125, 12308, 12466)

#### GENERAL

11963. RIDLEY, CLARENCE E. The rise of a new profession—city management. *Pub. Management.* 14(4) Apr. 1932: 120-123.—The following characteristics have now definitely stamped city management as a profession: the type of activity characterized by high individual responsibility, a standard of conduct motivated by a desire for service, a devotion and idealism which call forth the highest standard of workmanship, a recognition of social duties above and beyond prescribed responsibilities, the sharing of professional knowledge through conferences and publications, a guarding of standards and ideals of the profession, an organization of the professional group based primarily on common interest and social duty and comprising a substantial proportion of those engaged in city management, an educational program, and a high standard of conduct.—*Milton V. Smith.*

#### ITALY

11964. OLSSON, JOHN. *Kommunalförvaltningen i Italien.* [The municipal administration of Italy.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23(1) Feb. 1931: 15-22.—Italy is divided into provinces and municipalities; there is also a further division into judicial districts (*circendari*) and election districts (*mandamenti*). During the years 1919-21, some cities declared themselves independent and set up their own armies against the military power of the country. Finances were upset in many places and the effects are still evident. Fascism took charge by violence and drove away the "red city barons." The magistracies were declared abolished, as were non-fascist mayors. The municipal councils were dissolved and the local administrations were placed in the hands of government commissars. The commissar system was legalized by the law of Feb. 4, 1926. The *podestà* is by this law authorized to carry out the functions which were, by previous municipal laws, vested in the municipal council and the municipal committee, and is given the power to make and execute decisions. The provincial administration, by law of Dec. 28, 1928, increased the power of the prefect and abolished the provincial council and the provincial committee, all of which were replaced by the rectorate, consisting of seven or eight rectors, who are appointed by the government in accordance with the plan presented by the prefect. In 1921 there were in Italy 9,148 municipalities; in 1930 their number had been reduced to 7,628; and the process of amalgamation is still going on. There are in Italy 92 provinces. The *podestà* is appointed for five years in accordance with a government decree. In municipalities of less than 100,000 inhabitants there is one *vice-podestà* and in cities with over 100,000 population there are two *vice-podestà*'s. The office of *podestà* is an unpaid post of honor. The municipal secretary

handles administrative activities. The *podestà* makes decisions. In 1926, a municipal advisory council was instituted in cities with more than 20,000 population and in provincial capitals of any size. Members represent the principal branches of industry. They meet only when called together by the *podestà*; the meetings are not public, and neither the discussions nor the decisions are published. The expenses of municipal administration are covered by taxes, by income from municipal real estate, which as a rule is extensive in Italy, and by income from donations and other sources. In 1923, the municipal taxes for all municipalities in the country amounted to 914,000,000 lire, and the state taxes amounted to 158,000,000. In 1928 scarcely half the municipalities could balance their budgets. Municipal administration is influenced by the institutions which have been built up by fascism and fascist local unions are generally the deciding authorities in the municipality.—*R. V. Peel*.

### SWEDEN

**11965. GRÖNVALL, STEN.** *Förberedande undersökningar om lämpligheten av köpingseller stadsbildning.* [The advantages of city and town organization.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23 (3) May 1931: 148-154.—The rural community differs from the town and the city principally in that it takes part in the problems of the parish to which it belongs. The usual reason for the formation of a town is that the municipality finds that the dual administration, the parish administration and the municipal administration, interferes with its own interests. In the formation of the town incomes and expenditures must be estimated. According to par. 33 of the division law, the town takes over all assets and debts of the municipality. If a town desires to come under the law of city administration, this is accomplished through the transformation of the whole town into a city. Or part of the town may break away from the mother community and align itself with some other community, or stand alone for the assumption of a city government. To get city rights the community which seeks them must show that it really needs just such an official administration as that provided by the city rights for the promotion of its best interests.—*Roy V. Peel*.

**11966. LJUNGBERG, HARRY.** *Städernas förläggande under landsrätt och kommunal förvalthingens organisation i landsrättsstäder.* [The placing of cities under rural law and the organization of municipal administration in cities under rural law.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23 (8) Dec. 1931: 469-473.—The Riksdag of 1931 passed a bill for a reform to apply only to cities which because of small population, economic conditions, and other factors are not able to execute their own law adequately. City courts which have fewer than three judges shall be abolished, unless this action imposes additional economic burdens on the city or injures its general welfare. Exception to this rule is granted to the provincial capitals' courts, which alone have the right to handle cases of crime against the freedom of press, when the publication has been printed in a place which is subject to rural courts. The execution of law is closely associated with city administration. As a result of this bill, the minister of justice, on the advice of the minister of social welfare, on Sept. 25, directed the mayors of Simrishamn and Ljungberg to examine the question of the state taking over the execution of the law in certain cities. The bill provides for the uniting of cities' and rural districts' courts in cities where there is no provincial administration, and gives the king the right to decide in which cities the city court shall be abolished when there are not the required number of judges. According to the municipal administrative law, the magistrate supervises the aldermen. It appoints the city officials according to

law, draws up the budget, and assists in the collection of taxes.—*Roy V. Peel*.

### UNITED STATES

**11967. McCRARY, IRVIN J.** *Cheyenne adopts a zoning ordinance.* *Western City.* 8 (2) Feb. 1932: 17-18.—A statement of steps leading to the adoption of a zoning ordinance, as well as a digest of its provisions, for Cheyenne, Wyoming. A map illustrates the six use areas permitted under the ordinance. Administration is placed in the hands of the city engineer, and certain power to make changes is invested in a board of adjustment.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

**11968. RIDLEY, CLARENCE E.** *Recent council-manager developments in western states.* *Western City.* 8 (3) Mar. 1932: 13-15.—There are 52 council-manager cities in the 11 western states, 34 of which are in California, Idaho, Nevada, Washington, Utah, and Wyoming have no recognized council-manager cities. Two large additions to the group in 1931 were Oakland and San Diego. In the same year San Francisco adopted a new charter providing for a chief administrative officer with powers in some respects similar to those of a city manager, though less significant. Recalls of councilmen alleged to be opposed to the spirit of council-manager government occurred very recently in Pasadena and Alameda. On Jan. 27 Long Beach defeated at the polls the question of abandoning the council-manager plan. Of the 38 western cities with a population of over 25,000 in 1930, 15, or 39%, now operate under the council-manager plan as compared with 21.5% for the country as a whole. In both 1929 and 1931 the governor of Washington vetoed council-manager enabling acts. During 1931 there was a turnover in western managers of 14% as compared to 17.4% for the entire country. The average length of service was five years and two months for the managers of the west.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

### DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 10592, 10669, 10674-10675, 11376, 11415, 11586, 11608, 12067, 12117, 12196, 12202, 12208, 12214, 12378)

### GENERAL

**11969. UNSIGNED.** *Congrès du tourisme et du cynégétisme coloniaux.* [Congress on colonial travel and hunting.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 25 (274) Jan. 1932: 5-85.—A comprehensive group of papers, ranging from aviation facilities to cures for seasickness.—*Luther H. Evans*.

### FRANCE

**11970. AUPIAIS, R. P.** *La société indigène au Dahomey.* [Native society at Dahomey.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C.R. d. Séances, Communications.* 10 1927-28 (pub. 1929): 511-522.—Dahomey is one of the least heard of colonies, but one of the most progressive. This progress is due to a large extent to the Brazilian population. French occupation has been instrumental in uniting all the inhabitants of Bas-Dahomey in closer harmony by increased communication, internal commerce, and the equal rights accorded them by the French administration.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

**11971. BOURRET, G.** *Discours prononcé par M. G. Bourret, gouverneur p.i. de la Martinique, à l'ouverture de la première session ordinaire du conseil général le 30 mai 1931.* [Speech made by the governor ad interim of Martinique, at the opening of the first ordinary session of the council general, May 30, 1931.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 25 (274) Jan. 1932: 86-95.—*Luther H. Evans*.

**11972. FONTOYNOUT, Dr.** *L'assistance médicale indigène à Madagascar.* [Native medical assistance in

**Madagascar.**] *Europe Nouv.* 14 (717) Nov. 7, 1931: 1499-1502.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11973. **GUYON, J.** Discours prononcé par M. J. Guyon, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et dépendances, à l'ouverture de la session extraordinaire du conseil général le 2 janvier 1931. [Speech made by the governor of New Caledonia and its dependencies, at the opening of the extraordinary session of the council general Jan. 2, 1931.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 24 (272) Nov. 1931: 1411-1419.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11974. **GUYON, J.** Discours prononcé par M. J. Guyon, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et dépendances, à l'ouverture d'une deuxième session extraordinaire du conseil général le 9 avril 1931. [Speech made by the governor of New Caledonia and its dependencies at the opening of a second extraordinary session of the council general, Apr. 9, 1931.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 24 (273) Dec. 1931: 1557-1576.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11975. **HARDY, GEORGES.** Au Maroc: l'occupation du Tafilalet. [Morocco: the occupation of Tafilalet.] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (730) Feb. 6, 1932: 187-188.—An account of an important event of Jan. 15 in the process of the pacification of Morocco.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11976. **JULIEN, G.** Madagascar vu et revu à vingt ans d'intervalle. [Madagascar viewed over a twenty year interval.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C.R. d. Séances, Communications.* 10 1927-28 (pub. 1929): 385-394.—France can be justly proud of her work in Madagascar. Economically and socially the improvements have been outstanding.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

11977. **MONTAGNE, ROBERT.** La vie politique des Berbères au Maroc. [Political life of the Berbers in Morocco.] *Afrique Française, Suppl., Renseign. Coloniaux.* (3) Aug. 1931: 456-462.—(See Entry: 4: 8174.)

11978. **REPIQUET, JULES.** Discours prononcé par M. Jules Repiquet, gouverneur de l'Île de la Réunion à l'ouverture de la première session ordinaire du conseil général le 30 mai 1931. [Speech made by the governor of Reunion Island, at the opening of the first ordinary session of the council general, May 30, 1931.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 24 (272) Nov. 1931: 1420-1425.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11979. **DE TINGUY DU POUET.** Considération sur le statut des indigènes dans les colonies nouvelles et pays de protectorat. [The status of natives in the new colonies and the protectorates.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C.R. d. Séances, Communications.* 10 1927-28 (pub. 1929): 227-234.—The political status of natives in French colonies is not consistent. France must facilitate and increase assimilation, for in this lies the future strength of the mother country in relation to her colonies.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

11980. **COATMAN, J.** The North-West Frontier and the transborder country under the new constitution. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18 (3) Jul. 1931: 335-348.—The delegates at the Round Table Conference have given in the new constitution the fullest measure of reform compatible with safety. The fact that until the British undertook the defense of India at these points, no invasion had ever failed since Alexander the Great, has been borne in mind in framing the reforms. The Indian men in that section of India are of the finest type; their only limitation is lack of experience.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

11981. **HALDER, GOPAL.** The Bengal situation. *Modern Rev.* 51 (1) Jan. 1932: 9-15.—The British rule in India is at present a government by ordinance, which is another name for legalized terrorism. The Bengal ordinance, for instance, permits the government to seize any property with or without compensation, to

inflict collective fines upon people, to pass upon accused persons, even in their absence, sentence of exile for life and of death without evidence and without any right of appeal. The Bengal ordinance has been extended to a large part of India. Another ordinance has been promulgated throughout the country declaring the Indian National Congress an illegal organization, and thereby providing for the wholesale arrest of Congress members and Congress supporters. The boycott ordinance forbids peaceful picketing under severe penalties.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

11982. **RASSAM, A.** HORMUZD. The non-Arab minorities in Iraq. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18 (4) Oct. 1931: 564-569.—Self-government should be given to Iraq before the mandate terminates or there will always be tension, and this will have the effect of consolidating the Kurds into united action. The non-Moslem races desire to become loyal citizens of Iraq provided their entities are preserved as are those of the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

11983. **HUSS, BERNARD.** The evolution of the South African native mind. *Africa.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 445-454.—The author does not believe that only the native can understand the native mind. Natives believe that Europeans in South Africa are afraid to see their side. An exposition of the causes which make the natives think and act as they do may lay one open to the charge of promoting feelings of hostility between natives and Europeans in violation of the Native Administration Act of 1927. Segregation is not solving the problem. Any course of study should include social anthropology and ethnology. The author has been a teacher in native schools for 34 years. His mature opinion is that the native mind is "perhaps wonderfully adapted to cooperate with, and form a nice complement to, the European mind." He concludes with an analysis of various native attitudes toward the European.—*R. W. Logan.*

11984. **HYDARI, AKBAR.** The position of the Indian states. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 18 (1) Jan. 1931: 83-94.—Today the Indian states are full of hope. They believe that for the first time since they came into relation with the British Crown they are being given an opportunity to explain their attitude, their hopes and fears. Their desire is to cooperate with British India and to develop an allegiance to the crown, that in whatever federal system of government may be evolved the dignity of old India may be preserved as a steady influence to young India.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

11985. **KIBE, SARDAR M. V.** Indian states in the federal structure. *Indian Rev.* 32 (9) Sep. 1931: 545-548.

11986. **LACOSTE, RAYMOND.** L'Inde, l'Islam et l'Angleterre. [India, Islam and England.] *Europe Nouv.* 14 (719) Nov. 21, 1931: 1573-1575; (720) Nov. 28, 1931: 1606-1607.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11987. **MOLSON, HUGH.** British trade and the new Indian constitution. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (653) Jul. 1931: 31-40.—When Britain is searching for new markets it is no time to surrender the ones she now controls. The minimum demand that Britain should make if India is given dominion status is that Britain receive most-favored-nation treatment. The boycott of British goods has been most humiliating. Considering the way British capital has developed provision must be made in the present temper of Indian opinion for the prevention of discrimination or confiscation.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

11988. **MORIN, L.** La conférence de la Table-Ronde: Les princes et la constitution. [The Round Table Conference: the princes and the (Indian) constitution.] *Europe Nouv.* 14 (720) Nov. 28, 1931: 1603-1606.—A continuation of the study of the problems of and factors in the conference on India.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11989. MORIN, L. *La conférence de la Table-Ronde: les minorités.* [The Round Table Conference: the minorities.] *Europe Now.* 14 (719) Nov. 21, 1931: 1571-1573.—A study of the various demands.—*Luther H. Evans.*

11990. REDDI, C. R. *The results of the round table conference.* *Hindustan Rev.* 55 (318-319) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 109-114.

11991. STEUERNAGEL, D. C. *Die politische und wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Palästinas (Januar bis September, 1931).* [The political and economic development of Palestine January to September, 1931.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 54 (4) 1931: 293-307.—The White Book issued by the British government on the status of Palestine was interpreted last year by MacDonald. It served to iron out obscure statements, and further to amplify brief yet fundamental remarks, and set forth the conciliatory policy of Britain toward Palestine. Steuernagel puts these into German under several heads: the Palestine-Arabian executive, the land-development plan, the decision on the contest over the place of wailing, the mandate commission, the financial status of the government and the O'Donnell commission, the contract with the Iraq Petroleum Company, measures for the promotion of trade and industry, measures for the furtherance of agriculture, and preparation for the creation of a legislative council. Then special sections on: Jews, Arabs, Jewish-Arab relations, migration, securing land and colonies, agriculture, industry, labor market and laborers' agitations, trade, Jerusalem, Jericho, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Safed, census, and the Muslim Congress. The total population of Palestine now is 1,035,154 as against 757,182 in 1922.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

11992. UNSIGNED. *Public documents.* *Modern Rev.* 51 (2) Feb. 1932: 192-201.—These documents deal with the late India Round Table Conference in London, and also the extra-legal ordinances by which India is now being ruled.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

11993. X. *La question de Chypre.* [The Cyprus question.] *Acropole.* 6 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 218-228.—When by the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1878 Cyprus came under the administration of England, the Cypriotes rejoiced in the hope that this might mean early union with Greece. They participated in all of the Greek wars from 1897 to 1913 and served under the British flag during the World War, believing that their reunion with Greece was in sight. In 1919, however, the British refused to give up the island and again in 1922 the Cypriotes were informed that they were not yet eligible for self-determination. The Treaty of Lausanne recognized the British annexation of Cyprus, which thereafter had the status of a British colony. The Cypriotes were deprived of their local liberties long enjoyed and the island was heavily burdened with taxes. The failure of appeals to the British Labour government for improvement in the situation produced demonstrations in favor of union with Greece on the centenary of Greek independence, Mar. 25, 1930. Disturbances have continued since, for union with Greece is a vital economic question as well as a political problem. There are no fundamental obstacles to a release of the Cypriotes and such action would only be in accordance with the offer made to Greece in October, 1915 and repetition of the generous

action of the English in 1863 in ceding the Ionian Islands to Greece because they were Greek in population. These islands, moreover, possess a greater strategic advantage even than Cyprus.—*William F. Wyatt.*

11994. XXX. *L'Inde et la Grande-Bretagne après la Table-Ronde.* [India and Great Britain after the Round Table.] *Europe Now.* 15 (729) Jan. 30, 1932: 151-152.—A brief statement from Madras.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## THE NETHERLANDS

11995. SCHOEVERS, A. M. *Is invoering van een post-cheque en girodiest in Indië mogelijk en wenselijk?* [Is the institution of a postal money order and checking service in the Dutch East Indies possible and desirable?] *Koloniale Studien.* 15 (6) Dec. 1931: 660-710.—*Amry Vandenberg.*

11996. SWAAB, J. L. M. *Zuid-Sumatra en de bestuurshervorming.* [South Sumatra and the governmental reorganization.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 21 (1) Jan. 1932: 16-25.—A scheme for governmental reorganization of the Outer Districts has been introduced in the People's Council of the Netherlands Indies. It is proposed to make the island of Sumatra into one province. The organization of South Sumatra as a separate residence is pleaded in this article. It is desirable to establish one community consisting of the present residencies Palembang, Benkoelen, and Lampung Districts as these territories form a real unity. Between the residency and the autonomous native village a community has to be established consisting of a federation of allied villages. In the scheme it is proposed to govern the community by a native official. It is doubtlessly more desirable to have the federative communities governed by a council under the presidency of the assistant resident. This federative division has to care for European and native interests, while the village has to care only for the native interests.—*Cecile Rothe.*

11997. VRIES, J. D. de. *Verbreking door de regering van de verbintenissen met hen, die indologie studeeren.* [Breaking by the Dutch government of contracts with the Indian students.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 21 (1) Jan. 1932: 2-15.—The future governmental officials of the Netherlands Indies study in Holland under contract with the Dutch government, receiving a yearly subsidy for their studies. Now that there is a surplus of personnel in consequence of economizing measures in various government services, proposals have been made to stop education for the governmental service for the time being and to release students who have already entered into a contract with the government from their engagement. This measure must be combated; it has proven impossible to get sufficient aspirant governmental officials without it. Moreover, the governmental service cannot be restricted without serious damage.—*Cecile Rothe.*

## UNITED STATES

11998. BAKER, C. S. *America's responsibility in the Virgin Islands.* *Current Hist.* 34 (4) Jul. 1931: 561-564.

11999. WILKINS, H. FORD. *Dwight F. Davis: governor general of the Philippines.* *Current Hist.* 34 (3) Jun. 1931: 348-352.

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

## RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 11012, 11587, 11610, 11901, 11984, 11999, 12195, 12203, 12216, 12218)

## AUSTRIA

12000. MERKL, ADOLF. Verfassungsreform und Verfassungslegende. [Constitutional reform and constitutional legend.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 22 (8) Nov. 23, 1929: 209-212; (9) Nov. 30, 1929: 237-239.—A discussion of the attitudes of the Christian-Socialist and of the Social-Democratic parties of Austria toward the issue of federalism, with emphasis upon the change in attitude of the former.—Lowell Turrentine.

## BELGIUM

12001. DIETWEDE, GEORG. Flandrischer Brief [Letter from Flanders.] *Volk. u. Reich.* 7 (10-11) 1931: 618-624.—Flemish nationalism is opposed to the large armaments of Belgium as a "vassal of France." Premier Renkin was able, however, to win for the necessary appropriations the support of the Flemish Catholic leader Sap, with whom he is connected in private banking enterprises. At the same time, the non-partisan Council of Flanders which represents the nationalist movement has sent a memorandum, published in foreign languages, to foreign newspapers and persons of political eminence, in which it attacks Belgium's post-war foreign policy. As the Flemish are devout Catholics, pro-French partisans have endeavored to misguide the pope about Flemish nationalism. He refused to receive Flemish nationalist students and young priests who were in Rome on a pilgrimage. A Flemish "away from Rome" movement is unlikely, however, as most Flemish people will continue their fight in the conviction that the Pope is not infallible in matters political.—John B. Mason.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

12002. AUERHAN, J. K chystanému sjezdu zahraničních Čechů a Slováků. [The proposed congress of the Czechs and Slovaks living abroad.] *Czechoslovák.* 12 (2) Feb. 15, 1932: 53-54.—The first congress was held in 1907 under the auspices of the Czechoslovak National Council. Today another congress is planned for the summer of 1932 to: (1) certify the unity of the Czechoslovak nation; (2) strengthen nationalistic consciousness of Czechoslovaks abroad; (3) advise foreign Czechoslovaks about important problems; (4) prove to the Czechoslovak public the importance of contacts with foreign Czechoslovaks; (5) bring about relations between domestic and foreign workers; (6) improve economic relations.—J. S. Rouček.

12003. HERTL, JAN. Selský vůdce. [Peasant leader.] *Přítomnost.* 9 (8) Feb. 24, 1932: 120-122.—The Czechoslovak peasant leader is Antonín Švehla, former prime minister, man of compromises, tenacity, and waiting. The other leaders were Alfons Štaštný and Josef Holeček, but they never reached Švehla's authority. Agrarianism in Czechoslovakia is the last wave of bourgeois development, which became strong for the first time in Bohemia in 1848. The other European agrarian leaders (Stambolijsky, Radić) ended tragically, but Švehla remains.—Joseph S. Rouček.

## FINLAND

12004. MODEEN, GUNNAR. Socialister och agrarer vid förbudsomröstningen. [Socialists and agrarians at the prohibition polls.] *Nya Argus.* 25 (2) Jan. 16, 1932: 13-16.—The vote on the repeal of prohibition in Finland was deceptive to those who wished to draw any definite conclusions from it beyond the mere fact that

the people did not desire the regulation of liquor to the point of exclusion. As for agrarians and socialists, where party lines on the prohibition question were believed to be clearly drawn, the parties were split wide open. Party lines could not govern this matter of social regulation.—T. Kalijarvi.

12005. PIPPING, HUGO E. Förbudsomröstningens konsekvenser. [The consequences of the vote on prohibition.] *Nya Argus.* 25 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 1-2.—The vote in favor of the repeal of prohibition in Finland was 49 to 51% in favor of repeal. There was a majority of 40,000 votes. The Björkenheim Committee, while it did not achieve what was expected of it, and while many people have described it as a grand fiasco, was not altogether a failure, for it served to clarify issues. Revenue must be sufficient to make the control by the government a worthwhile project. Still that revenue must not be too high so that it will continue to encourage bootlegging. There is some question as to how far state assistance to the liquor industry should go. The fanatic bureaucracy which came into existence as a result of twelve years of prohibition is a political problem of the highest magnitude.—T. Kalijarvi.

## FRANCE

12006. CRAEMER, R. Menschentum auf der Grenze. Geschichtliche Voraussetzung der elsässischen Heimatbewegung. [Men on the frontier. Historical reasons for the "Heimatbewegung" in Alsace.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 44 (2) 1930: 232-258.—G. Meceney.

12007. HERMENS, FERDINAND ALONS. Parlament und Aussenpolitik in Frankreich. [The French parliament and foreign policy.] *Hochland.* 29 (3) 1931-1932: 193-208.—There are no real parties in France; only a few of them are organized, as the Radical-Socialists, the Démocrates Populaires, and the Center party. There is no connection between the parliamentary faction and the party in the country, and there are no party functions between elections. Each deputy has freedom to move from one party to another, according to political opportunity and his personal inclinations. There is even a party of non-party deputies, where right and left meet in harmony. The advantage of this system is that the intellectuals of all parties rule parliament. But the disadvantages are more serious; no particular party is able to form a government by itself, and there is no bearer of responsibility. There is lack of system in the executive and legislative duties of parliament. Individual members enjoy too much power. The conduct of foreign affairs is especially handicapped; no minister is able to talk for a majority in parliament, and very often his promises come to naught. Foreign politics in France express not the opinion of the French people, but are a result of the weakness of the French parliamentary system.—Aaron M. Margalith.

## GERMANY

12008. MAN, HENDRIK de. Nový německý nationalism. [New German nationalism.] *Přítomnost.* 9 (8) Feb. 24, 1932: 122-125.—Present German nationalism differs from the classical nationalism of the 19th century. Pre-war German nationalism was conservative, corresponding to the political interests of the dominating capitalistic and aristocratic classes, expressing the expansive aims of the hierarchic state. Present nationalism is plebeian and social revolutionary. Development from Rathenau to Stresemann showed the helplessness of bourgeois pacifism. The present phase begins with the economic crisis in 1929. Feudal elements are gone. Bureaucracy has gained in power and the present Brüning government is the dictatorship of bureaucracy.

The middle bourgeoisie was reduced to the status of the proletariat. The present capitalistic class consists mostly of the people who got their money after the war. The economic structure is dominated by heavy industries and banks on a strictly bureaucratic basis; it lacks ideology. Present nationalism is a reaction of the middle classes against their proletarianization.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

**12009. MEHER, ARNOLD OSKAR.** *Von der politischen Begabung der Deutschen.* [The political talent of the Germans.] *Zeitwende*. 8(1) Jan. 1932: 8-17.—Prince Bülow believed that the German people were politically immature, in spite of the fact that they possessed so many great characteristics in the fields of philosophy, art, and science. There is no such thing as an inherent political talent of a people. It is acquired, and Germans have acquired it. The political talent of Germany is shown in the Germanization of the lands east of the Elbe, Austria, and the Alpine countries. German colonial methods compared favorably with those of England. Germany has brought forth the greatest statesman genius of modern history, Bismarck. Today Germany is on the road to a union of political spirit and national feeling, and France is helping unconsciously in Germany's political education. No nation on earth needs a feeling of nationalism more than Germany, which possesses all other political instincts.—*L. L. Snyder*.

**1210. RAVOUX, PAUL.** *Les négociations entre Brüning et Hitler.* [The negotiations between Brüning and Hitler.] *Europe Nouv.* 15(728) Jan. 23, 1932: 117-119.—*Luther H. Evans*.

**1211. SCHEFFER, PAUL.** Hitler: phenomenon and portent. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10(3) Apr. 1932: 382-390.—Hitler is an electric person whose appeal is irresistible. The Nazi movement is nourished on a variety of social, moral, and economic forces, but it has hardly reached the political stage of its development. Hitler is the most successful orator Germany has ever known. A prominent element of his followers is the "declassed" middle class, which waits for a gospel and a message. It is important to distinguish between the propagandist aspect of the Hitler movement and its realistic political aspect. Hitler himself is impressed by the fact that his movement is predominantly emotional in character, and that it cannot become active in foreign affairs until it has attained its domestic goal.—*L. L. Snyder*.

### GREAT BRITAIN

**1212. BARDOUX, JACQUES.** *Une expérience socialiste.* [A Socialist experience.] *Séances et Travaux de l'Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol.* 89 Mar.-Apr. 1929: 234-267.

**1213. CONNES, G.** *L'Angleterre en 1929.* [England in 1929.] *Rev. d. Cours et Conf.* 31(8) Mar. 30, 1930: 713-724; (9) Apr. 15, 1930: 70-81; (13) Jun. 15, 1930: 465-478; (14) Jun. 30, 1930: 536-548; (15) Jul. 15, 1930: 661-672; (16) Jul. 30, 1930: 703-716; 32(2) Dec. 30, 1930: 165-178; (3) Jan. 15, 1931: 239-252; (4) Jan. 30, 1931: 337-351; (6) Feb. 28, 1931: 497-511.

**1214. HIRST, F. W.** *Reflections of a liberal.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(654) Aug. 1931: 142-152.—The author regrets that the Liberal party did not define pledges it expected for its support of the Labour government—such as proportional representation, removal of the last protective duties, economy in all departments, and an international policy aimed at peace and disarmament. He then reviews these aspects of finance, extravagance in unemployment relief, the sugar subsidy, failure to secure economical administration. There can be no relief while public extravagance flourishes, and while favored groups have an interest in the taxes levied.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

### INDIA

**1215. FULLER, J. F. C. Gandhi—Saint or sinner?** *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(654) Aug. 1931: 164-178.—An account of the religious, political, and economic ideas of Gandhi, showing how the influence of occidental thought has given a superficial surface to Gandhi's fundamentally medieval and oriental ideas, and to what excesses they have led.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

### LATVIA

**1216. FIRCKS, WILHELM von.** *Die Stellung der politischen Parteien Lettlands im Kampf um den Rigaer Dom.* [The position of the Latvian political parties in the Riga cathedral conflict.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62 (Special Issue) Jul. 1931: 50-53.—The author gives a survey of the development of the Riga cathedral conflict which was started by the parish of the Riga garrison church who desired to hold their services in this building; the conflict grew to be a political affair which greatly stirred public opinion and was settled by a plebiscite in June, 1931, which dispossessed the Germans of their property without any indemnification. The author gives a survey of the attitude of the different parties, as the vote of parliament is to be given in due time. The German faction cannot expect any active support of their stand, but only neutrality or indifference from some groups and hard opposition from all the national parties and the center.—*Hans Frerk*.

**1217. RÜDIGER, WILHELM von.** *Der Rigaer Dom und das Deutschtum in Lettland.* [The Riga cathedral and the Germans in Latvia.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62 (Special Issue) Jul. 1931: 12-20.—The law concerning the expropriation of the Riga cathedral from the German parish without indemnification is a serious encroachment on German rights. The author quotes paragraphs from laws passed in 1923 which defend dispossessing of church property without any payments, and concludes that Latvia will abandon the right of calling herself a constitutional state if property and personal liberty are thus sacrificed to the covetousness of a certain group. Latvian prestige which will not permit the oldest and most beautiful church of the capital to be German property is the main cause for this unjust procedure.—*Hans Frerk*.

### LITHUANIA

**1218. UNSIGNED.** *Das Memelproblem.* [The Memel problem.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62(10-12) Dec. 1931: 605-611.—Every Lithuanian government is bound to secure the Memel district for Lithuania, as it means access to the Baltic Sea, a good domestic market and a considerable income; besides, national feeling grievously injured by the Vilna conflict demands it. The inhabitants of the district, however, are mostly hostile to Lithuania. The Memel convention gave suzerainty to Lithuania, but territorial autonomy to the inhabitants. This failed because of the counter-actions of Lithuanian Nationalists and Centralists. When the Nationalists failed in their policy of expelling German inhabitants from the district the Centralists tried to get the decisive influence in parliament, which they have now achieved. They started a movement of suppressed Lithuanians in the Memel district. The followers of autonomy among the population are much handicapped by lack of able political leaders, a good press, and the bad situation of agriculture.—*Hans Frerk*.

**1219. WEDEL, HASSO von.** *Die Lage der Diktatur in Litauen.* [The situation of dictatorship in Lithuania.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 224(3) Jun. 1931: 297-302.—The present dictatorship in Lithuania was established on Dec. 17, 1926, by Smetona and Woldemaras. When they resigned in 1929, Tubelis and Zaunius replaced them. There have been no achievements in foreign

politics, as neither the Vilna nor the Memel problem has been solved. The constitution proclaimed in May 1928 has not been put into practice; sejm and state president have not been elected. The leading party of the Tautininkai seems to be shaken since Woldemaras' abdication; it is ruled by a military group. The Catholic party, which is the most embittered enemy of the government, does not regard its situation as hopeless; this was demonstrated by the Nuntius Bartolozzi being sent back to Kovno in April 1931 after a three months' absence only. There seems to be a strong tendency within the government for negotiations with the clericals. At the same time, however, the government considers the prospects for cooperation with the socialists who have grown much more moderate. The time for negotiations, however, has not yet come; the government is balanced by two hostile parties of equal strength, and its future procedure will be largely determined by the activities of the right and left groups.—*Hans Frerk.*

### PERSIA

12020. BOURKE-BURROWES, D. Changes and development in Persia during the Pahlevi régime. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 18(1) Jan. 1931: 39-49.—The author examines the internal changes and developments in Persia since the accession to the throne of Riza Shah on Dec. 16, 1925. From a country in danger of dissolution, a more efficient administration and greater stability and unity have been developed, more law and order have been evolved. The economic and financial condition is sound, but taxation is becoming more burdensome.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

### POLAND

12021. GOLDING, ARTHUR. Statistik der Entdeutschung des Ostens. [Statistics on the de-Germanization of former German territories in the East.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(7-8) 1931: 486-506.—Comparative statistics in this field have become possible only recently with the completion of censuses, public or private, in all the relevant regions with the exception of Polish Upper Silesia. The loss of German speaking population in 1918 to the new eastern states amounted to 1,750,000 persons. In former West Prussia and Posen alone the number of Germans has decreased from 1,100,000 (1910) to 341,000 (1926). Urban populations have shown less resistance to de-Germanization than the peasant class. In Polish Upper Silesia the Germans decreased from 400,000 to 300,000 (estimate); in Danzig they had increased (Danzig subjects only) by 33,000 (3.96%) by 1923, in Memel they decreased from 71,000 (1910) to 59,000 (1925). Compulsory military service in both Poland and Lithuania has caused many Germans to emigrate. Of 1,535,000 ha. of land in German private possession in 1914 in Posen and Pomerelia one-third had changed into Polish hands by 1926, in addition to 200,000 ha. formerly owned by the Reich and the Prussian state. Only 25% of the soil in these regions is now owned by Germans as against 60% before the cession. The Polish agrarian reform legislation has been openly used for de-Germanizing purposes. The so-called anti-alcohol law of 1920 is used against German innkeepers who are ruined by the refusal of licenses which are readily granted to Poles. (Statistics.)—*John B. Mason.*

12022. RAUSCHNING, HERMANN. Bedeutung und Entwicklung der abgetretenen Gebiete Westpreussens und Posens im deutschen und polnischen Raum. [Importance and development of the ceded territories West Prussia and Posen in Germany and Poland.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(7-8) 1931: 423-447.—These regions have a distinct geo-political connection with the economy and culture of Germany. Their economic situation has been influenced decisively by their agric-

culture with the products and needs of which commerce and industry were closely bound up. In present-day Poland the former German regions show the least illiteracy, the greatest revenues from taxation, the best roads, the largest number of rural continuation schools, and the greatest railroad mileage. Their new connection with a country with 30% illiteracy, 38% minorities, uncertain legal protection, different professional and business ethics, a lower standard of living and a different type of agriculture causes most severe economic disturbances. Eight hundred thousand Germans have emigrated because of Polish pressure, and 700,000 ha. of arable land have changed from German into Polish hands. While these regions have been de-Germanized as to population, they have not become Polonized economically, culturally, and in the last analysis, politically. (Statistics.)—*John B. Mason.*

12023. UNSIGNED. Polens Mentalität. [Poland's mentality.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(12) 1931: 645-658.—The article endeavors to show the spiritual and mental background of Polish political thinking. Long excerpts are quoted from Stanislaus Mornik's *Polens Kampf gegen seine nicht-polnischen Volksgruppen* on the development of the territory of the Polish state, its ethnographic structure, and the history of modern Polish nationalism. Poland's interest in non-Polish territories on her Eastern and Western borders is both psychological and material: to the Polish mind a Polish state limited on an ethnographic basis is an entirely foreign idea; economic facts have always, even though perhaps only instinctively, given direction and aim to Polish nationalism. (Population and production statistics.)—*John B. Mason.*

### TURKEY

12024. RICE, D. TALBOT. Some impressions of modern Turkey. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 18(2) Apr. 1931: 194-206.—The Kemalist government set out to recast the morale of the people; the process is being accomplished with considerable success, and at the same time Turkey is becoming more Central-Europeanized.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

### USSR

12025. BERMAN, А. БЕРМАН, Я. Очередные задачи нашей работы. [Present tasks of our work.] *Советское Государство и Революция Права. (Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Revoliutsia Prava.)* (9) 1931: 9-35.—This is a revised text of the address of Berman before the conference of the All-Union Association of the Marxist Specialists in Government and Political Science, held in Moscow, Aug. 11-13, 1931. One of the most important tasks of the Marxist specialists is to combat the remnants of bourgeois ideology among the jurists in Soviet Russia. The Marxists should be extremely cautious lest their opponents smuggle their anti-Marxian opinions into Soviet public opinion. He refers to the case of Piontovskii, a prominent Soviet scholar in political science, who was recently obliged to make a formal denial of his anti-Marxian "errors." Berman suspects even Stuchka, the veteran Communist jurist, of liberal deviations from the ways of orthodox Marxism.—*G. Vernadsky.*

12026. CHESTRY, PAUL. Notes d'un témoin sur la Russie bolcheviste. [Comments of a witness on Russian bolshevism.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Etrangère.* 5(4) Dec. 1930: 402-420.

12027. CHOKAYEV, MUSTAFA. Turkestan and the Soviet regime. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18(3) Jul. 1931: 403-420.—The offensive actions of the Bolsheviks in Turkestan have made the latter look to England for relief. The Turkestanians feel that their position would be far more endurable under British rule than the present form of an "outwardly national and

inwardly proletarian" republic of Turkestan.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

12028. HOETZSCH, OTTO. *Der XVI Parteikongress.* [The 16th party congress.] *Osteuropa.* 5 (11-12) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 770-782.—Characterizing this as the era of Stalin, the author traces the transition from a militant attitude towards the capitalistic countries to that of temporary cooperation to assure peace during the period of the five year plan. The most important detail of the session was Stalin's ten hour speech. He indicated that the USSR was willing to assume a portion of the Czar's debts merely as an extra tax on condition that credits were granted. He pointed with pride to internal improvements giving detailed statistics, among which was the increase of national income from 23,000,000,000 rubles in 1926-27 to 34,000,000,000 in 1929-30. He did not overlook the weaknesses in heavy industry, in transportation, and in the infant kolkhozi and sovkhozi. The final note was the plea for party consolidation. Noting the danger of chauvinistic Russian nationalism, he successfully assailed both the right and left. So secure is his position that he can show leniency towards his opponents Rykov, Radek, and Tomsky.—*Samuel Kalish.*

12029. SCHEFFER, PAUL. *Maxim Litvinov: an intimate study.* *Current Hist.* 34 (5) Aug. 1931: 670-677.

12030. UNSIGNED. Armenia and the Armenian colonies. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 18 (1) Jan. 1931: 95-109.—Armenia has strained every muscle to preserve its national character despite foreign domination. Her progress under the Soviet régime since the World War has been slow.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

## YUGOSLAVIA

12031. SOBOTKA, OTTO. *Potřebitelný ruch u krajanů v Jugoslavii.* [Activities of our countrymen in Yugoslavia.] *Čechoslovák.* 12 (2) Feb. 15, 1932: 55-56.—The Czechoslovak Association in Belgrade founded in 1931 an educational committee under Bezdíček, which makes periodic excursions into Czech settlements. A number of new societies were founded. In the last elections the settlements, which formerly were considered radically in opposition and favoring Croat radicalism, voted for the governmental candidates. The economic crisis affects mainly the laborers in the cities.—*J. S. Rouček.*

## ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

12032. SEIFERT, AUGUSTIN. *Národní organizace.* [National organization.] *Čechoslovák.* 12 (2) Feb. 15, 1932: 38-40.—A description of the organization and functions of the Czechoslovak National Council in Prague.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

### FRANCE

12033. UNSIGNED. *Le vingt-huitième congrès du parti radical.* [The twenty-eighth congress of the Radical party.] *Europe Now.* 14 (718) Nov. 14, 1931: 1540-1543.—Documents concerning the session held in Paris, Nov. 5-8, including resolutions on electoral and parliamentary program, remedies for the economic crisis and unemployment, foreign policy, disarmament, etc.—*Luther H. Evans.*

### POLAND

12034. BYSTRZYŃSKI, R. *Zagadnienia kultury robotniczej.* [The problems of labor culture.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 185 1930: 270-294.—The greater part of the industrial workers of Poland belongs to the Polish Socialist party, which attempts to control all phases of the workers' lives. In its hands are the protection of

children and youth, e.g. summer colonies, scouting; and the training of workers, e.g. workers' universities, libraries, reading rooms, *Turnvereine*. The Polish Socialist party operates in different labor unions and party divisions, carrying on two modern newspapers, *Wiedza i życie* (Science and Life) and *Sztuka i życie* (Art and Life). The party has created the Interparty Commission for Culture and Art which takes care of workers' theatre and concert tickets at reduced prices.—*A. Walawender.*

### USSR

12035. HENRICI, W. *Die politische Erziehung in der Roten Armee.* [Political education in the Red Army.] *Osteuropa.* 6 (2) Nov. 1930: 83-94.—An exposition of the methods utilized in infusing the workers and peasants who are being fashioned into the vanguard of the socialist army with political solidarity towards defense, the soviet system, and international socialism. A political commissar, appointed especially for the purpose, supervises the network of elected communists within the army unit, who cooperate to educate members and non-members alike in the aims and ideals of the class struggle. Literacy is demanded, cultural rivalry is urged, athletic prowess is encouraged. Of late, delegations of Red soldiers have come into direct contact with factory and field whenever their aid was needed to assure fulfillment of the five year plan.—*Samuel Kalish.*

12036. KUSKOVA, KATHERINE. *The League of Communist Youth: Enthusiasm as a driving force.* *Slav. & East Europ. Rev.* 10 (29) Dec. 1931: 301-316.—A great majority of the Communist party consists of young people; workers of over 40 years are rarely registered. The opposing side is also made up of youth. The pioneer organization in Soviet Russia numbered in 1931, 2,000,000 members, the Komsomol, (organization of youth)—over 5,000,000. The five year plan opened a new period of fighting for a grandiose plan and youth fought gallantly everywhere in so-called shock brigades. The government was marking the points of attack: coal in the Donetz basin, cotton in the Turkestan, and so on. Only the collectivization of the villages found the young people cold and when it was decreed over 1,000,000 left the Komsomol. So Stalin had to retreat. Should the five year plan fail enthusiasm will die out and this will compel putting other questions beyond the program of technical building.—*Ivan Georgievsky.*

12037. PAVLYVICH, ПАВЛЫЧ. *О новом Колхозном подъеме.* [The recent increase in Kolkhozy (collective farms).] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* (Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.) (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1931: 111-113.—Gossip has been spread that collectivization of agriculture cannot continue to increase. This is unfounded, but account must be taken of certain obstacles in the way of a further increase: (1) kulak opposition in the villages; (2) "right wing" opportunistic theory, which takes form in lack of organization, opportunities given the kulaks in the kolkhozy, lack of cost accounting, and insufficient propaganda concerning achievements; (3) pseudo-left wing tendencies, which erred in too fast collectivization, antagonizing the peasants. There are needed (1) active, informed groups of non-members of kolkhozy; (2) nuclei of informed, trained people in the kolkhozy; (3) discussion evenings for these two types of groups meeting jointly; (4) propaganda among the peasants under the direction of party cells.—*E. Wheeler.*

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

### EGYPT

12038. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. *Egypt: a new phase.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (653) Jul. 1931: 21-30.—

Sidky Pasha has been successfully elected under the new constitution which presents an opportunity for return of as much parliamentary government as is adapted to Egypt. The electoral law of 1930 returns to the two-degree system abolished by the Wafdist. With adult manhood suffrage the voters are grouped in 50's which elect from themselves one delegate. Two thousand such delegates form a constituency to elect a deputy. This is as far as democracy can safely go with the illiterate and dependent *fellahin*. The Wafdist unsuccessfully boycotted the elections; 67% of the voters registered voted, and 90% of the delegates voted. The new chamber consists of 81 Shaabists (Government party), 38 Ittahadists, 15 Independents, 8 Nationalists. The government can now set about its economy program, balancing the budget and clearing up the problems left over by the Wafdist. The British government must wait for things to settle down for the only hope of an Anglo-Egyptian settlement

rests on the success of a government such as that of Sidky Pasha.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

## PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 11893, 12113)

### GERMANY

12039. NEUKIRCH, JACQUES HENRI. *L'état d'esprit en Allemagne.* [The state of mind in Germany.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue.* 70(4) Feb. 20, 1932: 106-113.—An analysis by one who spent the winter 1930-31 in Berlin.—*B. J. Hovde*.

### USSR

12040. NIessel, A. *La propagande politique dans l'armée rouge.* [Political propaganda in the Red Army.] *Rev. Pol., et Litt. Rev. Bleue.* 70(5) Mar. 5, 1932: 129-130.—*B. J. Hovde*.

## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

### LEGISLATION

(See also Entry 11950)

### PROCEDURE

12041. MACEK, JOSEF. *Nezaměstnání poslanci a přetížení ministrů.* [Unemployed deputies and overburdened ministers.] *Přítomnost.* 9(8) Feb. 24, 1932: 113-116.—About 99% of the legislative proposals of the Czechoslovak deputies are discarded. Usually the representatives of the parties agree on the subjects of laws, which are prepared in the ministries. A proposal is sent to other interested ministries; each minister then receives suggestions from his own party. Eventually an agreement is reached. Difficulties mostly appear when the economic or social interests of a party are threatened. Hence the ministers follow the requirements of demagogic, and spend endless days protecting the interests of their parties. The excessive number of political parties creates the system of log-rolling.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

12042. O'HARA, JAIME. Philippine legislation by the *acuerdo*. *Philippine Law J.* 11(5) Nov. 1931: 153-158.—The development of the *acuerdo* as a distinct legal process is an instance of how a governmental agency may acquire importance through slow and imperceptible evolution even in the absence of a statute. From the advisory power of the *audiencia*, the *acuerdo* has come to embrace legislative, judicial, and administrative functions in the government of the Philippines.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

#### GENERAL

(See also Entries 11208, 11401, 11944, 11964-11967, 12070, 12120-12121, 12145, 12153, 12159, 12466)

12043. BAUMES, HAROLD I. How to make police work more effective. *Pub. Management.* 14(4) Apr. 1932: 123-125.—Means suggested are motorization of patrol work, thus requiring a smaller force, use of school boy patrols for the direction of school children in crossing streets, and establishment of a traffic violations bureau where payments of fines would be accepted for first and second violators.—*Milton V. Smith*.

12044. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P. The legislatures and unemployment. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(4) Apr. 1932: 233-236.—It is estimated that 70% of the relief expenses on account of unemployment during

1931 were being made by local governments. A large amount of money was being indirectly spent by the states for relief through public works, especially road work, which was helped out by the regular federal highway appropriation. In 1931 congress recognized that the road funds of the states were not large enough to enable them to take advantage of their full share of the regular grants made by the federal government, and appropriated \$80,000,000 to aid the states to carry their share of the burden. Certain states made appropriations to aid localities. With varying degrees of state supervision, the direct administration of the relief was left to local political authorities. The most striking step towards unemployment relief was the Wisconsin unemployment insurance law.—*F. R. Aumann*.

12045. DYKSTRA, C. A. Public administration and private business. *Pub. Management.* 14(4) Apr. 1932: 117-119.—The city manager of Cincinnati points out that we cannot transform public administration by the mere application of what are called "business methods," because business with its voluntary and profit motives is fundamentally different from the compulsory and non-profit principles of government. Methods of good public business should be the object. Public administration must take advantage of the methods and the discoveries of modern science, pursue the path of intelligent inquiry and study, and recruit for its personnel those who are devoted to the service principle.—*Milton V. Smith*.

12046. JACOBSON, M. Göteborgs stads nya fövaltningsorganisation. [The city of Gothenburg's new administrative organization.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23(8) Dec. 1931: 485-487.—In October, 1930, plans for centralizing the city's administration and the institution of a body to supervise the city's economic administration were approved by the fiscal office. A central authority shall act as a means of holding together and at the same time lead and supervise the various administrative branches. This super-administration is to be composed of political leaders with rich municipal experience. It shall take the initiative in handling municipal affairs and see that the various organizations work together in harmony and without waste. It is provided that after Feb. 1, 1932, there shall be a central administration called the city collegium which shall supervise the making up of the budget and handle all the functions of the chancellery.—*Roy V. Peel*.

12047. PRINGLE, J. C. The new poor law ad-

ministration in London. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(4) Dec. 1930: 543-562.

12048. RAVEN-HART, R. The decentralisation of broadcasting. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(653) Jul. 1931: 82-89.—The British Broadcasting Co. should copy some of the features of the German system, also state-owned, but operating in nine regional divisions. Some such decentralization would produce healthy rivalry, specialization, and local atmosphere, such as dialect.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 12082)

12049. BULLARD, E. E. Classification of positions, pay revisions and service ratings at Oakland. *Western City.* 8(4) Apr. 1932: 14-16.—The first council under the new Oakland council-manager charter entered into a contract with the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration of Chicago to make a personnel survey, including a re-classification of positions according to duties, recommendations of rates of pay, and installing the Probst system of service ratings. Duties and responsibilities were found to be out of line with the title of the position in a surprisingly large number of cases. A change in compensation in conformity with prevailing commercial rates of pay resulted in annual savings of \$158,688. It is thought that the Probst system of service ratings comes closer to meeting the requirements of a constructive service reporting system than any other which has been evolved. Considerable educational work will be required in order that the supervisors will construe the items in the same manner.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12050. DEAN, JAMES S. Sacramento's plan for sick leave pay. *Western City.* 8(4) Apr. 1932: 23.—Sacramento has recently adopted an ordinance governing sick leave which allows fifteen days such leave in each year, with accumulated accruals at the rate of three days annually. Certificates of disability must be filed from either a city or a private physician in all cases where absence exceeds one week. A chart illustrates how the plan would work in hypothetical cases running over a period of 20 years.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12051. HART, H. M. J. De algemeene ambtenarentelling op 1 Maart 1932. [The general census of officials on March 1, 1932.] *Koloniale Studien.* 15(6) Dec. 1931: 845-855.—The Dutch East Indian government has ordered a census of all civil and military officials and personnel in the service of provinces, districts, municipalities, and native states. The object of these full official statistics is to obtain an insight into the composition and the mutations of the official corps and the changes brought about in it as the result of certain measures and conditions. The government has long felt the need of such statistics.—*Amry Vandenberg.*

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 10832, 11652, 11849, 11855, 11856, 11858-11859, 11865-11866, 11872, 11874, 11876, 11919, 11923-11924, 11938, 11942, 11963, 12098-12099, 12103, 12156)

12052. BERÁK, JAROMÍR. Státní rozpočet na rok 1931 a státní závěrečný účet za rok 1929. [State budget for 1931 and the closing state bill for 1929.] *Obzor Národního hospodářství.* 35(9) Oct. 1930: 612-617.—The Czechoslovak budget for 1931 provides for marked increases of state income and expenditure. The income is estimated at 9,844,000,000 crowns (9,240,000,000 in 1930); the expenditures 9,838,000,000. The year 1929 closed with the surplus of 1,013,000,000 crowns.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

12053. BERLIN, KNUD. Om lovgivning paa finan-

sloven efter dansk ret. [The budget according to Danish law.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskap.* 10(3-4) 1931: 363-395.—Denmark has experienced a great difference of opinion as to administering the budget. This is especially true where changes must be made to meet new circumstances which arise during the year. According to the general theory, the budget is the most important item of legislation to be carried through by the Rigsdag. For that reason it should take precedence over all other laws. According to constitutional provisions certain parts of the budget cannot be changed during the year. In such a case the constitutional law stands above the budget law and those items cannot be altered. However, where the constitution makes no special prohibition, changes may be made in the budget according to needs and the ability to carry through the changes effected.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

12054. BUCK, A. E. Budgeting for small cities. *Munic. Admin. Service, Publ.* #23. 1931: pp. 21.

12055. BYRNS, JOSEPH. The rising cost of American government. *Current Hist.* 34(3) Jun. 1931: 398-402.

12056. COLBY, BENJAMIN. City debts and financial resources in the light of population shift and loss. *Annalist.* 39(993) Jan. 29, 1932: 227-228.—There is a distinct possibility that a fundamental trend which has brought prosperity to cities is being reversed and that urban ascendancy is no longer on the increase. Urban values have been based on a continuance and increase of centralized population. Factors which have given rise to centralization in the past have vanished, or are operating with diminished force. Immigration has now become emigration. A changing employment attitude is beginning to decrease the labor reserve created by seasonal fluctuations in industry. Indications are that the sole source of growth for most of our cities henceforth will be the excess of births over deaths. But the birth rate is declining everywhere and especially in cities. Cheap, rapid transportation; cheap land; low taxes; electricity and the radio have drawn people to areas outside the cities.—*C. C. Bayard.*

12057. CRUM, R. W. Financing street and highway improvements. *Roads & Streets.* 71(10) Oct. 1931: 407-409.—From an engineering point of view an equitable assessment of highway costs should be gained in the following way: motor vehicles should pay a "readiness to serve" charge; they should pay for roads in proportion to the extent of their use; funds raised through special taxes on motor vehicles or motor-vehicle users should be used only for highway improvement; the major part of the primary road costs should be paid from motor vehicle license fees and taxes on gasoline; the state should be the sole agency levying special taxes upon motor vehicle or highway use.—*Ällene E. Thornburgh.*

12058. HARE, WM. L., and WARREN, HERBERT. On the land, the law, and the tax. *Garden Cities & Town Planning.* 2 (10) Dec. 1931: 259-262.—Owners of land in England are classified into three broad groups, feudal, commercial, private. Sponsors of the land tax proposals of the finance bill failed to realize that there was another small class of landowners, a limited dividend corporation devoted to housing needs, which would find it difficult if not impossible to operate under the tax scheme.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

12059. KARLSON, HENNING. Städerna och statens remissväsen. [The remittance system of the state and the cities.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidsskr.* 23(3) May 1931: 144-148.—*Roy V. Peel.*

12060. KNIGHT, A. R. Cost of street lighting. *Illinois Munic. Rev.* 10(4) Apr. 1931: 97-98.—Analysis of the equipment and costs of street lighting in 39 Illinois towns, to determine the average cost, the variation in cost, and the effect upon the cost, if any, of the

size of the lighting units. On the average, the cost in cents per K.W.H. decreases with the increased size of the lamp, increased burning, and increase in municipal ownership and maintenance of the system.—*W. R. Maddox.*

12061. NAGLER, H. Das einheitliche Staatsbudget der UdSSR. [The uniform state budget of the USSR.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 11(6) Mar. 2, 1932: 8-13.

12062. NILSON, GUSTAF. Till frågan om kommunalt intresse-kontor som led i en upphörsreform. [The office of municipal interests as a step in the reform of the tax collecting system.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23(2) Mar. 1931: 94-96.—The office of municipal interests was put into effect in Sweden about 20 years ago. Municipalities or private organizations receive funds of their employees, either through voluntary salary deductions or deposits. On these funds the regular bank interest is paid, and the principal is supposed to be used for regularly recurring expenditures such as taxes, rents, insurance premiums, and the like. It is suggested that similar institutions be organized on a large scale primarily for the purpose of collecting taxes.—*Roy V. Peel.*

12063. REIERSON, ROY L. Municipal utility accounting. *Minnesota Munic.* 16(9) Sep. 1931: 348-359.—A suggested outline of accounts for municipally owned plants in Minnesota, together with the forms recommended.—*W. R. Maddox.*

12064. ROBINSON, E. A. How can taxes be reduced? *Western City.* 8(3) Mar. 1932: 8.—The city manager of Redwood City, California, presents the absolute and per capita costs of police, fire, and library services in 44 California cities, all of which have a population of less than 15,000. The per capita average for all cities is: police, \$2.681; fire, \$1.95; and library \$1.216.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12065. RUGEN, OTTO N. How low-priced and durable residential streets are developed in Alhambra. *Western City.* 8(4) Apr. 1932: 11-13.—By resurfacing on force account with a penetration macadam to which the Alhambra subsurface is admirably suited a satisfactory surface with a ten year life is being furnished at a cost of \$33.75 per 50 foot lot; this figure was achieved, furthermore, after charging to the job rental for municipal equipment at rates used by private contractors. Last year the property owners were relieved of half the cost by payment from traffic fines. This resulting ability to secure new pavement at approximately \$15.00 per 50 foot lot led to the filing of more petitions for such improvement than can be immediately handled.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12066. SCHUBERT, A. A. Haushaltsstatistik als Mittel der Wirtschaftskontrolle in öffentlichen Betrieben. [Management statistics for economic control of public enterprises.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 8(8) Aug. 1931: 589-598.—In view of the financial straits of governments in Germany the cutting down of expenses is in order, but such curtailment should be exercised as is economical rather than political or haphazard. To begin with, relative rather than absolute figures should be worked out for a basic year, and applying the same methods to succeeding years, a truer picture of governmental costs could be obtained and wiser economies could be effected.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

12067. SRINIVAS, P. R. The public debt of India. *Indian Rev.* 32(10) Oct. 1931: 613-616.—In pre-English days India had no public debt. Now the English rulers have piled up a public debt of several billion dollars. The genesis of this debt goes back to the time when the East India Company handed over India to the British Crown along with the Company's debt of nearly £100,000,000. This private debt of the Company was converted to the public debt of India. Again, when

in 1858 the English government took over the stock of the East India Company at a cost of £12,000,000, this amount was charged to India's account. Since then the public debt of India has steadily increased by charging to India the cost of various British imperial wars and other adventures.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

12068. THRUN, F. M. School financing in Michigan. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station, Spec. Bull.* #212. 1931: pp. 79.

12069. YOUNT, H. W., and SHERBURNE, R. E. The cost of government in Massachusetts, 1910-1926. *Massachusetts Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #256. 1929: 167-234.

## JUSTICE

(See also Entries 12354, 12364, 12424)

## PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 11306, 11643, 11906, 11925, 11960, 12161, 12357, 12461)

12070. BROSMAN, PAUL. The statutory presumption. *Tulane Law Rev.* 5(1) Dec. 1930: 17-54; (2) Feb. 1931: 178-210.—Numerous common law presumptions are valuable aids in the administration of justice. They may be divided into conclusive and *prima facie* presumptions. The latter may also be classified as: (1) those attached to the proof of some document; (2) those attached to the proof of some fact; (3) those attached to the proof of no specific fact, but which express the policy of the law upon some particular matter. The constitutional question, the statutory presumption and burden of proof, and the administrative value of the statutory presumption are discussed.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

12071. COLLIN, F. Vergelding om verbetering. [Reward for improvement.] *Ecrou.* 12(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 403-420.—Our forefathers thought that punishment would bring correction, but there is no necessary connection between the two. Concern over the pedagogical side of sanction is coming more and more to the foreground. The founders of the first house of correction in Amsterdam in 1589 were pioneers in this respect, and the fame and influence of this institution was widespread. But up to the eve of the French Revolution death and other bodily punishments still were the rule. Under the tremendous influence of Beccaria and Howard a complete reversal was brought about in three decades. In civilized countries 99% of the condemned leave the prisons alive, and the big question with respect to them is whether they will return to society improved and strengthened. In Anglo-Saxon countries there is much greater decentralization of prison administration. The progressive system, with the indeterminate sentence, has reached its highest development in the U. S. It has improved prison discipline, but it gives no guarantee of the voluntary acceptance of the social order. For the latter purpose the honor system, self-government, and education have been introduced.—*Amry Vandenberg.*

12072. FOLEY, FRANCIS C. Admission at second trial of testimony of missing witness—Interpretation of Article 12 of the declaration of rights. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11(4) Nov. 1931: 550-553.—The Massachusetts trial court ruled that the testimony given at the first trial might be read to the jury at the second trial. The defendant contended that such action deprived him of his constitutional right to meet the witnesses against him face to face. The English cases seem to deny the admission of the testimony at the second trial where the witness was unable to appear in person, but the Massachusetts court discounted the weight of these decisions on the ground that the testimony was given before a committing magistrate or coroner and that there was a distinction where the testimony was given

under circumstances of greater formality. The decision is in accord with the weight of authority in this country.  
—*Horace A. Bacus.*

**12073. GAVIT, BERNARD C.** Legal conclusions. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16(4) Mar. 1932: 378-397.—A legal conclusion is a use of language in its legal significance as opposed to a use of language in its factual significance. Legal, not common, concepts are described. The objection to the use of legal conclusions in pleadings is not that party has pleaded his facts too generally, but that he has pleaded law and not facts. The distinction between law and facts, while valid, is easily subject to confusion. This confusion is accentuated by the fact that legal concepts are often clothed in common language. Also, it is true that words often have two meanings, the common meaning and the legal meaning—a differentiation not often easily observed. Evidentiary facts cannot be pleaded, for such pleading is too minute and detailed. The facts properly pleaded are operative facts, that is, words possessing a general common meaning. There is much to be said in favor of limiting the written pleading in some cases to legal conclusions, for the common language requirement, designed so that laymen could understand the charges placed against them, has failed of its purpose in the sense that parties to a cause seldom see the pleadings.—*Leon Sachs.*

**12074. GENTZ, WERNER.** The problem of punishment in Germany. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(6) Mar. 1932: 873-894.—A description of the progressive system of punishment with which Prussia is now experimenting. The educational and sociological basis of this newer aim of rehabilitating the prisoner is examined. The treatment of the prisoners in the first, second, and third grades is examined.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**12075. GIAQUINTO, ADOLFO.** Responsabilità degli enti per le contravvenzioni dei rappresentanti e dipendenti. [Responsibility of corporations for the delicts of their representatives and agents.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23(3) Mar. 1931: 117-126.—Articles 196 and 197 of the new Italian penal code contain the norms of civil responsibility for indirect and subsidiary delicts. They also establish the fines to be paid for the illegal actions of subordinate persons, dependents, representatives, or administrators of corporations.—*Mario Comba.*

**12076. GORDON, D. M.** The observance of law as a condition of jurisdiction. *Law Quart. Rev.* 47(187) Jul. 1931: 386-410; (188) Oct. 1931: 557-587.—This superstition has haunted English law for centuries, and it is time that it was exploded. It has been held that disregard of (1) substantive common law, (2) substantive statute law, (3) common law procedural principles, (4) statutory procedural provisions by an inferior court will invalidate its proceedings on the ground that they are without jurisdiction, and therefore void. Numerous examples of all four classes of cases are given from English and colonial courts. It is obviously impossible to distinguish such irregularities from error (which only renders proceedings voidable); even recourse to "natural justice" does not help decide what defects go to the jurisdiction. The doctrine is most frequently applied to statutory tribunals, and especially those exercising both administrative and judicial powers, and "because the validity of their administrative and ministerial acts depends on compliance with the law, it has been assumed that the validity of their judicial acts must also. Which is an obvious *non sequitur.*"—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

**12077. HOSENFIELD, LEO G.** Criminal intent generally and as applied to crimes mala in se and crimes mala prohibita. *St. John's Law Rev.* 6(1) Dec. 1931: 137-142.—An attempt to show that the statements "there can be no crime without the criminal

intention," and "the intent is inferred from the act" are not applicable to all crimes. If such words as "intent" or "knowingly" are in the statute, then the above statements are relevant and mistake or intoxication may be a defense because they show an absence of the intent. On the other hand, if the statute does not require knowledge or intent, such statements are irrelevant and can serve only to confuse the jury whose task is to determine from the evidence whether the defendant did those acts required by the statute. The intent with which they are done does not lessen or aggravate the crime.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

**12078. McCLINTOCK, HENRY L.** Adequacy of ineffective remedy at law. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16(3) Feb. 1932: 233-255.—The text-book authorities assert the rule that if there be a remedy at common law that is adequate in nature and character, the courts of equity will not grant equitable relief. A proper analysis of the decisions, however, shows that a majority of the courts hold that where an otherwise adequate remedy is shown to be ineffective in a particular case, equity will grant relief. In most of the cases usually cited to support the rule that equity will not grant relief where the defendant is shown to be insolvent, one finds, upon analyzing the cases, that either the statements were dicta, or that there were other factors involved which precluded equitable relief. However, although an ineffective remedy at law should be considered inadequate and therefore equitable relief rendered, such relief ought not be rendered when it is shown that the plaintiff is not entitled to the special form of relief prayed for; when the grant of equitable relief would give him a favored position over third parties to which he would otherwise not be entitled; or when some other recognized principle of equity would preclude the granting of relief. The article gives an analysis of a number of cases and the arguments on the question.—*Leon Sachs.*

**12079. PETERSON, CLARENCE STEWART.** Prison officers' training schools. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(6) Mar. 1932: 895-898.—A description of the origin, purpose and content of the Federal Prison Officers' Training School in New York City.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**12080. STIEBEL, ARTHUR.** Inferences from a prospectus. *Law Quart. Rev.* 48(189) Jan. 1932: 43-50.—Lord Kylsant was recently tried under sec. 84 of the Larceny Act, 1861, for issuing a prospectus which failed to disclose material facts, although all the statements it did contain were true. The prospectus thus gave grounds for inferences which were in fact false. In civil actions the rule is otherwise, and it is submitted that the criminal law as laid down in *R. v. Kylsant*, and not the civil law, should be altered.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

**12081. SWANCARA, FRANK.** Iniquity in the name of justice. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(4) Feb. 1932: 415-422.—A criticism of laws or decisions not yet overruled in a few states of the U. S. to the effect that one is incompetent as a witness if he does not believe that perjury is or can be punished otherwise than by his conscience in this life or by law as enforced by human agencies, in other words, if he does not believe in a future state of rewards and punishment.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

**12082. VOLLMER, AUGUST.** Abstract of the "Wickersham" police report. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(5) Jan. 1932: 716-723.—A discussion centering around the needs for an efficient police system. Problems of personnel, training, communication systems and equipment, records and crime prevention are commented upon.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**12083. WRIGHT, E. B.** Law and the poor man. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(653) Jul. 1931: 75-81.—Parties not only pay their lawyers but pay for the court. In 1929-30 the cost of the supreme court was £902,497 and

the litigants' fees were £728,450. The high court cost £791,175 and received in fees £840,004. In each year recently there has been a decline of 3 or 4% in the number of cases. Under the Poor Persons' Rules of 1925 the court allows suits without cost for persons with less than £4 a week income. In 1928 there were 5,302 applications; of these 2,100 were allowed and 1,534 were successful, recovering £10,000. The minimum cost for an action tried is £6 and 14 shillings, and if there are interlocutory proceedings it cannot be less than £30. This does not include lawyers' fees. County courts are also expensive, but have the advantage that the fees are apportioned to the amount claimed. The fees support them also: cost £978,694 and receipts £800,984. Law and justice are thus made self-supporting in England. In fact there is a saving, for the judges also act in criminal proceedings.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

### PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 11926, 12468)

12084. CHU CHAI. Administration of law among the Chinese in Chicago. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (6) Mar. 1932: 806-818.—The pattern of the family, the village and the headman, the district and the magistrate, and the settlement of disputes between Chinese headmen underlies the administration of law among the Chinese in this country. There are various types of associations, such as the family association, whose membership is limited to the members of a particular family. A second type consists of Chinese who come from the same locality. A third type combines the first and second types, that is, the membership is extended to anyone willing to become subject to its regulations. These three types of associations scattered throughout the U. S. are linked in a fourth type—a nation-wide association known as the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. The efficiency of these associations is limited by: (1) A domineering commercial authority; (2) bias and prejudice which deny justice to those who are not members of associations; (3) conflicting interests making it difficult to maintain order and peace among members of the different associations. The author describes the officers of the various associations and their functions. The reasons for such an extra-judicial system of handling disputes among the Chinese in Chicago are not difficult to understand. (1) The headman adjustment which grew out of the need of party litigants in the Chinese villages for a speedy settlement of disputes was transplanted into this country. (2) Due to racial prejudice, the Chinese must do business through extra-judicial settlement. (3) The Chinese are not acquainted with the technical procedure of the U. S. courts. The principal sources of the law governing the rights and liberties of the Chinese are (1) traditions and customs, (2) regulations and rules of the associations and (3) past decisions. The processes and the remedies of the various associations are described.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

12085. DAYTON, KENNETH. Trial calendars in New York City. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 18 (4) Apr. 1932: 245-247.—The calendar in practice is a most important element in determining the efficiency of the judicial system. The Institute of Law of Johns Hopkins University has been conducting a general investigation of litigation in New York. *A Study of Day Calendars*, written by Herman Oliphant and Theodore S. Hope, Jr., presents the results of one of its first completed studies. It covers the operation of the trial calendar in the supreme court in New York County from January, 1930 to June, 1931. Its statements are fortified by a mass of statistics and analyses.—*F. R. Aumann.*

12086. GÄRDE, N. Rättegångsreformen och hovrätterna. [Trial reform and the lower courts of appeal.] *Svensk Juristtidning.* 17 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-22.—The proposal for a reform of the judicial system of Sweden, which went through the Riksdag, while it solves some of the problems, has left a number of others for consideration. The principal objective of trial procedure is to do justice. The rules governing procedure must be made according to the needs of the judicial system. A proposal is made to the effect that the appeals should be in written form. The question then arises as to how far such a system is in conformity and harmony with a system of lower courts in which the procedure is oral. Functions must be so divided that there can be little question of the duties of the lower and the higher courts.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

12087. HALE, QUINCY H. Pre-trial procedure in Wisconsin. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 15 (6) Apr. 1932: 180-186.—*F. R. Aumann.*

12088. KELLY, CHAS. H.; JENKINS, L. V.; VOLLMER, AUGUST; GUY, M. D.; and FINLINSON, J. Is third degree ever necessary? Police officials give their views. *Western City.* 7 (9) Sep. 1931: 27-28.—West coast chiefs of police express their reactions to that portion of the Wickersham report pertaining to the third degree. All disclaim the use of any abuse or torture in securing confessions from prisoners in their departments. Each admits the practice of questioning prisoners and defends it as necessary for the protection of society. It is claimed that the Wickersham Commission's statistics on police administration in Los Angeles are based on conditions existing in 1923 rather than 1931.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

12089. UNSIGNED. "Relief for appellate courts." *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 15 (6) Apr. 1932: 175-178.—The U. S. Supreme Court has used assistants for some time, selected from the top men of the graduating classes of leading law schools. Several states also have provided their chief appellate courts with assistance of this type. In April, 1931, Oklahoma tried such a system for the first time. In the seven months after its adoption, 748 cases were decided at a relative cost of \$105 a case. In the previous year over the same period, 395 cases were disposed of at a cost of \$232 a case. The aggregate saving in the disposition of 748 cases under the new system is \$94,000. Petitions for rehearings have fallen off over 50% under the new system.—*F. R. Aumann.*

12090. UNSIGNED. Study problem of delay on appeal. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 15 (6) Apr. 1932: 178-180.—In California 30 years ago district courts of appeal were created, but their decisions were not made final in any class of cases. In the past ten years the number of appealed cases has been increasing outrageously. There are now pending in the supreme and district appellate courts about 2500 cases, equal to two years output. Attempts to relieve the situation have taken two forms: (1) an average of six additional appellate court judges have served *pro tem* by assignment of the judicial council, making a total of twenty-four justices in the districts, and (2) an appellate division has been created in the superior court to take care of a class of appeals arising from the Los Angeles municipal court. One plan favors a constitutional amendment relieving the court of writing opinions in all cases. Another plan would follow the *certiorari* procedure which has saved the U. S. Supreme Court from inundation. Another would relieve the supreme court of direct appeals, which constitute about one-half of its cases. Another suggests finality of judgment for a large class of cases in the district court of appeal.—*F. R. Aumann.*

## THE PUBLIC SERVICES

## DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 10678, 11145, 11265, 11980, 12035, 12082, 12115, 12222, 12228, 12231)

**12091. EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D.** War policies. *Coast Artillery J.* 74(7) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 495-499.—The War Policies Commission, appointed by joint resolution of Congress in June 1930, held open hearings in March and May, 1931. Various persons of prominence testified before it as to means of preventing war, the equilibration of war's burdens, finance and price freezing, and war department plans for mobilization, both military and industrial, in case of another conflict. General MacArthur pointed out that the plan for an army of four million men does not insist upon one of that size. Recruitment may be stopped at any desired point short of that number, according to the needs of the situation.—*T. S. Anderson*.

**12092. GRAY, EDWARD E.** Small city traffic ordinance invokes color scheme, provides flexibility. *Western City*. 8(1) Jan. 1932: 18-19.—The city of Upland, a southern California municipality of approximately 5,000 inhabitants, has adopted an ordinance which constitutes an adequate traffic code. Its main provisions, as well as certain legal problems under the California Vehicle Act, are discussed.—*John M. Pfiffner*.

**12093. LE COUR GRANDMÁISON, P.** Déclin de l'empire des mers. [The decline of the empire of the seas.] *Rev. de France*. 12(5) Mar. 1, 1932: 48-84.—In France the evolution of habit and customs on the one hand, and the development of land transportation on the other, have greatly decreased the importance of maritime communication in time of war. Formerly France spent immense efforts on the sea. A large number of wars were waged in two theaters at the same time—sea and land. All such wars France lost. The double effort imposed was too great. She is now largely freed from concern for the sea and can concentrate her efforts on land and air.—*Julian Park*.

**12094. LOESSNER, A.** Polen, Ostpreussen und die Abrüstung. [Poland, East Prussia, and disarmament.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7(10-11) 612-618.—Eminent Polish circles demand increases in Polish armaments on land and now also on sea because the Germans are not satisfied with the present border situation. H. Bagiński in his book *The Freedom of Poland on the Sea* contends for a considerably larger navy. The dispute between the proponents of military and naval defense of Pomerelia may eventually lead to an increase in the number of troops and the strength of fortifications in the Corridor should the matter of naval defense be dropped for any reason.—*John B. Mason*.

**12095. RICHMOND, HERBERT.** Britain's naval policy—some dangers and delusions. *Fortnightly Rev.* 131(784) Apr. 1, 1932: 414-425.—There is a common notion that large war vessels, such as cruisers armed with eight-inch guns, are offensive or aggressive, while smaller vessels armed with no more than six-inch guns are defensive. As a matter of fact the most aggressive vessels during more than a hundred years have been the small vessels, during the last war those of about four thousand tons, which prey upon shipping. There is actually no such thing as a purely defensive war vessel. Actually ten thousand ton vessels have a greater endurance than the very large vessels; furthermore, the endurance of a single vessel is not very important because a fleet is no more enduring than its smallest cruiser or destroyer. Too much attention has been paid to the relation between the destroyer and the submarine; the destroyer is much more than merely an anti-submarine craft.—*Harold Zink*.

**12096. SEECKT, General von.** (Agnes Head-

lam-Morley, tr.). *Modern principles of home defence. Army Quart.* 20(2) Jul. 1930: 276-285; 21(1) Oct. 1930: 20-31.

**12097. SIMPSON, HAWLEY S.** Modern practice in safety zone design and use. *Aera*. 23(1) Jan. 1932: 782-789.—An analysis of replies to the data sheet on safety zones as to the extent of their use, types and costs of construction and lighting, as well as regulation of motor vehicle operation at safety zones, the accident problem at safety zones, the benefits of such zones, and the attitude of various groups toward their construction. (See Entry: 4-8334.)—*Laverne Burchfield*.

**12098. UNSIGNED.** Graphique relatif à l'état actuel des budgets de défense nationale. [Chart of the present status of national defense budgets.] *Europe Now*. 15(729) Jan. 30, 1932: 156.—*Luther H. Evans*.

**12099. UNSIGNED.** Sept graphiques relatifs à l'inflation des budgets de défense nationale dans les différents pays. [Seven charts on the inflation of national defense budgets in the various states.] *Europe Now*. 15(729) Jan. 30, 1932: 157-158.—*Luther H. Evans*.

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 11817, 11821, 11997, 12079, 12142, 12327, 12329, 12462)

**12100. FURUHJELM, RAGNAR.** Fri konkurrens om de nordiska lärostolarna. [Free exchange of chairs of learning in the northern countries.] *Nya Argus*. 25(4) Feb. 16, 1932: 39-40.—Israel Holmgren has introduced in the Swedish Riksdag a bill to open chairs of learning in Swedish universities to anyone who can fulfill the qualifications. His idea is that in this manner Sweden will call to her teaching ranks the best men to be found in the North. This is perfectly good in the Swedish state where the teaching staff is paid enough to live on. In the neighboring states, especially in Finland, the professors need some other source of income in addition to that which they have from their teaching. Much the same condition prevails in all the other northern lands, with the exception of Sweden. Finland seems to be striving in just the opposite direction because she is seeking through her narrow nationalism to make her university entirely Finnish, her language one-sided, her thoughts chauvinistic, and her culture Swedish free.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

**12101. HOFFMANN, WILLY.** Pensieri intorno alla evoluzione del diritto di autore. [Discussion of the evolution of authors' rights.] *Diritto di Autore*. 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 7-23.—Discussion of a more equal balance in the evolution of copyright between authors' rights and those of the social community. There should be an elimination of all that which is not in the aims of copyright. (English summary.)—*Allene E. Thorneburgh*.

**12102. LÖWENSTEIN, KURT.** Verhängnisvoller Kulturrabbau. [Disastrous cultural decline.] *Aufbau*. 4(10) Oct. 1931: 289-291.—Unemployment and deficiency in tax payments are not the only reasons for the bad financial situation of boroughs and federative states in Germany; they were purposely prevented from getting foreign credits during the last years. Economy should not consist in merely cutting expenses, but in carrying through an organization of the educational system aiming at better efficiency. The dismissal of many thousands of young teachers will be nothing but waste; they will have to be cared for by public welfare. There is no insight in Germany as yet that education taken as a whole urgently calls for reconstruction.—*Hans Frerk*.

**12103. MURANJAN, S. K.** Education and educational finance in the Bombay Presidency. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 pt. 1. (40) Jul. 1930: 1-40.

12104. PROTTO, EMILIO. Note intorno alla questione dei diritti degli esecutori. [Concerning the question of performers' rights.] *Diritto di Autore*. 2 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 24-45.—The author objects to copyright for performers, but admits the right to a pecuniary allowance and the protection of moral rights, as well as private rights on production of gramophone records and talkies. (English summary.)—Allene E. Thornburgh.

12105. UNSIGNED. Pending federal legislation. *Educ. Rec. (Washington)*. 13 (1) Jan. 1932: 53-67.—Bills pending in the 72nd congress and comments thereupon.—Marshall Rust Beard.

### HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 11496, 11649, 11657, 11770, 11780-11781, 11824, 11911, 11931, 11967, 11972, 12044, 12047, 12333, 12376, 12379, 12382, 12391-12393)

12106. CHATTERJEE, B. C. Control over the manufacture and import of drugs. *Modern Rev.* 51 (2) Feb. 1932: 161-162.—The increasing sale of drugs in India is a menace to the public health of the country. The greater portion of the drugs imported into India come from the United Kingdom. Although a Food and Drugs Act does exist in the British Isles, it is not applicable to drugs meant for export to India and other Eastern countries.—Sudhindra Bose.

12107. DAHLBERG, AXEL. Stockholms stads smästugebyggen. [The building of one-family houses in Stockholm.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23 (7) Nov. 1931: 417-427; (8) Dec. 1931: 474-484.—Plans, tables, and illustrations.—Roy V. Peel.

12108. DAHLBERG, KNUT. Den nya stadsplanelagen. [The new city planning law.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23 (5) Aug. 1931: 273-284.—The new city plan law will become effective January, 1932. The first law on city planning was passed in 1874 and referred to building regulations. In 1907, the law of city planning and divisions of building lots was passed. By its provisions the planning of the city was transferred from the juridical administration to the civil. In 1917 the real estate law which regulates the city's acquisition of real estate was passed. In 1919, the administration of the city's real estate was transferred to the housing commission. In 1928, a project for a city building law, which included the whole complex problem, was worked out; the result of that work forms the basis of the new law. One of the principal provisions of the new law is that owners of land which is required by the city plan for streets, markets, public parks, etc., must cede it to the city at a price fixed by a council established for that purpose. Under certain conditions, the city also has the right to take over building lots. It has the right to expropriate whole sections of the city when necessary for city planning.—Roy V. Peel.

12109. ELLENBOGEN, WILHELM. Die Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmungen in Österreich. [The organization of public undertakings in Austria.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176 (3) 1931: 57-94.—This monograph discusses the development of numerous public undertakings in Austria, as well as their form of organization. Special attention is devoted to Vienna. Political and social effects are analyzed. Before the war, housing conditions in Vienna and other cities were unbelievably bad. Frequently 20, 30, or 40 persons of both sexes and all ages lived together in a single dark room. Today all this is changed. Before the war, out of 1000 small homes 953 were without running water and 921 without toilets. Both of these facilities have been provided in all the city-built homes in Vienna. Similar improvements have been made in the use of gas, electricity, and other facilities.—E. P. Schmidt.

12110. FAIRLIE, JOHN A. A student of government visits Tokyo. *Pub. Management*. 14 (4) Apr. 1932: 125-126.—Wide streets, parks and playgrounds, garbage disposal plants, fine new schools, subsidized fire-proof buildings, a new civic center and other improvements amounting to a financial outlay of about \$800,000,000 borne largely by government, are accomplishments since the earthquake and fire. This third greatest metropolitan area in the world has an excellent institute of municipal research, with an endowment of \$1,750,000, which is aiding materially in planning for the future.—Milton V. Smith.

12111. HUGOUNENQ, L. L'épuration des eaux dans les services urbains de distribution d'eau potable. [The purification of water in the urban services for the distribution of potable water.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (437) Apr. 10, 1931: 90-104.

12112. HUMBLE, SIXTEN. Riksdagen år 1931 ur stadskommunal synpunkt. [The 1931 riksdag from the viewpoint of cities and municipalities.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23 (4) Jun. 1931: 228-236.—The riksdag in 1931 modernized the law of city planning and the building laws. Certain changes have been made in the tax laws, those dealing with the social services, hospitalization, temperance, and education.—Roy V. Peel.

12113. KEATING, JOSEPH. Civil censorship: theory and practice. *Month*. 159 Mar. 1932: 239-249.—Inveighs against uncontrolled demoralization by press, screen, and radio. Censorship in Ireland is more strict than in England. The state should aid in the upbuilding of character and the preservation of morality.—J. F. L. Raschen.

12114. LDH. Stadsplanerandet och på detsamma inverkande faktorer. Ett generalplaneförslag för Oslo. [City planning and its factors. A general city plan for Oslo.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23 (6) Sep. 1931: 364-367.—Roy V. Peel.

12115. LINDEN, GUSTAF. Trafikproblemen i förhållande till stads-och regionsplanering. [Traffic problems relative to city and regional planning.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23 (4) Jun. 1931: 213-217.—Roy V. Peel.

12116. McBRIDE, A. F. Compensation act in relation to doctors and practice of medicine. *New Jersey Medic. Soc. J.* 27 Jul. 1930: 571-586.

12117. MOL VAN OTTERLOO, A. de. Het opiumschenen als sociaalvraagstuk in Nederlandsch-Indië. [The smoking of opium as a social question in the Nederlands Indies.] *Verslag Vergadering v. h. Indisch Genootsch.* Dec. 1931: 145-166.—In former years the greater part of the opium consumed in the Netherlands Indies came from British India; at present opium from Persia and the Levant is prepared as smoking opium. Opium is sold by a government monopoly; it is consumed in opium dens for which a license is required. The greater number are located in Sumatra's East Coast and in western Java. Of the 1,200,000 Chinese living in the Netherlands Indies 150,000 are opium smokers. In 1930, 307,000 thails of opium were consumed by natives (one thail = 38.6 grams) and 970,000 by Chinese, whereas the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies are 1/50 of the total population. The government monopoly has been established especially to check the abuse of opium by the immigrant Chinese coolies or merchants. The high price fixed by the state monopoly may stimulate smuggling. Several societies have been established aiming at a restriction of opium consumption.—Cecile Rothe.

12118. MYERS, EARL D. Source materials: The German National Child Welfare Law. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4 (4) Dec. 1930: 608-628.

12119. NEAL, J. R. Legislative obstacles in ob-

taining adequate medical laws. *Illinois Medic. J.* 58 Nov. 1930: 344-347.

12120. SLEMONS, C. C. Michigan's department of health. *Michigan State Medic. Soc. J.* 29 Oct. 1930: 739.

12121. TOBEY, J. A. Public health administration in Maine. *New England J. Medic.* 203 Aug. 7, 1930: 258-267.

12122. UNSIGNED. British licensing laws and their enforcement. *Sci. Temperance J.* 40(4) Winter 1931: 211-214.

12123. UNSIGNED. City planning and housing in Manchester and Liverpool. *Garden Cities & Town Planning.* 22(1) Jan. 1932: 8-20.—Planning is well under way. In the Wythenshawe area of Manchester, for instance, all but 800 out of 5566 acres have been or are being purchased, and 20,000 out of the planned 25,000 houses will be built by the city of Manchester. The slum program of that city calls for the elimination of from 1000 to 1500 houses per year. Since the war 22,531 cottages have been built by the Liverpool authorities, while 26,427 are now owned. The city has benefited financially by this housing program.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

12124. UNWIN, RAYMOND. Garden cities and regional planning. *Garden Cities & Town Planning.* 22 (1) Jan. 1932: 7-8.—The planning of individual cities or of satellite cities, without intimate reference to the economic life of the surrounding area, has proven inadvisable in England. The garden cities that have been developed in the last 30 years accommodate only as many people as settle in greater London every 3 months.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

12125. WESTHOLM, I. *Några intryck från kommunala studiebesök vid Tyska Bostadsanläggningar.* [Impressions from a journey for the study of municipalities and from a visit to the German Housing Exposition.] *Svenska Stadsförbundet Tidskr.* 23(5) Aug. 1931: 285-292. (Illus.)—*Roy V. Peel.*

12126. WITMER, HELEN LELAND. The influence of old age pensions on public poor relief in England and Wales. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(4) Dec. 1930: 587-607.

12127. ZIMMERMAN, WALDEMAR. Moderne Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmung im Gebiete der Wohnungswirtschaft. [The modern organization of public housing.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(2) 1931: 437-552.—Owing to the many incomparable factors it is difficult to determine the relative merits of public and private house building. The extensive housing programs are analyzed. The need for aid in building small houses is emphasized.—*E. P. Schmidt.*

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 11052, 11083, 11428, 11430, 11442, 11445-11446, 11498, 11516, 11537-11538, 11558, 11619, 11642, 11649, 11659, 11691, 11696, 11699, 11701, 11717, 11721, 11730, 11779-11780, 11831, 11847, 11887, 11906, 11937, 11995, 12048)

12128. ČEREPAKHIN, B. Der Schleppvertrag im See- und Binnenschiffahrtsrecht der Sowjetunion. [The towing contract in the lake and inland navigation law of Soviet Russia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(10) 1931: 689-700.—The invention of mechanical means of transportation and their commercialization have brought about a complete change in land and water traffic. But they have not entirely eliminated the non-mechanical systems and have in some cases led to a combination. In the latter instance the new method serves as a pulling or pushing power for the former. This is the case in the act of towing damaged motor vehicles or in bringing

large vessels into port or through artificial canals. If the vehicles or the materials thus transported are varied and belong to more than one owner, the legal situation as to the tower's responsibility for safe delivery, damage, etc., requires regulation. Yet few countries have attempted legal regulation of towing. Even the German Inland Navigation Law is not an exception. The pre-revolutionary and the Soviet law of Russia have paid special attention to this problem.—*Johannes Mattern.*

12129. COURTIN, RENÉ. La viticulture devant les pouvoirs publics. [Regulation of viticulture.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147(439) Jun. 10, 1931: 454-478.—A detailed analysis of the economic and psychological problems resulting from the laws enacted in France since 1927 concerning the production and consumption of wine.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

12130. CROWELL, CHESTER T. A unique effort at regulation by government fiat. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(11) Nov. 26, 1931: 666-671.—Oil production in the U. S.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

12131. GADOLIN, AXEL. The fate of prohibition in Finland. *Amer. Scandinav. Rev.* 20(4) Apr. 1932: 216-219.—Now that prohibition is ended in Finland, a stock company, in which the majority of shares are owned by the state, will have the monopoly on the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating beverages. An alcoholic beverage is defined as a liquid whose content of ethyl alcohol exceeds 2.25% by weight, and is not denatured. Regulations regarding retail sales are uniformly designed to promote order. Under prohibition consumption of alcohol doubled. Its overthrow was occasioned largely by recent difficulties in balancing the budget.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

12132. HANDLER, MILTON. The Columbia symposium on the anti-trust laws. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(4) Apr. 1932: 265-270.—This article briefly discusses some of the views expressed at the symposium on the federal anti-trust laws which was recently conducted at Columbia University. Among those expressing views were Walton H. Hamilton, Frank A. Fetter, Gilbert H. Montague, H. Parker Willis, David L. Podell, Walker D. Hines, I. L. Sharfman, Benjamin Kirsh, Myron B. Watkins, Abram F. Myers, Arthur F. Burns, A. A. Berle, Jr., Harry W. Laidler, Thurlow M. Gordon, and Alexander B. Royce.—*F. R. Aumann.*

12133. HUGHES, J. D. I. The evolution of the liability of the common carrier in modern railway law. *Law Quart. Rev.* 47(186) Apr. 1931: 229-252.—The author traces the statutory history of the control of English railways, the establishment of railway tribunals, rate-fixing, and the development of standard terms and conditions. In spite of the mass of legislation, decision, and transport practice, the fundamental principles of modern railway law are in harmony with the common law, and it seems clear that the railways are still common carriers, a point of some practical importance.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

12134. HULT, PH. Om aktiebrev enligt svensk rätt. [Concerning shares under Swedish law.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskap.* 10(3-4) 1931: 411-431.—The present system of law governing share holding in stock companies may still be amended by reforms which will be of value to business and credit interests in Sweden.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

12135. INNIS, HAROLD A. Government ownership in Canada. *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(3) 1931: 241-279.—Deficits and surpluses cannot be the only tests of the success of the government railways in Canada. Nearly all of them were literally thrust onto the government by virtue of promises and guarantees. The Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railways were built as part of the cost of confederation which the dominion was willing to assume. The govern-

ment ownership of the Canadian National Railways was due to certain government guarantees and government construction of lines which lines became heavily overcapitalized. Canadian tariff policy is now determined in part by the railroads' need for revenue. The roads are efficiently operated, but their financial future is uncertain.—*E. P. Schmidt*.

12136. LADAY, STEFAN. *Die Reform des Zwangsgleichgesetzes in Rumänien.* [Revision of the Rumanian law concerning compulsory adjustment of debts.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(10) 1931: 717-720.—The new law concerning the compulsory adjustment of debts is a revision of a similar law of 1929. The present law seeks to eliminate some of the features criticized, especially the provisions which enabled the debtor of bad faith to secure with comparative ease an extension of payment for several months, even though not a single creditor considered him worthy of such extension. The revised law does not eliminate the possibility of the artificial moratorium and does not introduce a greater degree of protection for the creditor. It prevents in particular the attachment of goods while the appeal for debt adjustment is pending in the court and it favors the debtor by the failure to establish an effective control over its transactions during that time. But in spite of these shortcomings the law must be considered as modern. Popular opposition should be directed against the lack of self-protective measures on the part of the creditors. A step in the right direction has been undertaken in the attempt to extend the activities of the creditors protective association of Siebengebirge to the rest of the kingdom. Greater cooperation among the creditors is the basic requirement for greater legal protection.—*Johannes Mattern*.

12137. LENGYEL, S. J. *Aufgaben und Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmung im Gebiete der Versicherungswirtschaft.* [Functions and organization of public insurance.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(2) 1931: 553-586.—This monograph makes an analysis of the chief types of public insurance other than health, accident, and unemployment; it includes fire, life, animal, transport, and re-insurance. There are 42 public fire insurance undertakings and 19 life insurance undertakings in Germany. Public insurance is developed in Germany to a degree known nowhere else, but in its various forms is carried on in nearly all countries of the world.—*E. P. Schmidt*.

12138. MILLER, JOHN D. *An analysis of pending legislation of interest to cooperatives.* *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 55-57.

12139. MÜLLER, JOHANNES. *Die wirtschaftliche und soziale Gesetzgebung des Deutschen Reiches.* [Economic and social legislation of Germany.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 133(3) Sep. 1930: 388-392.—A list of laws passed between April 1 and June 30, 1930, concerning economic and social conditions, with brief summaries.—*C. W. Hasek*.

12140. NEU, KURT. *Aufgaben und Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmungen in der deutschen Industriewirtschaft.* [Functions and organization of public undertakings in German industrial economy.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(2) 1931: 187-230.—This monograph presents statistical data on the relative importance of various public and private industries in Germany. Special attention is devoted to the mining, aluminum, and nitrogen industries. Cartels are discussed briefly. Governmental relations are stressed throughout.—*E. P. Schmidt*.

12141. WIKANDER, HUGO. *Lag om upplagshus och upplagsbevis-En ny länk i det nordiska lagstiftningsarbetet.* [Law of warehouses and warehouse receipts—A new link in northern legislative work.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskap.* 10(3-4) 1931: 396-410.—In the matter of warehouses and warehouse receipts

there is considerable legislation to be enacted, particularly in Sweden and Norway, which among the northern lands do not have any unified practice and laws on this matter. Finland and Norway have already taken definite action. In 1909 when a conference of the northern states met to discuss common legislation, this topic was regarded as one worthy of action. The Swedish law, like the Finnish and the Danish, may be divided into the four headings: (1) laws covering the establishment of warehouses and the conduct of the business; (2) laws governing the persons interested in the warehouses; (3) laws governing receipts; (4) miscellaneous laws relating to warehouses. The harmony, in spite of the different grades of progress in legislating laws governing this subject, which apparently exists in the northern states, is a pleasing thing. It makes the exchange of goods and the general conduct of business much easier.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

12142. WILSON, RICHARD C. *Mexico reaches a turn.* *No. Amer. Rev.* 233(2) Feb. 1932: 157-163.—The socialistic agrarian policy has somewhat relieved labor by destroying all rights of capital, but in so doing has practically bankrupted the country. Attention has now been turned to an intense educational program as the only solid and definite method towards rapid social betterment of the Mexican people.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 11846, 11881, 11883-11884, 11917, 12060, 12063, 12109)

12143. APFELSTEDT, HEINRICH. *Umfang und Formen der öffentlichen Unternehmungstätigkeit im Rahmen der deutschen Gesamtwirtschaft.* [The extent and form of public undertakings in German economy.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(2) 1931: 587-621.—Extensive statistical summary of private and public utilities in Germany.—*E. P. Schmidt*.

12144. BECHTEL, HEINRICH. *Aufgaben und Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmung in Gebiete der Kleinverkehrswirtschaft.* [Functions and organization of local transportation.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(2) 1931: 231-284.—This monograph discusses the form of organization, legal and administrative problems which confront local public transportation systems.—*E. P. Schmidt*.

12145. COLLORIO, F. *Aufgaben und Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmung auf dem Gebiete der Wasserwirtschaft.* [Functions and organization of public water supply undertakings.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(2) 1931: 141-185.—This monograph discusses the relation of water supply in the light of the available streams, navigation needs, and water power. Some of the legal questions involved are analyzed, including the competing jurisdictions of the various political units.—*E. P. Schmidt*.

12146. GRIZIOTTI, BENVENUTO. *Die Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmungen in Italien.* [The organization of public undertakings in Italy.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(3) 1931: 143-180.—Discusses the strong socialist tendencies which prevailed in the public utility industry before 1922 and the administration of these enterprises under fascism in the last decade. Attention is devoted chiefly to post office, telegraph, telephone, railways, life insurance, and finance.—*E. P. Schmidt*.

12147. HANNING, H. A. *How the utilities will fare in the coming revival.* *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(12) Dec. 10, 1931: 717-720.—When economic conditions return to normal it would seem that the gas and electric utilities are in a fine position to benefit. Much of their equipment is new, and additional loads can be taken on without further large capital outlays. A large percentage of new gross earnings can be carried

through to net. The introduction of gas and electricity into industry has little more than begun.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

12148. HORMELL, ORREN C. State legislation on public utilities in 1931. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(1) Feb. 1932: 84-96.

12149. JESSEN, JENS. Die anglo-amerikanische öffentliche und quasi-öffentliche Unternehmung. [Anglo-American public and quasi-public utility.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(3) 1931: 181-240.—*E. P. Schmidt.*

12150. MOSHER, WILLIAM E.; CRAWFORD, FINLA G. Federal control of interstate utilities. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 9(2) Jan. 21, 1932: 80-90.—Voluntary cooperation of states is limited by the willingness and ability of the states to cooperate in furnishing the necessary data, and the legal authority of the commissions to regulate interstate commerce under the guise of local regulation. Past experience does not promise cooperation on a broad scale. Regulation by compact is very unwieldy and unsuited to the handling of administrative problems which are not susceptible of precise definition. A third proposal suggests that congress pass a law placing in the state commissions of the states involved joint authority to make rulings according to the condition of the particular situation. This raises the question of constitutionality and of expediency. The final proposal, and the one recommended by the authors, is national control through joint boards. This board would include one representative from each state involved and would function even if a particular state failed to send a representative. If the state commissions will cooperate with the joint boards, the federal commission proper will serve as a clearing house for petitions. It will set the joint board machinery in operation and become active only in case of appeal. It will serve as a clearing house and repository for a vast amount of indispensable information on companies engaged in interstate commerce.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

12151. SMIUH, GEORGE OTIS. What I think about federal- and state- regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(11) Nov. 26, 1931: 654-661.—Publicity is the first step in effective regulation of public utilities by the people. Back of publicity must be fact finding. Large possibilities along this line exist in effective cooperation between state and federal agencies. Duplication of action should be feared less than incomplete action. Federal regulation should supplement and complement local or state regulation.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

12152. WISSLER, ALBERT. Die Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmung in der Schweiz. [The organization of public undertakings in Switzerland.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(3) 1931: 95-142.—This monograph sets forth the peculiar importance of forest lands to the country and their joint administration under the central and local governments. The salt and alcohol monopolies are briefly analyzed. Attention is devoted to the administration of banks, insurance, communication, railroads, street railways, gas, water, and electricity. The last four utilities are mostly city-owned.—*E. P. Schmidt.*

12153. WOLFF, ADOLF. Aufgaben und Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmung im Gebiete der Elektrizitätswirtschaft. [Functions and organization of the public electricity industry.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(2) 1931: 75-140.—Wolff traces the establishment and expansion of the public electricity industry from early local beginnings to state-wide growth. The technical aspects of the industry are not discussed extensively, chief attention being given to the form of organization utilized and the special administrative problems which have been met and solved. The relation between public and private undertakings is analyzed

and space is also devoted to the phenomenon of mixed ownership, that is, joint public and private ownership, which is common in Germany. The significance to social and economic well-being of the development of the electric industry is discussed.—*E. P. Schmidt.*

## PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 10679, 12044, 12057, 12065)

12154. ACEVEDO, OCTAVIO A. Public works in the Dominican Republic. *Military Engin.* 23 (131) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 469-472.—Prior to the period of American supervision two narrow-gauge railroads had been built, the Scotch Railway, 62 mi. in length, and the Dominican Central Railway, 87 mi. in length. The latter road has very steep grades reaching up to 9%. These sections of the road are provided with rack and pinion. Improvements in public works accomplished since the American occupation include \$1,000,000 spent in irrigation work, as yet incomplete; \$1,500,000 in harbor improvements; \$2,000,000 in waterworks, and \$400,000 for a sewer system in the city of Santo Domingo. Over 700 mi. of improved highways have been built at a cost of \$16,000,000. The three trunk line highways extend radially from the capital, Santo Domingo, on the south coast. These roads are 16 ft. wide and are limited to grades of 6%. Most are macadamized. The greater part of the road grading was done by hand labor because it was found to be cheaper than machine work. Practically all of the improvements are now at a standstill or have slowed down materially.—*R. H. Whitbeck.*

12155. LOHMEYER. Aufgaben und Organisationsformen der öffentlichen Unternehmung im Gebiete der Hafenwirtschaft. [Functions and organization of public harbors.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176(2) 1931: 285-328.—This monograph begins with a discussion of the leading state owned harbors in Germany and then proceeds to the city owned. Among the former are those at Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Emden, Wesermünde, Bremenhaven, Euxhaven. Great diversity of organization, financial support, and control exists among them. The degree of Germany's dependence upon river and ocean navigation accounts for the extensive governmental interest in harbors.—*E. P. Schmidt.*

12156. MARKHAM, W. C. Present status of state highway work. *Roads & Streets.* 71(10) Oct. 1931: 418-419.—In the first 6 months of 1931, \$115,000,000 more contracts were let than in like period of 1930. The states have also increased their surfaced mileage on the state systems by almost 26,000 miles and legislatures have added 6,400 more miles to the system. State highway departments are equipped for an increased task; they should be obligated to some extent to assist counties in maintaining county highways.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

12157. SAWYER, D. H. Long-range planning of public works. *Civil Engin.* 2(3) Mar. 1932: 156-157.

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 8828, 8851-8854, 8860, 9626, 10168, 10588, 10599, 10635, 10655, 10663, 10676, 11462, 11488, 11699)

12158. BUFFAULT, PAUL. Les parcs nationaux. [National parks.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 69(12) Dec. 1931: 1003-1020.—The first national park in France, that of Pélvoux in the departments of Isère and Hautes Alpes, was purchased by the government in 1914, 1923, and 1924. It embraces 12,982 ha., of which 81% consists of rocks and glaciers, and includes many peaks between 3000 and 4000 m. altitude. There are about 200 chamois in the park. (Map.)—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**12159. FISCHER, ARTHUR F.** Land classification and the lumber industry in the Philippine Islands. *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr., Java, 1929.* 1930: 453-457.—The bureau of forestry of the Philippine Islands is responsible for determining whether land within the public domain should be used for agriculture or forest.

No land can be sold, leased, or homesteaded unless it is certified as "alienable." The disposal of land certified as agricultural is transferred to the bureau of lands. Data gathered should, in a few years, enable the Philippines to determine how large an area should be permanently reserved for national forests.—*Lois Olson.*

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 11906, 12215)

**12160. ALEXEIEW, N. M., and ZALTZEFF, LEO.** *Sowjetstaat und Völkerrecht.* [The Soviet state and international law.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht.* 16(1) 1931: 72-99.—The international relations of Soviet Russia with other states from 1917 to 1930 include the peace treaty of Brest Litovsk, various commercial conventions and treaties, as well as the so-called neutrality pacts and certain multilateral agreements for betterment of international conditions. The succession question is of primary importance. The formation of the USSR was an intra-state evolution from the fragments of the czarist kingdom. By a series of treaties the several republics were bound together in a most important economic and military unit under centralized executive control at Moscow. The Soviet administration has always raised with great stress the right derived from its succession to the territory of the Russian Empire. It has in no way taken the position that the October revolution interrupted all the international treaties negotiated by the czarist regime. The treaty of Oct. 12, 1925, with Germany specified nine multilateral treaties which would be considered in force. The Soviet regime took an opposite position with respect to the old Russian state debts. This was done in the decree of Jan. 28, 1918, annulling the Russian foreign loans.—*H. S. LeRoy.*

**12161. BERGE, WENDELL.** Criminal jurisdiction and the territorial principle. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(2) Dec. 1931: 238-269.—Where the component acts culminating in crime take place in several states, the exclusive jurisdiction theory must be modified. A determined adherence of several courts to the territorial principle has demanded the adoption of many fictions in the law. Some courts proceeded on the theory that exclusive jurisdiction, in cases where the constituent acts culminating in crime occurred in several states, was vested solely in that state wherein the perpetrator committed his physical acts. Other courts proceeded to vest exclusive jurisdiction in that state wherein the effect of the criminal's acts took place. Such variant doctrines have led to very important international entanglements, of which the *Lotus* case is an example. The legislatures and courts in the U. S., England, and some other countries have liberalized the strict conception of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. There are also well recognized exceptions to the rule, for example, the punishment of piracy. When the constituent acts of a given crime occur in more than one state, each such state has an equally valid claim to jurisdiction over the whole crime.—*Leon Sachs.*

**12162. BERLIN, KNUD.** Et par bemaerkninger til Prof. Arnorssons afhandling om Islands folkretlige stilling. [A few remarks on Professor Arnorsson's treatment of the international position of Iceland.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2(3) 1931: 174-178.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

**12163. FALCONBRIDGE, JOHN D.** *Renvoi* and succession to movables. *Law Quart. Rev.* 46(184) Oct. 1930: 465-485; 47(186) Apr. 1931: 271-293.—These articles, which are furnished with bibliographical footnotes, consider in detail the English cases usually regarded as authority for the acceptance of the *renvoi* by

English courts in cases involving succession to movables. In many of the cases the foreign law involved was French, and complicated by the operation of art. 13 (now repealed) of the *Code Civil* which required formalities for the acquisition of a legal domicil, which in turn was a preliminary to naturalization. The supposed authorities for the *renvoi* are, to say the least, singularly weak; any advantages which it is supposed to possess either disappear on examination or are outweighed by disadvantages.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

**12164. FERRARA, ANDREA.** Il rapporto di impegno nell' istituto internazionale di agricoltura e il potere di giurisdizione dello stato italiano. [Employment at the International Institute of Agriculture and the jurisdiction of the Italian state.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23(8-9) Oct. 1931: 531-540.—The International Institute of Agriculture is an international administrative union and as such is a person in international law and is able to give juridical norms for its organization and protection. Consequently the Italian state cannot exercise its sovereign power in cancelling its contracts in regard to employment.—*Mario Comba.*

**12165. GHIRON, MARIO.** La disciplina delle opere dell'ingegno nel diritto internazionale privato. [Jurisdiction over the work of intellectuals in international private law.] *Diritto di Autore.* 2(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 300-331.—In copyright law certain questions of importance, such as which law of the countries involved is to be applied to protect the author, which law rules contracts and action in law, and how the legislations of the different countries are to be enforced, have been little studied. (English summary.)—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**12166. GIANNINI, AMEDEO.** Il diritto dell'artista esecutore. [Rights of the artist-performer.] *Diritto di Autore.* 2(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 161-175.—It is to be hoped that an international regulation of the rights of artist performers may be reached in accordance with the trend indicated by the international wireless congress held at Rome in 1928. (English summary.)—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**12167. GIANNINI, AMEDEO.** Sulla responsabilità pei danni causati ai terri dagli aeromobili secondo il progetto di Budapest. [Responsibility for damages caused to grounds by flying machines according to the Budapest project.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 29(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 511-528.—The author summarizes the work and results of the various international commissions which have met in order to form a project of international legislation on the damages caused to grounds by flying machines, to supplement inharmonious and unfinished national legislation, especially the 12 articles which constitute the convention of Budapest.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**12168. HOUGHTON, N. D.** Methods of communicating and negotiating agreements with unrecognized governments. *Temple Law Quart.* 5(3) Apr. 1931: 349-367.—Negotiations between non-recognizing and non-recognized governments are carried on through (1) regular legations and consulates which are often maintained in a foreign country even after the rise of the governments which are not recognized. Non-recognition is no barrier to transaction of business between re-

spective governments. Often there is no practical change in these transactions. Formally, an interview may be styled "an unofficial interview." (2) Through special agents who transact under varying titles. Thus Krassin represented his government in Great Britain, though the Soviets were not recognized. (3) Through direct notes or telegrams, as was done by Chicherin when he addressed a communication to Coolidge expressing desire to open negotiation for recognition of the USSR by the U. S. (4) Through indirect notes and telegrams, as when done through another embassy or legation. (5) Through messages to congress, such as Coolidge's message to congress in 1923 regarding the recognition of Russia. (6) Through public statements or announcements usually made through the press.—Aaron M. Margalith.

12169. PERCIVAL, J. H. The mixed courts of Egypt. *Law Quart. Rev.* 48(189) Jan. 1932: 78-89.—A review of the book with the same title by J. Y. Brinton.—T. F. T. Plucknett.

12170. PHILIPSE, A. H. *Kodifikationskonferenzen i Haag- spørgsmalet om statsborgerret.* [The Hague Codification Conference—the question of nationality.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2(3) 1931: 163-173.—The conference found itself torn between two schools of thought—the one adhering to the *jus soli*, the other to that of *jus sanguinis*, as governing the citizenship of states. The aim of the conference was to do away with lack of nationality and dual nationality. In spite of the fact that most of the delegates were ardently in favor of the equality of women with men, the issue became one of sacrificing either women or the unity of the family, and between the two issues the conference did nothing but make a pious wish that equality might be obtained. Most of the results of the conference were just as the pre-drafts had foreshadowed.—T. Kali-jarvi.

12171. RUNDSTEIN, S. Die allgemeinen Rechtsgrundsätze des Völkerrechts und die Fragen der Staatsangehörigkeit. [General fundamentals of international law and questions of nationality.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht.* 16(1) 1931: 14-71.—The first Conference for the Codification of International Law met at The Hague in March and April 1930. It encountered many difficulties including shortness of time. Questions of nationality are primarily of internal concern, and nations determine them appropriately to their own conditions. It is questionable whether such exclusively internal legal decisions can be entirely harmonized with the spirit of international law. Under the influence of the principles of *jus sanguinis* and *jus soli*, which each state varies to its needs, no attention is given to the practice of other states. Other difficulties were met in consideration of dual nationality, statelessness, and naturalization beyond the jurisdiction of the naturalizing power. The nationality convention as agreed upon by the conference contained numerous innovations and departures from recognized principles of nationality which will probably militate against the general ratification and adoption of the convention.—H. S. LeRoy.

12172. UNSIGNED. Conflict of laws—marriage—annulment—jurisdiction to annul marriage. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16(4) Mar. 1932: 398-408.—That phase of conflict of laws that deals with jurisdiction to annul a marriage is in a very unsettled state. The English courts have recently settled the question in their country by determining that the courts of the domicile of the parties were the proper and the only courts that have power to annul a voidable marriage—even though the marriage ceremony may have been performed in England. Thus, the theories underlying annulment and divorce proceedings are the same. In this country the courts are divided. The majority assert that the domicile of both or either of the parties is

the proper forum. The minority assert that only that state by whose law the marriage was created has jurisdiction. After the jurisdictional question is decided, the next problem is which law shall govern the merits of the case. The better rule seems to be that the law which created the status of marriage should govern.—Leon Sachs.

12173. WACKERNAGEL, JACOB. Die Bedeutung des Normenvertrages in Völkerrecht. [The meaning of normative treaties in international law.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Recht.* 50(2) 1931: 230-257.—According to one school of political thought the aim of treaties is to bring the mutual relations between the powers in legal order and not to create obligations. Another school stresses the obligation a nation enters into when signing a treaty. Without an obligation, according to this school, there can be no treaty. Some differentiate between a treaty and an agreement. There seems, however, to be no reason to entertain such a theory. There is no difference in the procedure, signing, and carrying out of these two contracts. Formally, normative treaties may be divided into two classes: (1) where all the parties submit to certain regulations in their mutual relations in a certain field; (2) when they obligate themselves to create new municipal law in order to enforce the treaty. In some treaties only one party obligates itself to obey certain laws and regulations, such as the minorities treaties.—Aaron M. Margalith.

12174. WAHLE, KARL. Die Behandlung von Zustellungen nach dem deutschczechoslow. Rechts-hilfevertrag durch die Tschechoslowakei. [Serving of papers in Czechoslovakia according to the Czechoslovak-German treaty regulating interstate judicial procedure.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5(11) Nov. 1931: 783-786.—Art. 7 of the treaty of January, 1922, declares that the proper authority of the state in which the papers are to be served assumes responsibility for the serving. In case the papers are not written in the official language, or not accompanied by a translation into the language of the state in which they are to be served, the state concerned may confine its share in the service to delivery, provided the addressee does not refuse acceptance. A Czechoslovak of German nationality living in the purely German territories of Eger and Reichenberg may refuse acceptance of papers in the German language. A decree of the ministry of justice of Czechoslovakia of Aug. 18, 1922 directs the courts to confine themselves to delivery of papers written in a language other than the official language of Czechoslovakia and lacking a corresponding translation, provided that the addressee is willing to accept the papers. The same decree interdicts resort to formal service by the courts in case the addressee has refused acceptance of the paper at delivery. A later decree of October 1924 suggests that the courts confine themselves to a notification of the addressee to the effect that he is expected to call within a specified time at a specified office for the papers in question. In case the addressee does not comply with the request, the papers are to be returned to the country of origin, i.e., Germany. The decree of October 1924 is not in harmony with the terms of art. 7 of the Czechoslovak-German treaty concerning interstate judicial procedure. If remedy cannot be secured through diplomatic channels resort may have to be had to the Court of International Justice.—Johannes Mattern.

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 11954, 12191, 12225)

12175. GIHL, TORSTEN. Om luckor i folkrätten. [Gaps in international law.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2(4) 1931: 241-266.—There are two correct courses open in cases not covered by international law. One is for the contending parties to draw up an agree-

ment covering the dispute, thus binding the arbitral or judicial tribunal by principles in settling the dispute. The second is for the two parties to give the complete settlement into the hands of a court or arbitral tribunal. A court is called upon to settle a dispute in international affairs by the specific law covering it. It is not faced by what the law should or might be, but by what the law actually is. Therefore, the states in submitting their difference to arbitration or judicial settlement, must have that matter in mind. To plead that international law does not cover a case and then resort to any action deemed desirable is contrary to the progressive development of the world.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

12176. SÉFÉRIADES. La question du repatriement des marbes d'Elgin au point de vue du droit des gens. [The question of the repatriation of the Elgin marbles from the standpoint of international law.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)*, C. R. 91 Jan.-Feb. 1932: 113-135.—Lord Elgin took from the Parthenon, toward the close of the 18th century, some valuable specimens of Greek art. Should they be returned? Some feel that international law is involved, and indeed many clauses

in treaties do deal with the return of confiscated or removed art treasures. But in the 18th century, when the event occurred, no Greek nation existed. Moreover, ancient invaders, especially the Romans, made a common practice of seizing such treasures as legitimate spoils of war. More modern practices, as revealed in many treaties, seem to favor restitution.—*J. A. Rickard*.

12177. WEHBERG, HANS. Hat Japan durch die Besetzung der Manchurei das Völkerrecht verletzt? [Has Japan by taking possession of Manchuria violated international law?] *Friedenswarte*. 32(1) Jan. 1932: 1-13.—While the invasion or intervention technically does not constitute war, it nevertheless has resulted in armed conflicts. Japan's action violates arts. 10 and 12 of the League Covenant. It is in opposition to art. 1 of the Nine Power Pact and art. 2 of the Kellogg Pact. However it is not justifiable to take action against Japan in the form of sanctions. If the League in the past has tolerated the use of military force for the settlement of conflicts, that is a weakness which can only be changed by time and experience.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 11982, 12164, 12177, 12196, 12217, 12220)

12178. BECH, HOLDER. Konventionen on Finansiell Støtte. [The Convention for Financial Support.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2(3) 1931: 151-162.—This convention grew out of the discussions which centered about the Geneva Protocol of 1924. When that famous instrument was under discussion, and before it had been rejected by England and later by other powers, it grew increasingly clear that a state might not wish to fight and still have to carry on an armed conflict of self-defense. With a hope to meet such needs the convention was drawn up. Its purpose was to give to attacked states financial assistance to the extent of 100,000,000 gold francs. However, if a state should happen to find itself in the position which would justify the raising of a loan in the support of its cause, the war would very likely take on such proportions that this sum would be but small assistance.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

12179. BENTWICH, NORMAN. Mandates: with special reference to the "A" mandates of the Near and Middle East. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 18(2) Apr. 1931: 207-221.—The mandate system has been practical and fruitful and has made progress in training inhabitants for self-government; it has evolved a greater unity and strength among them. A comparison of the "A" mandates with Armenia will substantiate this.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

12180. BONIN-LONGARE, LELIO. Intorno alla società delle nazioni. [Concerning the League of Nations.] *Nuova Antologia*. 280(1435) Jan. 1, 1932: 15-34.—The history of the relations of Italy to the League, the possibility of disarmament, and the future of the League.—*W. R. Quynn*.

12181. HOBBHOUSE, CHARLES. Major problems of the League of Nations. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(787) Jul. 1931: 16-24.—The chief problems of the League have been European. It is generally agreed that if war has been imminent, the League alone has prevented it. Yet it has not met the anticipations of France in founding it, nor of Germany in joining it. The reason is that questions are approached in the light of the late war, not as elements in future peace. Yet some aspects of League action, such as drug, hygiene, gold circulation, and labor conditions, have been dealt with in the attitude of laying foundations of permanent peace. This view should be applied to the questions of disarmament, reparations, boundaries.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

12182. HOBSON, ASHER. The International Institute of Agriculture. An historical and critical analysis of its organization, activities, and policies of administration. *Univ. California Publ. Internat. Relations*. 2 1931: pp. 356.—The only adequate account in any language of the origin, structure, and working of the institute, by the last American delegate to the permanent committee before the withdrawal of active participation by this country. The study is divided into five parts: the founding of the institute—pioneer personalities and early developments; organization and program; administrative procedure and methods of control; the institute in its external relations; conclusions and recommendations. The account is frankly critical, and the criticisms are carefully documented from the official records of the institute and from the correspondence of its real founder, David Lubin. The failure to make the direction and personnel of the administration really international in character; the lack of authority on the part of the technical staff to carry through its work, and the not infrequent professional incapacity of political appointees to technical positions; the absence of settled lines of responsibility between the various agencies of the institute; the interposition of diplomatic considerations in decisions on the policies of the institute are some of the difficulties.—*Phillips Bradley*.

12183. LEVY, ROGER. La session extraordinaire du Conseil de la S. D. N. (13 octobre-24 octobre 1931). [The special session of the Council of the League of Nations (Oct. 13-24, 1931).] *Europe Now*. 14(717) Nov. 7, 1931: 1496-1499.—An account of the Council and the Manchurian affair.—*Luther H. Evans*.

12184. PERNOT, MAURICE. Construire l'Europe centrale. [To construct a Central Europe.] *Europe Now*. 15(725) Jan. 2, 1932: 17-18.—Commentary on the Christmas statements by Bethlen and Beneš concerning a better organization of Central Europe. "The idea is picturesque, amusing; but it lacks exactitude."—*Luther H. Evans*.

12185. QUIDDE, L. Die Zweite Balkankonferenz. [The Second Balkan Conference.] *Friedenswarte*. 31(12) Dec. 1931: 365-368.—The Second Balkan Conference was held from Oct. 20-29, 1931, in Constantinople. An official aspect was not entirely lacking. The following principal commissions were appointed to report: economic, on an Inter-Balkan Chamber of Commerce,

Balkan Postal Union, railways and aircraft, tourist trade in the Balkans, hygiene and sanitation, liberty of circulation, social questions, cooperation, freedom of the press, Balkan pact, the settlement of outstanding disputes among the Balkan states, the disarmament question, and the establishment of a Peace Bureau.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

**12186. RACHBERG, HEINRICH.** Die Reform des Minderheitenschutzes. [Reform of minorities' protection.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht. Suppl.* 15 1930: 1-75.—Consent for any change in the minority rights can be achieved only through a majority of the members of the League which is to see that these rights are observed. It is the German point of view that the minorities are to maintain their distinct nationality, though opinions to the contrary have often been heard in League circles. As yet the League has not done well in its protection of minority rights. The procedure of dealing with complaints is unsatisfactory. Interested organizations have proposed: (1) the creation of a special advisory committee; (2) publication of all proceedings as in the mandates system; (3) bringing in the World Court; (4) generalization of minorities' protection. Only when these propositions are put into effect will the minorities receive the protection they desire and deserve.—*Aaron M. Margalith*.

**12187. SCELLE, GEORGES.** La XIème Assemblée de la S.D. N. [The 11th Assembly of the League of Nations.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145 (433) Dec. 10, 1930: 380-403.—The question of a federated Europe, so thoroughly dealt with by the 11th Assembly, is the first step towards the coordination upon which the future peace of Europe depends. (See Entry 3: 4708).—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

**12188. SOWARD, F. H.** The election of Canada to the League of Nations Council in 1927. *Canad. Hist. Assn. Ann. Rep.* 1929: 31-40.—Besides Belgium, several states were in the running, including Portugal and Finland. Cuba was the most formidable contestant. Without question the personality of Senator Dandurand, delegate from Canada, who was well-known and liked at Geneva, assisted toward Canada's success. Canada's stable government was also a factor. Above

all, Canada was recognized to be in close touch with the U. S. and in sympathy with some of the motives underlying American policy, and she could thus be counted upon to act as a liaison between Washington and Geneva.—*Alison Ewart*.

**12189. TATOS, I.** Statele Unite ale Balcanilor. [The United States of Balkans.] *Independenta Econ.* (3-4) 1931: 213-222.—*J. Adămoiu*.

**12190. UNSIGNED.** L'organisation de coopération intellectuelle en 1929-30. [Organization of intellectual cooperation in 1929-30.] *Coopération Intellectuelle.* 2 (21-22) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 497-522.

**12191. WEHBERG, HANS.** Der Kampf um die Schaffung einer internationalen Polizeimacht. [The struggle for the creation of an international police force.] *Friedenswarthe.* 32 (3) Mar. 1932: 68-84.—The joint military action of the powers during the Boxer Rebellion is a good illustration of the extent to which the project for an international police force had marched by 1900. Between 1905 and 1910 a number of prominent minds devoted themselves to the evolving of some scheme for international police. Vollenhoven and Erich were among the most illuminating and practical writers on the subject. The pacifist congresses from 1911 to 1914 carried excellent suggestions. The blockade of Antivari in 1913 was a second practical illustration of what could be done, if necessary. During the Peace Conference in Paris a number of suggestions were made for an international police force. In the pacifist congresses of 1921-1926 there were many debates on the practical nature of the subject. *Friedenswarthe* carried a discussion of it in March, 1923. At the Brussels World Peace Conference the debate sprang up again. Bratt, Harmon, and Davies lent their minds to further the cause during 1929, 1930, and 1931. On Feb. 5, 1932, the French delegation through Tardieu made a specific suggestion for the use of the French army, navy, and air forces as an international police force. The value of an international police force depends upon the security and equality of states. It should really be unnecessary for the League of Nations to use military sanctions to enforce its decisions and will.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 11490, 11572, 11585, 11588, 11607, 11721, 11975, 11991, 11993, 12002, 12006-12007, 12021-12022, 12027, 12038, 12093-12094, 12160, 22168, 12177, 12180, 12188, 12465)

**12192. FOX, HARRY.** What the surrender of extraterritoriality will mean. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18 (3) Jul. 1931: 484-398.—If the Nanking government can furnish adequate protection to foreigners as they desire, British and Chinese people should be able to continue to trade with each other to their mutual benefit for many years to come.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

**12193. GLASGLOW, GEORGE.** Disarmament and financial recovery. *Queen's Quart.* 39 (1) Feb. 1932: 12-28.—The autumn of 1931 marked the definite termination of the Anglo-French entente which for 28 years prevented Great Britain from being an original force in diplomacy. The new British tariff policy, coupled with the abandonment of the gold standard, gives her a new power over France. British policy demands: (1) that the reparation settlement be final and permanent; (2) that commercial debts must not be jeopardized by paper arrangements for priority of the political debt; (3) that Britain shall not return to gold without a guarantee against the dangers which caused its abandonment; and (4) that there be a categorical international agreement for the drastic and immediate reduction of all armaments. Only Britain, since 1918, has

honestly reduced her expenditure on armaments; now she has some power to promote a general measure.—*H. D. Jordan*.

**12194. GORDON, JOSEPH.** China wins tariff independence. *Current Hist.* 34 (4) Jul. 1931: 547-550.

**12195. GREEN, O. M.** China and the Feetham Report. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (654) Aug. 1931: 179-193.—In the past winter China presented the most favorable prospect in 20 years that she would settle down to peace and order. But internal troubles of the Kuomintang and the rivalry of Canton and Nanking frustrated these anticipations. Anarchy, disorder, and communism are increasingly prevalent and this is no time to surrender the safeguards of foreign communities in China, as the British government has already done in the smaller ports by its abolition of extraterritoriality. The Feetham Report on Shanghai explains how far changes can be made. But concessions to the Chinese in the future must be based on real progress in stability of law and justice, of life and property in China.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

**12196. GUY, CAM.** Bruits de révision des mandats coloniaux: aspects politiques de cette question. [Rumors of a revision of the colonial mandates: political aspects of this question.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C. R. d. Séances, Communications.* 10 1927-28 (pub. 1929): 213-218.—The danger of returning Germany's colonies to her as mandates can easily be seen. To place the Germans in English Togo and Cameroon would put

them side by side with the French. If England wishes to surrender her mandates, in order to preserve the peace of Europe, those mandates should be given to France.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

12197. HAHN, M. *Mitteleuropa als Ziel deutscher Politik.* [Mitteleuropa as the aim of German policy.] *Volk. u. Reich.* 7 (10-11) 1931: 563-572.—*Mitteleuropa* must be the final object of German foreign policy. In the meantime, solutions of the present chaotic condition of Europe which would destroy Germany's influence and leadership in *Mitteleuropa* must be prevented.—John B. Mason.

12198. HESSE, ALBERT. *Der deutsche Osten unter dem Frieden von Versailles.* [The German East under the Treaty of Versailles.] *Breslauer Universitätsreden.* (7) 1931: pp. 15.—Upper Silesia does not belong to Poland either through language or culture. It owes its spiritual and material development to Germany, which cannot afford to give it up. Poland does not actually need it. After Versailles the territory was occupied by international forces; even then the plebiscite of March, 1921, gave Germany 707,555 votes to 478,820 for Poland. On Oct. 12, 1921, a commission at Paris drew an artificial boundary line through the industrial territory. The German East has lost 1/4 of its land, nearly 1/3 of its population, and 1/4 of its agricultural and industrial production power.—L. L. Snyder.

12199. HORNBORG, EIRIK. *Schanghai.* [Shanghai.] *Nya Argus.* 25 (5) Mar. 1, 1932: 58-60.—Japan possesses no affected humanitarian ideas. She is dealing with hard practical facts. There was a day when the Samurai was the only one in Japan to bear arms. The feudal aristocracy ruled the land with an iron hand. The new order has given arms to many men, especially since the modernization of Japan. It is unfortunate for the world that the Japanese military authorities overestimate their own worth, for it has led to much recent trouble. Japan has nothing to fear from outside forces. She is playing the game of note exchange with the League of Nations to perfection. As a result, either China will be consolidated or Japan will be enlarged. In either case a stronger power will be found on the Russia border.—T. Kalijarvi.

12200. HUDDLESTON, SISLEY. *French foreign policy.* *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (787) Jul. 1931: 1-8.—Briand, as the nominee of Blum and the Socialists, was at a disadvantage because in a secret vote the national assembly does not favor partisan candidates. Briand has been an alibi because of the ambiguity of his position—Right cabinets were supported by the Right on account of the premier, and were protected against the Left by Briand's position. The Left often voted against him, but for his policy; the Right often voted against his policy, but for him. His policy of *rapprochement* with Germany on the basis of the *status quo* has been accepted because no one had any alternative to offer. But he is not a pacifist, though his chief purpose is security. France always seems more radical than she is. Doumer, of known nationalist views, is preferred to Briand. For the nation is faced not only with the problem of Germany and war debts, but with Italian competition in the Mediterranean and Africa.—H. McD. Clokier.

12201. JOHNSTON, REGINALD. *Weihaiwei.* *J. Central Asian Soc.* 18 (2) Apr. 1931: 175-193.—Trade in Weihaiwei has shrunk since its retrocession; but the substitution of Chinese for British rule has not *per se* brought about the commercial decay. Both the Chinese and British have understood for a long time that after retrocession Weihaiwei would lose its status as a free port, and that this would necessarily have the effect of transferring a large proportion of its trade to more conveniently situated ports.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

12202. JONES, GARETH. *Poland's foreign relations.* *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (787) Jul. 1931: 44-52.—Poland's foreign policy is dictated by her vulnerability and by the memory of the 18th century partition. She has thus sought security alliances with France and Rumania. But she has failed in the attempt to secure closer relations with the Baltic countries, except Estonia. With respect to territorial arrangements she fears any talk of revision as a result of the Lithuanian claim to Vilna, the Corridor question, and the existence of 5-6,000,000 Ukrainians within her borders. The Treviranus speeches of 1930 have intensified the Polish feeling of insecurity. Yet the revisionist attacks have been given point by her treatment of minorities. The repression of German and Ukrainian minorities reveals an alarming lack of tolerance, in view of the Geneva prohibitions which expire in 1937.—H. McD. Clokier.

12203. KRIES, W. von. *Oberschlesien.* [Upper Silesia.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (7-8) 1931: 478-486.—The cession of the larger part of the Upper Silesian industrial region to Poland prevents economic understanding between her and Germany as the two parts of this region are now competitors instead of forming a unity. The continued possession of all of Upper Silesia by Germany would have made for economic peace between the two countries, as Poland would have needed Silesian coal which in turn would have been partly dependent upon the Polish market. Upper Silesia is no gain for Poland but requires immense subsidies, e.g. in the form of freight rates for coal exports on government railroads (about one-third of the corresponding German rate). (Statistics.)—John B. Mason.

12204. MARIAUX, FRANZ. *Der Aktionsraum der deutschen Politik. Bemerkungen zur neuen deutsch-französischen Verständigungspolitik.* [Possibilities and limitations of German foreign policy. Remarks on the recent German-French policy of rapprochement.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (9) 1931: 515-542.—John B. Mason.

12205. MORGAN, SHEPARD. 1931. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 465-473.—A review of Lippmann and Scroggs' *The United States in World Affairs*, an account of American foreign relations, 1931.

12206. PAL'VADRE, M. IU. ПАЛЬВАДРЕ, М. Ю. Буржуазная финская этнография и политика финляндского фашизма. [Finnish bourgeois ethnography and the policy of Finnish fascism.] *Советская Этнография. (Sovetskaja Etnografija.)* (1-2) 1931: 39-43.—Through the criticism of a number of works by Finnish ethnographers the author proves that science in Finland frankly serves grasping, imperialistic ideas. Certain scientific societies, headed by fascists, reduce their work in the main to proving "scientifically" the right of Finland to the possession of the territory from the Bothnia Bay to Novgorod. The author traces in the works of the Finnish ethnographers the history of this tendency in connection with national and colonial policy.—G. Vasilevich.

12207. RAUCH, GEORG von. *Die Kashubens.* [The Kashubes.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62 (10-12) Dec. 1932: 611-614.—The Kashubes are a tribe living west of the lower Vistula. Their language is of Western Slavonic character, not a Polish dialect, as is frequently held; their history was alternately influenced by Poland and Germany. Polish was the language of the clergy after the defeat of the Teutonic Order in 1466; from that time Roman Catholicism sympathized with Polish national feeling, Protestantism with Germany. In 1772 the Kashubes became Prussian subjects, which they remained until 1919. Polish agitation among them began about the middle of the 19th century, but did not succeed in rousing any Kashubian nationalism. Nor did Germany ever recognize the Kashubes as a special tribe; the laws against the Poles were applied to them, too. The author thinks it impossible that western

Prussia should have been given to Poland without any plebiscite if the racial character of the Kashubies had been realized. The Polish Corridor was a fiction in 1919, for its population was largely German in the South, and Kashubo-German in the North. Only the area of Tuchola situated in the center was populated by genuine Poles. Today large numbers of Poles have immigrated into the Corridor.—*Hans Frerk*.

12208. UNSIGNED. *Die polnische Propaganda in Frankreich.* [Poland's propaganda in France.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(9) 1931: 543-557.—Polish propaganda is centered among political and economic circles, with special attention to the Left which on account of its political principles might not be favorably inclined to it. The nerve center of public opinion in France consists of a group of 6-7,000 persons, made up of government officials, high military officers, parliamentarians, journalists, and leaders of associations. The Polish budget provides 4,000,000 francs annually for propaganda in France; the remainder of the considerable means needed comes from the French-Polish Chamber of Commerce which represents all French business interests in Poland. It is the economic branch of the political Association France-Pologne whose main purpose is the publication and distribution of the political, economic, literary, and artistic monthly, *La Pologne*. In parliament there is a French-Polish group with 172 members in both houses. Its secretary-general is the Pole, E. Krakowski, who is also the personal secretary of Leo Bouysson, a vice-president of the chamber. There is a Polish press bureau in Paris, affiliated with Agence Télégraphique Polonaise (*Pat*) whose news is often published in the French papers without indication of its source or even as coming from Agence Havas or "Information." Political reports on Poland as published in *Le Temps* come from the Polish press bureau. The Association des Amis de la Pologne is spread throughout the country. It works by means of conferences, organized trips to Poland, celebrations, balls, films, banquets, and its illustrated monthly *Amis de la Pologne*. Groups in 175 secondary schools and colleges are affiliated with it. *Notre Pologne* is a monthly written especially for French youth in the schools.—*John B. Mason*.

12209. UNSIGNED. *Le Chinois est-il l'agresseur?* [Is China the aggressor?] *Europe Now.* 15 (730) Feb. 6, 1932: 163-164.—A cogent statement of the larger aspects of the Sino-Japanese affair; China is the helpless object of Japanese aggression.—*Luther H. Evans*.

12210. UNSIGNED. *Les documents de Washington.* [The Washington documents.] *Europe Now.* 14 (717) Nov. 7, 1931: 1491-1495.—Speeches by Laval at the City Hall (New York), and at the French Chamber of Commerce; Borah's interview with the French journalists; Hoover's statement to the press; and the joint communiqué.—*Luther H. Evans*.

12211. VIATOR. *L'endettement et la solvabilité des soviets.* [The indebtedness and solvency of the USSR.] *Mercure de France.* 234 (809) Mar. 1, 1932: 293-307.—Before 1931 the Soviet government's principal sources of credit were Germany, England, and the U. S. The two former are unable and the latter is unwilling to continue extending credits, and the Soviet is turning to France. However, her external debt is already nearly 1,450,000,000 of gold rubles, and she has pledged as security all her available merchandise, nearly all her cash and her stock of gold, and a considerable part of her future exports. For new foreign credits she has nothing to pledge but the hypothetical revenues to be realized by the success of the five year plan.—*Mary Lois Raymond*.

12212. VRIES, AXEL de. *Politischer Bericht in Bad Schandau.* [Political report at Schandau.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62 (9) Sep. 1931: 511-522.—Statistics pre-

sented show the economic situation of the border states to be rather stable, the only drawbacks being want of capital and of space for economic extension. Relations between Estonia and Latvia are the core problem, Lithuania keeping a place apart on account of her dictatorship. Conservative tendencies are asserting themselves more and more in both countries; a military treaty was concluded between them, though not a tariff union as yet. German influence is negligible in Estonia and Latvia, but rather great in Lithuania because of the Memel problem and the importance of this state for German-Polish relations. In economic and cultural affairs German influence is manifest in each of the border states. There is a close connection of all states with Britain which is based on the hope for British intervention in the Baltic Sea in case of a Baltic conflict with Russia. France backs Poland's efforts to come to an alliance with the border states, though they have been reluctant to pursue any pro-Polish policy. Sweden stands apart. Russia still remains the vital problem for Baltic politics. German minorities are best off in Latvia and Estonia; Lithuania does not give them any special rights, except in the Memel district. Russo-German cooperation in various fields is a serious handicap to the position of Germans in the border states.—*Hans Frerk*.

12213. XXX. *Considérations sur une entente économique franco-allemande.* [Considerations concerning a Franco-German economic understanding.] *Europe Now.* 14 (720) Nov. 28, 1931: 1599-1602.—Discussion by a highly-placed German.—*Luther H. Evans*.

12214. XXX. *L'avenir du Maroc oriental.* [The future of eastern Morocco.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (434) Jan. 10, 1931: 102-108.—The development of a port in Algeria, controlled by France, for the exportation of Moroccan commodities would be a menace to Morocco. The question of opening the port of Nemours for the export of Moroccan commodities is purely a political one and should be so viewed.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 11334, 11562)

12215. CAMMEO, FEDERICO. *Per la sistematica e l'interpretazione dell' ordinamento giuridico dello stato della citta' del Vaticano.* [The system and interpretation of the juridical order of the city of the Vatican.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (3) Mar. 1931: 113-116.—The author examines Vatican legislation, explains its origin, and points out two fundamental criteria for its interpretation, that is, either according to the spirit and letter of the treaty and of the concordat or adhering scrupulously to the philosophic and juridical teachings of the church.—*Mario Comba*.

12216. GOETAL, WALERY. *Dziesięciolecie przyłączenia i zagadnienia przyszłości Spisza i Orawy.* [Ten years after the Polish annexation of Spisz and Orava.] *Wierchy.* 1930: 27-47.—In 1920 the Poles asserted their rights to Spisz and Orava as against Czechoslovakia. The peasant delegation of the mixed regions secured an audience with President Wilson who ordered a plebiscite. Before this could be carried out, the Poles were compelled to accept the decision of the supreme council on threat of war. The author describes the actions which took place in the disputed territory.—*J. Turska*.

12217. LÉVY, ROGER. *Conflit mandchou et solutions parisiennes.* [The Manchurian conflict and Parisian solutions.] *Europe Now.* 14 (722) Dec. 12, 1931: 1667-1669.—A review of events in Manchuria and in Paris (the League Council session).—*Luther H. Evans*.

12218. SEMKOWICZ, WŁADYSŁAW. *O Spisz, Orawę i Czadeckie.* Garść wspomnień i materiałów z

lat 1919-1920. [Materials for the history of the plebiscite in Spits, Orava, and Czacz, 1919-1920.] *Wierchy*. 1930: 1-27.—When the successor states attempted to fix their political boundaries after the war, a controversy arose between Poland and Bohemia in regard to Spits, Orava, and Czacz, east of the Tatra mountains. The Polish-Bohemian commission agreed to the decision of the supreme council in Paris and ordered a plebiscite. This order included many Polish communities which even the Bohemians recognized as Polish and assigned many predominantly Polish districts to Czechoslovakia. The author personally participated in providing accurate reports on the ethnographic and economic situation in this region to foreign statesmen. On July 10, 1920, the plebiscite was suddenly cancelled and on July 28, 1920, the territory was divided to the disadvantage of Poland.—*J. Turska*.

12219. UNSIGNED. *Intorno ai patti lateranensi. Rassegna sulle principali pubblicazioni.* [In regard to the Lateran treaties.] *Civiltà Cattolica*. (1959) Feb. 6, 1932: 237-250.—A bibliography, with critical comments, giving the chief publications in regard to the solution of the Roman question.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

12220. UNSIGNED. *Les affaires de Mandchourie.* [The affairs of Manchuria.] *Europe Nouv.* 14 (717) Nov. 7, 1931: 1502-1509.—Texts of the following documents: (1) China's demand for the convocation of the League Council, Oct. 9, 1931; (2) telegram from Tokyo to the Japanese delegation, Oct. 9; (3) Japanese memorandum to Nanking, Oct. 9; (4) order convoking the Council, Oct. 9; (5) communication of the American consul at Geneva; (6) message from the secretary of state to the secretary-general, Oct. 12; (7) telegram from Tokyo to the Japanese delegation, Oct. 11; (8) reply of China to the Japanese memorandum of Oct. 9, Oct. 12; (9) communication from the Japanese government to the Council, Oct. 9; (10) proposal of the president of the Council to invite the U. S. to send a representative to the Council, Oct. 15; (11) the acceptance of the U. S., Oct. 16; (12) Japanese memorandum on the presence of the American observer, Oct. 17; (13) reply of the president of the Council, Oct. 18; (14) project of a resolution of the Council, Oct. 22; (15) Japanese amendments, Oct. 23; (16) statement published in Tokyo by the government, Oct. 26; and (17) letter of Briand to Yoshizawa, Oct. 29.—*Luther H. Evans*.

## WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 11713)

12221. BROWN, HARRISON. The European discontent. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (787) Jul. 1931: 25-33.—The opportunity presented five years ago, upon Germany's entrance to the League, to wipe out the evil heritage of the war has not been seized. Stresemann had to fight for final evacuation of the Rhine; now the German-Austrian customs union demonstrates the failure of Franco-German reconciliation. While the French alliance system has allowed Poland to go to extremes in repressing German minorities, and the Little Entente has established preferential tariffs to offset Austro-German-Hungarian recovery, yet they have not succeeded in any positive sense. Relations with Italy are no better. Britain's duty is plain, to show that Germany is an equal. The Chequers visit is a start, though even the Labour government has shown a pandering to the French, though not so bad as Chamberlain's.—*H. McD. Clokier*.

12222. BRUEL, ERIK. *Afrüstningskonferencens forberedelse.* [Preparations for the Disarmament Conference.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2 (4) 1931: 227-240.—A preparatory commission was appointed for the purpose of drawing up a trial convention which would serve as a basis for discussion. This convention

was made public throughout the world and the various states had copies of it in full time to study and make a report upon it. Sixty paragraphs were divided by subject matter into six groups: personnel, material, budget, spreading of enlightenment, chemical warfare, and minor matters.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

12223. FLEMMING, WALTER. *Zur Erdölpolitik der Grossmächte.* [The oil policies of the great powers.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (9) Sep. 1931: 705-711; (10) Oct. 1931: 768-773; (11) Nov. 1931: 829-833.—In 1926 a Japanese Sakhalin Oil Company was formed after Russia had obtained recognition from Japan by leasing the oil fields of Northern Sakhalin to the latter for a period of 40-50 years. In 1928 a second treaty between Japan and Russia was closed to strengthen the economic ties between both countries. The increasing demand for oil has led to borings in Australia, but so far without success. As a result of overproduction the big companies are liable to lose control over the regulation of prices. Therefore the American Petroleum Export Association was formed in 1929 in view of the failure of a world conference of the big oil producers. This formation coincided with the closer grouping of the great British oil trusts. In May 1930 the American companies reduced production to 57% of capacity. The decision of the American Export Association to cancel all export price agreements gives the big companies a free hand on the world market.—*Werner Neuse*.

12224. GREEN, ELIZABETH. "This is the China Conference." *Pacific Affairs.* 4 (12) Dec. 1931: 1085-1103.—Report of addresses and program of the Shanghai conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations opening Oct. 29, 1931.

12225. GULLET, JOHN S. Economic planning versus economic sanction. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 357-365.—Economic planning has ceased to be primarily national but has become international. Economic sanctions to be really effective in even a small way must have universal support. Conceivably, economic pressure applied by all nations against a beligerent might nullify its economic planning to a degree where it would accede to the demands made upon it. On the other hand, it is doubtful if the world could invoke sanctions against a major power and realize the full benefits of its potentialities without the use of armed forces. Economic sanction, therefore, becomes a threat, the greatest import of which is the moral force with which it is endowed.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

12226. JOXE, LOUIS. *Analyse du projet de convention pour la limitation des armements.* [Analysis of the draft convention for the limitation of armaments.] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (729) Jan. 30, 1932: 154-155.—*Luther H. Evans*.

12227. JOXE, LOUIS. *Introduction à la conférence du désarmement.* (1) *Douze années de travail préparatoire.* [Introduction to the Disarmament Conference. (1) Twelve years of preparatory work.] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (728) Jan. 23, 1932: 114-116.—The security attempts and the background of disarmament.—*Luther H. Evans*.

12228. KUNZ, JOSEF L. *Die Aufgaben der Abrüstungskonferenz.* [The problems of the Disarmament Conference.] *Friedenswarte.* 32 (2) Feb. 1932: 33-37.—Disarmament must extend to all lands and all states must sign and ratify the disarmament pacts. The convention must be free from obscurities. It must apply equally and to all. Its enforcement must lie in the hands of an international organization. The convention should be periodically revised to meet new circumstances. Disarmament must be general. At least 25% of the arms of the world should be done away with. The limiting of military budgets cannot be taken as the true norm of disarmament. It should also look to the cutting down of effectives and personnel. Disarma-

ment arrangements must depend upon the equality of states.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

12229. LANMAN, CHARLES ROCKWELL. India and the West. *J. Internat. School of Vedic and Allied Research*. 1(1) Oct. 1929: 1-10.—The author recommends friendly understanding and interchange of learning between India and the West for purposes of preserving, to the West, the culture and spirit of India, and advancing, in India, the material progress of America, to the benefit of both.—*M. Abbott*.

12230. MACNAIR, HARLEY FARNSWORTH. The policies of the powers in the Far East since the Washington Conference. *World Unity*. 10(1) Apr. 1932: 5-16.

12231. POLITIS, N. Grundlaget for Afrustningskonferencens arbejde. [The basis for the work of the Disarmament Conference.] *Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Internat. Ret.* 2(4) 1931: 208-226.—Whatever may be the results of the conference, disarmament will still remain the greatest political question of the day. The slightest disarmament cannot be carried through in a day. It would be futile to expect the conference at Geneva to accomplish tremendous results immediately. International organizations take time to grow and be built. Security must be guaranteed before any permanent

settlement can be achieved. The preparatory commission found several of these problems exceedingly hard to clarify for the purpose of discussion. Economy must be achieved if the results are to be satisfactory to several of the states taking part in the sessions.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

12232. POLSON NEWMAN, E. W. Discipline and reality in Europe. *Fortnightly Rev.* 131(784) Apr. 1, 1932: 477-488.—Out of defeats, the threat of bolshevism, and economic breakdown have come reality and discipline to Italy, Germany, England, and other European states. But the movement toward reality and discipline has not made much headway in the international sphere. Unless reality, with substantial adjustments in frontiers, reparations, debts, and other difficulties, can be achieved in international relations, a return to balance of power must be expected. The psychological complex under which European states have believed that they could have both international cooperation and the *status quo* has been one of the greatest obstacles to stabilization.—*Harold Zink*.

12233. UNSIGNED. Le congrès du désarmement. [The disarmament congress.] *Europe Nouv.* 14(721) Dec. 5, 1931: 1614-1644.—Documents concerning the session held in Paris, Nov. 26-27, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans*.

## SOCIOLOGY

### SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 10970, 11360, 11365, 11371, 12255, 12306)

12234. BECKER, HOWARD. Säkularisationsprozesse: Idealtypologische Analyse mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der durch Bevölkerungsbewegung hervorgerufenen Persönlichkeitsveränderung. [Processes of secularization: an ideal-typical analysis with special reference to personality change as affected by population movement.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 10(3) 1932: 283-294; (4) 438-456.—Secularization can best be understood by viewing it as the transition between isolated, sacred societies (e.g., peasant villages dominated by the mores) and accessible, secular societies (e.g., cosmopolitan urban centers dominated by pecuniary valuation). The secularization of a society, which in its members is individuation, takes place when isolation gives way to accessibility. Changes in the methods of communication may be the means of breaking down isolation, but for heuristic reasons population movements are the vehicles of exposition; further, the change from sacred to secular is dealt with in terms of personality change, i.e., as if it had taken place in one generation. Population movements may be divided into two large groups: (1) those which show no significant correlation with secularization; and (2) those which do, viz., (a) inclusive conquest, (b) exclusive and inclusive colonization, and (c) dispersion. Culture case studies show that dispersion, or the "mobility" of separate persons and small groups, exhibits the clearest relation to secularization. Persons involved in dispersion may be termed sacred-to-secular strangers, i.e., persons who have come from a sacred society to a secular society, secular-to-sacred strangers, sacred-to-sacred strangers, and secular-to-secular strangers. Study of the sacred-to-secular stranger, termed "sacred stranger" for brevity, throws greatest light on contemporary secularization; the processes whereby he becomes individuated and mentally mobile are merely other aspects of those whereby the isolated sacred society becomes accessible and secular. Dispersion is often the result of an increase

in accessibility: an intrusive factor disturbs equilibrium, and this evokes tension and emotion, which is externally manifest in unrest that ultimately precipitates crisis, and an attempt at adaptation by means of dispersion is made. In many cases this makes matters worse: in the new situations confronting sacred strangers, the old character-attitudes and life-organization cannot function, and what may be called the demoralized man results. Other types are the amoral man, the segmental man, the marginal man, the liberated man, and the regulated man. The liberated man often develops a personality of greater originality and energy, as noted by Taggart, but when his innovating tendencies are repressed in the interests of secular efficiency, etc., he may become so thoroughly reorganized that he represents a new and virtually static equilibrium; he is then a regulated man. This means that an intrusive factor is again required to reinvoke mental mobility and its attendant individuation and secularization. When the fact is recalled that "communication" could have been substituted for "population movement" with practically no alteration in the fundamental problem, the whole technological field of social change is linked to the analysis just given. Certain inventions may be quite as effective as population movement in producing secularization, individuation, and mental mobility.—*Frances Bennett Becker*.

12235. BURGESS, ERNEST W. Frank Wilson Blackmar: pioneer sociologist. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 322-325.

12236. MCCOBB, HELEN IRENE. A definition of sociology derived from titles of courses. *Soc. Forces*. 10(3) Mar. 1932: 355-357.

12237. MUKHERJI, D. P. The concept of social force. *Philos. Quart.* 7(3) Oct. 1931: 293-300.—Sociology first borrowed the term "social force" from physics, but physicists no longer believe in force as a reality; nor can the interpretation of historical tendencies or of institutions as social forces be sustained. In contemporary psychology, especially as formulated by Bentley, a basis is found for the definition of social forces as neural functions which develop dispositions or trends which tend to complete themselves, once set in motion.

Affective tendencies are important, even in thought processes and judgments of value. The basis of persistent and universal tendencies is to be found in the brain, rather than in society. The social factor is involved, however, in each activity of the cortex; the term "social" in the expression "social force" does not mean a new factor which disturbs the analysis.—F. N. House.

12238. ÖIE, A. Krise eller Katastrofe. [Crisis or catastrophe.] *Syn og Segn.* 37 (9-10) 1931: 454-458.—This is partly a review of Oswald Spengler's: *Der Mensch und die Technik. Beitrag zu einer Philosophie des Lebens.* Technique is the fight of life against nature. There are three signs of catastrophe: (1) the technique practiced by man bears the earmarks of force; (2) greater and greater distances appear between the leaders and the subordinate; (3) monopoly of industry by Western Europe and the U. S.—Theo. Huggenvik.

12239. PARSONS, TALCOTT. Economics and sociology: Marshall in relation to the thought of his time. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (2) Feb. 1932: 316-347.—Marshall did not confine himself to the subject matter of "orthodox economics," the utility theory and the presumed hedonistic rationality of the human being, but explored, in addition, the problems of human nature and social environment, developing a theory of evolutionary human nature and the social conditioning of human traits. His system must, therefore, be considered as constituting an approach to a sociology which reflected the social standards of Mid-Victorian England as well as his own religious antecedents. Since Marshall lacked scientific perspective, there is necessary a rather thorough reconstruction of the sociological theories, the best illustrations of which so far have been the systems of Weber and Pareto, both of whom developed their sociological approach after they realized the narrowness of economics.—John H. Mueller.

12240. RICE, STUART A.; SOROKIN, P. A.; ELLWOOD, C. A. What is sociology? *Soc. Forces.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 319-328.—There has been of late a tendency on the part of sociologists to evade the question of the nature and scope of their science. Ellwood and Sorokin have, however, made contributions in recent articles to the clarification of the problem. In elaboration of Sorokin's distinction between general and special sociologies, attention is called to a third category—embryonic social sciences which will probably become distinct specialties like economics and political science. Ellwood's paper suggests the need of clarifying the relation between philosophy and social science. No social science can detach itself from philosophical modes of thought; they provide its basic assumptions and its concepts, hypotheses, and logical generalizations. Social philosophy is antithetical to social science when it generalizes without reference to available facts, when it impedes the accumulation of facts that would bear upon hypotheses, or when it seeks to impose upon thought ethical valuations disguised as scientific conclusions. Rejoinder notes. Sorokin.—The subject matter of general sociology is not vague; it has very definite problems. Rice's "embryonic" special social sciences can be brought within the field of special sociologies as defined; a third category is unnecessary, but the alternative between a twofold and a threefold division is unimportant. Ellwood.—Ethical sociology and ethical sociologists are not necessarily unscientific. They must assume common sense values, but need not go beyond those on which practically all men are agreed. It is possible to have tested knowledge in the realm of social values.—F. N. House.

12241. SANDER, FRITZ. Zwei soziologische Bücher auf marxistischer Grundlage. [Two sociological treatises based on Marxian principles.] *Z. f. Nationalökonomie.* 3 (2) Dec. 1931: 212-241.—A critical review of Neurath: *Empirische Soziologie. Der wissenschaftliche Gehalt der*

*Geschichte und Nationalökonomie* (1931) and M. Alder: *Lehrbuch der materialistischen Geschichtsauffassung. Soziologie des Marxismus* (1930). According to Neurath, a science is a unity, and social science must deal in space-time concepts just as does physics, of which social sciences are in a sense really extensions. However, this may be criticized by asserting that when space-time events become the exclusive data, the psychological meanings and interpretations are absent and no science of social relations can exist. Alder claims that the current conception of "materialism" is not Marxian; that Marx included the psychological data as well, and used the term as equivalent to "positivism" with an economic slant. Materialistic monism is a problem of metaphysics, not of science. Both authors are mistaken, however, in placing Marx as the founder of social science since in the respect that Marx is reliable he is not original, and in his originality, he is not reliable.—John H. Mueller.

12242. STERN, BERNHARD (ed.). Giddings Ward, and Small: an interchange of letters. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 305-318.

## HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

### ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 11431, 12411)

12243. SHERMAN, MANDEL. Theories and measurement of attitudes. *Child Development.* 3 (1) Mar. 1932: 15-28.—This is a critical study of the work which has been done in measuring attitudes since 1920. Relatively little progress has been made. The replies of the subjects do not always express true tendencies to act. The most reliable methods of studying attitudes are those which take into account the possible inhibition and distortions of the individual. (Bibliography.)—Raymond F. Bellamy.

12244. WILLEY, MALCOLM M. "Identification and the inculcation of social values. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 103-109.—The mechanism of "identification" plays a large part in the process underlying the acquisition by the individual of his values and attitudes. Identification is of two types: identification with persons, and identification with situations, or injection of the self, vicariously, into situations that are portrayed for one. Two specific institutions play a large role in inculcating contemporary social values: the newspaper and the motion picture. It is because they repeatedly portray situations involving strong emotions that they are important. Both the newspapers and the moving pictures so present material as to awaken emotional responses in the person permitting him to identify himself psychologically with the situations that are being presented. Wherever conditions prevail that permit or induce identification of the individual with other individuals or situations, real or imaginary, the values and attitudes of the others tend to become the attitudes and values of the identifying individual. The more intense the identification, the greater will be the strength of the induced attitudes and values.—F. N. House.

### CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 12267, 12275, 12323, 12335, 12356, 12360, 12385)

12245. ACKERSON, LUTON. On the feasibility of inventorying children's behavior traits. *J. Juvenile Res.* 16 (1) Jan. 1932: 32-39.—The validity of the prevalence

idea regarding the number of behavior traits is doubtful. If we consider undesirable traits which occur in not less than 0.5% of the population, they can be tabulated without making this tabulation unreasonably long. A tabulation of the undesirable behavior traits in 5,000 individuals less than 18 years of age who were sent to the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research during the period 1923-27 shows that if these behavior traits which occur in more than 5% of the population are used, there are only some 300 classifications. This 300 does not include all of the behavior traits; a complete list would include not more than 400.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

12246. BROWN, S. CLEMENT. Some case studies of delinquent girls described as leaders. *Brit. J. Educ. Psychol.* 1 (2) Jun. 1931: 162-179.—A case study analysis made of a group of sex delinquent girls brought before the Los Angeles Juvenile Court indicates that the girls described as ringleaders in influencing the delinquency of other girls are characterized by excellent physique, a high level of physical activity, interest, and enjoyment of social relationships. Their general intelligence was so varied as to discount any particular significance, while their social intelligence on the other hand was marked. Generally speaking, the leader has either some unusual capacity or some service which she is able to provide to those led.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

12247. CASSELBERRY, WILLIAM S. Analysis and prediction of delinquency. *J. Juvenile Res.* 16 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-31.—A study was conducted at the Preston School of Industry, a correctional institution for delinquent boys of 16-21 years of age. Intelligence, introversion and extroversion, educational achievement, mechanical ability, masculinity and femininity, handedness, vision, hearing, sense of humor, free association, and orientation tests were used. In addition, a home investigation blank and personal interview blank were used. The results show that the delinquent group can be separated from the non-delinquent group by many of these tests and survey blanks on the basis of degree of social adjustment. A table of systematic factors is included and the weighting which is to be attached to each of these is also given.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

12248. CAVAN, RUTH SHONLE. The wish never to have been born. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (4) Jan. 1932: 547-559.—Although juvenile suicides in the United States are negligible, the wish never to have been born occurred to about 30% of a widely scattered sample of adolescent boys and girls. This wish occurred most frequently among children with high scores (poor adjustment) on a test of neurotic traits and also among those rated by their teachers as poorly adjusted socially, emotionally, and on conventional moral traits. It also occurred most frequently among children from homes which lacked harmony and intimacy between parents and children. Social contacts were less closely associated with the wish than were home conditions. The wish never to have been born, which may be considered as an evasive attempt at adjustment, indicates both a poorly adjusted personality in the child and lack of unity and harmony in the home.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

12249. MALLER, J. B. The measurement of conflict between honesty and group loyalty. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 187-191.—A test was devised to measure cooperation and honesty at the same time. In general the children were more deceptive when the score was to count for personal gain than when the score was to count for the group. Higher efficiency was attained when working for self and not for the group. There was a positive correlation between cooperativeness and deception, also between dishonesty in self-work and in group-work. There was no significant difference between the sexes.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

12250. PLANT, JAMES S. The child as a member of the family. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160

Mar. 1932: 66-74.—The family provides certain experiences in protected competition for the child. Whether this gives the child a certain sense of adequacy, or merely increases the trepidation with which he looks upon his entrance into the field of unprotected competition is problematical.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

12251. RABOLD, C. N., and PETERS, C. C. How country pupils differ from town pupils. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (5) Jan. 1930: 297-306.—A study was made of 138 high school freshmen of Holidaysberg, Pennsylvania. Part of these were from the country and part from a town of 4,500 inhabitants. The tests showed that the town pupils rated higher in general intelligence, general information, and school achievement. The country group is the more homogeneous. Further investigation showed that the town pupils read more books, did more travelling, owned more autos, radios, telephones, etc., belonged to more clubs, worked at more "broadening" work, and had numerous other advantages.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

12252. STECKEL, MINNIE L. Items of Gesell's developmental schedule scaled. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 99-103.—A study applying the method of absolute scaling, as devised by Thurstone, to a group of data covering preschool age groups, in an effort to determine the type of distribution of ability, the absolute zero of intelligence, and the shape of the mental growth curve when the ratings approach very near the time of birth. For this purpose items in the Gesell scale for which there are ratings in two or more adjacent age groups were used. It was found that a linear relationship exists between the absolute variability and the mean test performance of successive age groups of the items scaled, that the distribution of test ability of adjacent age groups is normal, that the absolute zero of intelligence for this particular set of data is defined at -5.5 S.D., and that the mental growth curve for the age groups covered is negatively accelerated.—*Helen Lasker.*

## PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 10437, 10506, 10524, 12404)

12253. BLATZ, WILLIAM E. The significance of early environmental factors in personality development. *Univ. Iowa Extension Bull.* #283. Jan. 1, 1932: 49-55.

12254. BURRIDGE, W. The mechanism of personality. *J. Mental Sci.* 77 (319) Oct. 1931: 708-722.

12255. GILTAY, H. Inleiding tot een psychoanalyse der cultuur. [Introduction to a psychoanalytic study of culture.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 8 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 1-14.—Freud's sex drive theory is open to the following objections: (1) The aggressive aspect of the emotion does not act only anti-culturally; it is also sublimated to useful activity; (2) the reproductive drive is not the only cultural force; it is sublimated by the non-sexual human love; (3) the it, or unpersonal, in the aggressive emotion makes way for the ego, the conscious or personal. Originally the child is completely unmoral; the educator influences the child with his precepts and at a certain time the child feels as if these precepts were coming out of his inner self, like conscience precepts; it has built up a super-ego; besides the "I-consciousness" comes the "we-consciousness" (*Wir-Bewusstsein*, Oppenheimer) in connection with self-preservation. The super-ego has certain disadvantages: (1) With the sublimation of the super-ego much energy is lost; (2) it combats only the most elementary unsocial tendencies; (3) the cultural progress is necessarily bought with constantly growing loss of happiness for the individual, as a result of the constant burden of his feeling of guilt—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

12256. LASSWELL, HAROLD D. The triple-appeal principle: a contribution of psychoanalysis to politi-

cal and social science. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (4) Jan. 1932: 523-538.—Psychoanalysis makes three divisions of the personality: the id—including biological needs; the superego—the socially acquired inhibitions; and the ego—the testing of reality. The id may be said to correspond with impulse, the superego with conscience, and the ego with reason. These three divisions function in special ways in person-to-person relationships, in the role and meaning of institutions, and in person-to-occasion relationships. Selection of personnel as well as responses to "superiors," "leaders," "models," can best be understood on the basis of a tripartite personality, which usually shows the predominance of one aspect. Institutions take their meanings from their respective appeals: economic, political, scientific, and technological to expediency; religion and fundamental law to conscience; art and sociability to natural impulse. Person-to-occasion relationships also follow this general pattern. Elections are appeals to rational considerations; patriotic holidays to conscience; carnivals and various celebrations to natural impulse. The tripartite principle may also be extended to analysis of policies and practices, doctrines, and myths and legends. It is particularly promising when applied to the problem of social dynamics.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

12257. SOROKIN, PITIRIM A., and BOLDYREFF, J. W. An experimental study of the influence of suggestion on the discrimination and the valuation of people. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (5) Mar. 1932: 720-737.—(See Entry 4: 8492.)

12258. WEBER, L. Une philosophie de l'invention. M. Édouard Le Roy. [A philosophy of invention. Edouard Le Roy.] *Rev. de Métaphys. et de Morale.* 39 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 59-86.—The indispensable requisite for scientific invention is intuition, which is described as that kind of intellectual sympathy or penetration by which one is able to see those esoteric relationships between phenomena which are apparent only to the select few.—Francis E. Merrill.

## THE FAMILY

### THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 10701, 10743, 11007, 12250)

12259. CALHOUN, ARTHUR WALLACE. The early American family. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 7-12.—The bourgeois type family represented a property institution with marriage as a civil contract. Frugality and discipline were coincident with the struggle for existence. There was a liberal civil divorce policy, especially on frontiers. Significant is the settlement of isolated farm families with conditions akin to those of feudal régime. The South developed the plantation system, similar to the medieval manor. The economic system favored large families as assets. Women were in subordinate position under a quasi-patriarchy. Immorality became a matter of grave concern in both North and South.—J. F. L. Raschen.

12260. GOODSELL, WILLYSTINE. The American family in the nineteenth century. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 13-22.—J. F. L. Raschen.

12261. KOSVEN, M. O. KOCBEH, M. O. История брака и семьи в истории науки до середины XIX века. [History of marriage and the family in the history of science up to the middle of 19th century.] Советская Этнография. (Sovetskaya Etnografija.) (1-2) 1931: 64-93.—A critical analysis of existing materials.—G. Vasilevich.

12262. MEAD, MARGARET. Contrasts and comparisons from primitive society. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol.*

& Soc. Sci.

160 Mar. 1932: 23-28.—The comparative approach to the study of the family, which attempts to arrive at the general understanding of this institution by a critical comparative study in different cultures, serves as a useful corrective of attempts to theorize upon the family's loss of function. This approach shows that the only function which seems to be universal is the status-giving child-rearing function. From the point of view of this function the modern bilateral family consisting of two parents and their children actually represents a weak family organization. It can be shattered by divorce or death and the child left in an indeterminate position, economically, socially, and affectionally, which is impossible in any society which stresses blood ties at the expense of the marriage tie. In the clan or any of its modifications, the child's status and subsistence is assured as long as there are members of the clan alive. As state responsibility for children is substituted for the present family organization, a type of guarantee for children is obtained which the present narrow definition of adult responsibility towards children as being limited to own or legally adoptive parents fails to give.—Sarah Ginsberg.

### THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 11911, 12118, 12170, 12172, 12292, 12318-12319, 12359, 12363)

12263. ELIOT, THOMAS D. The bereaved family. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 184-190.—A classification of immediate and individual and of secondary and social reactions (attitudes and behaviors) of the bereaved in the crisis of bereavement, with a typical case analysis.—T. D. Eliot.

12264. GROVES, ERNEST R. The family. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (6) May 1932: 942-948.—The most important influence in American life during 1931, has been the depression. It has revealed the strength of the family, multiplied its problems, and led to readjustment. The educational activities related to marriage and family interests have continued to increase. The most important development has been in the field of home economics in public schools and colleges. In religious circles divorce, birth control, and education for marriage and parenthood have received most interest and discussion.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

12265. HAUSHEER, HERMAN, and MOSELEY, JESSIE O. A study of the unmarried. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 394-404.—A study of 115 unmarried persons, 65 females and 55 males, showed that the reasons for failing to marry were varied. Business and professional women gave the desire for a career as the major reason for being unmarried. Social factors such as lack of social contacts were the major reasons given by female clerks and domestics. The main reasons for being unmarried given by men were economic, but many gave social factors such as lack of time to attend social functions, inability to meet the right kind of girl, shyness, or disapproval of modern conditions and women of their acquaintance. Both the younger men and the younger women mentioned a desire for a good time, and belief in free love, trial or common law marriage as reasons for remaining single. Office girls and clerks were inconsistent and idealistic in the qualities which they desired in a husband, usually stipulating a college education and money. Professional and business women's selections were based on common interests and a common cultural background. The professional and business men stressed personality and native ability in their choice of a wife, but salesmen and clerks desired good looks and style. More men than women felt that a home would be incomplete without children. A much higher percentage of unmarried is found among native born of

foreign parentage than among native whites.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

12266. HIXENBAUGH, ELINOR RYAN. Reconciliation of marital maladjustment: An analysis of 101 cases. *Soc. Forces*. 10(2) Dec. 1931: 230-236.—The Reconciliation Department of the Court of Domestic Relations in Dayton, Ohio, was established in August 1929. In 1930 it handled 163 cases. The data made available by such courts will afford information hitherto not available to the social scientist.—*Francis Williams Binkley.*

12267. POPENOE, PAUL. How can young people get acquainted? *J. Soc. Hygiene*. 18(4) Apr. 1932: 218-224.—A wide range of acquaintance for adolescents is necessary not merely for successful marriage, but for satisfactory mental hygiene. The choice of a profession is often decisive on this matter of adequate social contacts. Some of the professions most commonly entered by women were ranked by 100 women as follows, in order of promoting marriage: secretarial, dramatics, bookkeeping, stenography, journalism, selling (insurance, clerking in stores, and the like), hostess (hotel, café, tea-room), buyer for a large firm, nurse, lawyer, teacher, dietitian, librarian, social worker, physician. In a study of Wisconsin teachers, high school teachers of home economics were found to have the highest marriage rate, general elementary school teachers next, and general high school teachers the lowest.—*Paul Popenoe.*

12268. TIPPY, WORTH MARION. Church conferences on the family. *J. Soc. Hygiene*. 18(4) Apr. 1932: 224-229.—Field conferences held by the Federal Council of Churches in many parts of the U. S. have shown an unexpected interest, on the part of churches, in the conservation of the family. Many ministers are preparing themselves to counsel more effectively in problems of family relations.—*Paul Popenoe.*

12269. WINTER, GUSTAV. La famille française vue par un écrivain tchèque. [The French family as seen by a Czech writer. *Rev. Française de Prague*. 10(54) Dec. 15, 1931: 341-360.—The French family is above all a social institution; the marriage of reason, as a commercial enterprise based on community of interests, is the most frequent type. The fact that the marriage partners generally belong to the same social class contributes toward the stability of social classes in France. Marriages within the family are frequent, thus reuniting the land parcelled out in the preceding generation. Marriage occurs at a relatively early age. Family tragedies are rare, since the young people have the same moral and social principles, and extra-marital liaisons do not disrupt the family. The couple who marry are agreed that children are a luxury, and the family with one or two children is most frequent. Discipline is very strict in both the school and the home. The post-war French family shows change but not decadence.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

## PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 11012, 11276, 11318, 11818, 12022, 12274)

12270. BERNARD, AUGUSTIN. La main-d'œuvre dans l'Afrique du Nord: Rapport au comité Algérie-Tunisie-Maroc. [The labor problem in North Africa: the report of the Algeria-Tunis-Morocco Committee.] *Relevés Coloniaux*, Suppl. *Afrique Française*. (5) May 1930: 297-311.—The population of French North Africa (ca. 12,000,000) is not as great as that territory can comfortably sustain, nor is it equal to the population of Roman times. The regions of North Africa whence emigration of workers takes place are: the north-

ern edge of the Sahara, the Tell, and chiefly from among the Kabyles. These emigrants make poor workers except in the most unskilled trades and they cannot be relied on to remain with a job very long. The North African governments have restricted emigration and as a result a labor crisis is at hand. This situation is complicated by the emigration of over 100,000 Kabyles to France, where they live in squalor. Each year they send or take back to Algeria over 100,000,000 francs. Compulsory military service in Algeria, as in France, has accelerated the country-to-city movement. Thus, while labor is in more demand than ever, it is becoming increasingly scarce. This is indicated by the fact that wages have increased several times as fast as the cost of living. (Photographs.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 11157, 11893, 11952, 12025, 12028, 12035, 12300, 12304, 12372)

12271. CHAPIN, F. STUART. Socio-economic status: some preliminary results of measurement. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(4) Jan. 1932: 581-587.—"A Scale for Rating Living Room Equipment" has been used for four years to measure the socio-economic status of 617 homes. The preliminary report of findings indicates that the Scale is adequate to distinguish between broad classes of homes, and suggests the possibility of distinguishing more than two classes of homes. The high reliability and validity of the Scale are shown by ratings on the same home by different observers, correlations with scores on other scales, and by correlations with intelligence and other factors. The author is now engaged in standardizing the Scale on the basis of several hundred homes.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

12272. NICEFORO, ALFREDO. Le langage du bas-peuple et le moi inférieur des individus et des sociétés. [The language of the lower classes and the inferiority feeling of individuals and societies.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 11(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 225-276.—There is statistical evidence that the lower social classes are as a whole biologically and psychologically inferior to the upper classes. They think and feel in a different way also, and this is reflected in their language which becomes a method of compensation for their feeling of inferiority and also a defensive and aggressive weapon in the struggle with other classes. Their language is derived from the general language by three definite processes: (1) materialization or concretization of images, a process differing from artistic materialization in that its motive is contempt or hatred; (2) systematic degradation of objects, such as lowering human organs to animal, plant, or even mineral levels (tomato for head, etc.); (3) trituration and deformation of words by cutting off final syllables, adding contemptuous suffixes, cutting off first syllables, or by combinations of these methods. The pronunciation of the lower classes is also distinct. The so-called picturesqueness of lower class language results not from the inventiveness of the people who use it but from the mechanical application of these processes.—*Jessie Bernard.*

### NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 11138-11139, 11320, 11340, 11902, 11904, 11939, 11976, 11982-11983, 11989, 11991, 12001-12002, 12006, 12018, 12021-12023, 12030-12031, 12179, 12202, 12216, 12218, 12277)

12273. DETWILER, FREDERICK G. The rise of modern race antagonisms. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(5) Mar.

1932: 738-747.—The origins in history of the race antagonisms existing in the modern world are shown to date from the period of the discoveries. Ancient civilizations such as Greek and Roman had very little social discrimination based on color or race. There was considerable sense of unity in the Roman and medieval world. Contacts with red and black men that followed adventure into the western hemisphere and the lands of Africa and India took on certain hostile aspects. The sciences of the 18th century classified plants and animals, and infant anthropology made distinctions which were instantly supported by the new philology. These distinctions were eagerly employed by those who had any interest in promoting national differences, differences between slave and master, and other lines of cleavage accepted by economic groups. Lately the impact of western nations on the Far East has stirred racial feeling.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

12274. HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J. Race relations. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 976-982.—Race relations during the year have evidenced little change. Negroes have been the first and most severe sufferers during the economic depression. Steady reduction in immigration has gone hand in hand with intensification of restriction and increasing deportation of "undesirable" aliens. During the first nine months of 1931 emigration exceeded immigration by 22,769. The Exposition of Indian Arts has been the outstanding event in Indian affairs.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 10597, 10630, 10634, 10657, 10723, 11761, 12051, 12270, 12316, 12357, 12361-12362, 12409, 12425)

12275. ABBOTT, GRACE. The child. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 949-955.—Census figures for 1930 made public in 1931 indicated a stationary birth rate, and a decreased infant mortality rate, but reports from various sources gathered in 1931 seemed to indicate that the depression was beginning to show on the physical condition of children and that a considerable increase in malnutrition in school children was becoming evident. The largest number of child welfare measures in recent years was introduced in the 44 state legislatures which met in 1931, but the economic and financial policy resulted in tabling many measures entailing increased expenditures. "Back to school" and "stay in school" campaigns were organized during the year to keep children from leaving school for work and train them for increased usefulness.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

12276. BESNARD, G. Damas, son oasis, ses habitants. [Damascus, its oasis and inhabitants.] *Asie Française*. 31(292) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 239-250.—Statistics of population by religions.—*Pierre Winkler.*

12277. BOHÁČ, ANT. Národnost v Podkarpatské Rusi podle předběžných výsledků sčítání lidu roku 1930. [Nationalities in Russian lower Carpathia according to the preliminary results of the population census of 1930.] *Statist. Obzor.* 13(1-2) Feb. 1932: 1-4.—In a total population of 709,315, 49.6 per 1,000 were Czechoslovak, 630.4 were Russian, 153.6 Magyar, and 127.6 Jewish. As compared with the results of the year 1921, the Magyar and Jewish elements have diminished.—(French summary.)

12278. BOHÁČ, ANTONÍN. Populační problém japonský. [The population problem of Japan.] *Statist. Obzor.* 12(9-10) Dec. 1931: 659-664.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

12279. BURNS, C. DELISLE. Is England declining? The census figures. *Labour Mag.* 10(5) Sep. 1931: 233-235.—About 80% of the population is now urban and the density for England and Wales is 685 per square mile. The movement of industry to the south of England in contrast with the northward movement of a century ago is reflected in the much greater growth of population in Essex, Middlesex, and Surrey.—*W. B. Callin.*

12280. DUBLIN, LOUIS I. The risks of childbirth. *Forum & Century.* 87(5) May 1, 1932: 280-284.

12281. FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. Significant changes in American population growth. *Current Hist.* 35(5) Feb. 1932: 666-670.—A summary of changes revealed by the 1930 census.—*Howard Becker.*

12282. GINI, C. Calcolo di previsione della popolazione Italiana dal 1921 al 1961. [Forecast of the increase of the Italian population from 1921 to 1961.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(3) 1931: 35-40.—The natural increase of the population of Italy from 1921 to 1961 is calculated according to three different methods, based on the assumptions (1) that birth and death rates remain constant; (2) that the mortality rate remains constant, but the birth rate decreases; (3) that both rates decrease. The result is that the population, which numbered 38,944,000 in 1921, would increase to 62,963,000, or 49,711,000 or 55,571,000, respectively, in 1961. If the natural increase is estimated on the basis of the third method and the probable loss due to migration is taken into account, the actual population in 1961 will be 53,197,000. (French summary.)—*H. Fehlinger.*

12283. GINI, CORRADO. Problem demograficzny we Włoszech współczesnych. [The population problem in Italy.] *Przegląd Współczesny.* 9(100-101) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 50-65.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

12284. HARMSEN, HANS. Krise der deutschen Bevölkerungsbewegung. [Crisis of the German population.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(10-11) 1931: 624-627.—In Germany the number of new marriages has already decreased by one-fifth from the normal number. The number of births per 1,000 of population was 17.5 in 1930, for the first time lower than in France (18.1); the accelerated rate of decrease set in exactly nine months after the beginning of the present economic crisis. The decrease in births is largest in the large cities of the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial region which so far had shown a surplus. The lowering of living standards has resulted in an increased number of deaths (26,800 more in the first six months of 1931 than in the corresponding period in 1930). Of all marriages in Germany, 35-40%, and in Berlin and Frankfort even 50% and more, are childless. Marriages with one child constitute only 13%, with two children 20%, with three children 13%, and four, five or more children 15% of the total.—*John B. Mason.*

12285. HERSCH, L. דִּי יִדְישׁ שְׁבָעָה בְּאַפְּעָלְקָעְדָּרְגָּמָן פָּוּנְדָּרְכָּרְעִיקָּעָן [The Jewish population of French North Africa (Algieria, Tunis, and Morocco).] *Jivo Bletter.* 2(3) Oct. 1931: 234-240.—Since statistics of the French in Algieria do not include specifications as to religion, the naturalized Jews are not counted among the Jewish population. Consequently we have to raise the figure of 73,967 Jews in Algeria (census of 1921) to about 80,000. The information concerning Tunis is more exact. The censuses of 1921 and 1926 give the number of Jews as 48,436 and 54,243 respectively, signifying an increase of 2.7% as compared with 2.5% rate of increase of the Mohammedan population. The absolute figures for 1923-27 according to which the Tunis Moslems have a lower birth rate, death rate and a natural increase half as large as the Jews may be affected by carelessness in registering births and deaths. According to the census of 1926 the number of Jews in Morocco is about 110,000 or 2.6% of the general

population. The Jews concentrate in the more densely populated districts, one-third of them living in the district of Morocco proper. Proportionately their percentage is highest in the district of Mogador (8.4%) and lowest in the hill districts of the North (0.2%). The largest Jewish community is Casablanca. The Jews constitute 16% of the city population (2.6% in the country). The distribution of the Jewish population in North Africa is not much different from that of Eastern Europe.—Abraham G. Duker.

12286. JENSEN, ADOLPH. Horoscope of the population of Denmark. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 41-58.—If the relative fertility and the death rates for all age groups should remain as they were in 1921-25, there would be an increase of population from 3,256,000 in 1921 to 6,216,000 in 2001. In a second calculation it is assumed that the relative fertility will fall at a rate corresponding to that observed during the four-year period 1926-29, as compared with 1921-25, but that the death rates will remain unchanged. On the basis of these assumptions, the total population would be 4,570,000 in 2001 and 4,633,000 in 2011. A further calculation works with a birth rate hypothesis which may prove more accurate. The death rate is again taken to remain stationary. In this case the population would grow moderately at first but the increase would quickly diminish and after 1971 a decrease would follow (1871—4,002,000; 2011—3,905,000). (In English and French.)—H. Fehlinger.

12287. KOVÁCS, ALOYS. Les résultats préliminaires du recensement de la population de Hongrie. [The preliminary results of the population census in Hungary.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 9 (1) 1931: 49-73.

12288. MATA, CARLOS GARCÍA. La mortalidad infantil en la Argentina. [Infant mortality in Argentina.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina*. 28 (164) Feb. 1932: 109-118.—Infant mortality in Argentina is decreasing. From 1923 to 1929 it was 116.5 per thousand, which is almost as low as that of Germany. The rate is higher in the interior than on the coast. In San Juan Province, it is 230.6 per thousand, while Buenos Aires Province has a rate of only 96.0 and the city of Buenos Aires, only 70.7. More than 25% of infant mortality occurs in the first year of life. The birth rate has increased in the northern provinces but decreased in Buenos Aires.—Philip Leonard Green.

12289. MONEY, LEO CHIOZZA. A declining people. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (654) Aug. 1931: 213-221.—The recent quarterly return of the Registrar-General shows England with a rapidly declining population. While the increase in population for 1901-11 was 3,831,450, for 1911-21 it was 1,937,800, and for 1921-31 it was 2,021,289. As many births have been prevented by birth control as deaths took place in the war. In the last decade there were 1,351,000 fewer births than in the preceding war decade. If the death rate remains constant a birth rate of 19 per 1,000 is needed to support the present population, yet in 1929 it had fallen to 16.3. In 1929-31 there was drop of 48,943 in the number of London school children. The proportion of persons over 55 years of age has risen from 11.5% to 16% in eight years.—H. McD. Clokier.

12290. SHIOMI, SABURO. Interrelation between the wealth and the density of population in Japan. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 6 (2) Dec. 1931: 51-67.—Ezra Bowen.

12291. THIRRING, GUSTAVE. La diminution des naissances et l'allure récente du mouvement de la population en Hongrie. [The decrease in the birth rate and recent changes in the population of Hungary.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 9 (1) 1931: 6-48.—George A. Baker.

12292. UNSIGNED. Der Familienstand der Berg-

arbeiter im Ruhrbezirk 1921-1931. [The family status of mine workers in the Ruhr district, 1921-1931.] *Glückauf*. 68 (12) Mar. 19, 1932: 286.—E. Friederichs.

12293. UNSIGNED. Distribution of the foreign-born and Negro population in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Dept. Health, Vital Stat. Bull.* 7 (2) Feb. 1932: 7. —A brief analysis of census figures.—G. B. L. Arner.

12294. UNSIGNED. Natural increase in the population of several countries since the beginning of the twentieth century. *League of Nations, Mo. Epidemiol. Rep., Health Sect. Secretariat.* 10 (11) Nov. 15, 1931: 433-445.—Of the 23 countries for which comparative statistics are available, only five (Japan, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Russia) show a greater excess of births over deaths in 1928 and 1929 than in 1901-1905. Death rates have declined in all of the 23 countries, and birth rates in all but Japan. In all countries with birth and death registration, the total natural increase in 1928 was 8,088,633. In European Russia alone the increase was 2,853,220. The effect of the changing age structure of the population on birth and death rates is discussed, but no actual corrections are made to show the "true" natural increase by countries. (Tables and graphs.)—G. B. L. Arner.

12295. WHEATON, P. K. Trends in age composition and in specific birth-rates, 1920-30. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (6) May 1932: 855-861.—From 1920 to 1930 the proportion of the population in the older age groups increased considerably, particularly among the foreign-born. Specific birth rates declined in most cases. The declines usually were greater in those areas having the highest rates; and within each area they varied directly with age.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

## HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 12253, 12265, 12280, 12353, 12401)

12296. BURKHARDT, HANS. Rassenforschung und Psychiatrie. [Race research and psychiatry.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 7 (1) 1932: 4-8.—Starting with the abnormal psychic qualities, psychiatry discloses valuable insights into racial character on the basis of the interrelation of insanity and character. In spite of the fact that Kretschmer's types of character and bodily structure cannot be applied to European races, it is certain that the Nordic race shows a stronger schizothymic tendency because it has been trained specially to perform objective and independent work and its qualities represent its biological strength and the basis for its leadership. The Alpine race has emphasized the cyclothymic nature while the Mediterranean race is schizothymic in nature.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

12297. CARTER, HAROLD D. Identical twins reared together. *J. Heredity*. 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 53-66.—L. M. Dickerson.

12298. HOLMES, S. J. Will birth control lead to extinction? *Sci. Mo. (N. Y.)* 34 (3) Mar. 1932: 247-251.—Few people realize the possibilities both for good and evil in the movement for birth control. Unquestionably, it should confer an inestimable boon upon many ailing and overburdened mothers. Moreover, some countries would profit by a decrease in population. But an analysis of vital statistics shows that there is real danger of a tendency to race extinction when the practice becomes sufficiently widespread to take in all classes.—Raymond F. Bellamy.

12299. HUESTIS, R. R., and MAXWELL, ALINE. Does family size run in families? *J. Heredity*. 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 77-79.—A statistical study of a population composed of the immediate relatives of more than 600 college students indicates that family size does run in families but not to the extent popularly supposed. An average reduction of over two children per family occurred in a single generation. Family size is a character

which at present is much more affected by environment than by congenital differences in love of children or ability to have them.—*L. M. Dickerson.*

12300. LEE, MARY. College graduates and civilization with special emphasis upon women's colleges. *Harpers Mag.* 162 (972) May 1931: 719-724.—Every day we hear that the race of college graduates, especially women graduates, is dying out. The answer is two-fold. These graduates are marrying as often as any other selected group of upper class women are. We cannot get complete statistics, but they are probably producing as many children. Secondly, their survival does not depend upon physical reproduction. The women graduates are passing on the culture, and non-college women may supply offspring with just as good physical heredity.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

12301. MARTIN, L. Die eheliche Fruchtbarkeit nach dem Altersunterschied der Eltern. [Fertility according to the age difference of the parents.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 22 (1) 1932: 91-98.

12302. MUNDAY, RUSSELL. The effect on intelligence of crossing European stocks. *Brit. J. Educ. Psychol.* 2 (1) Feb. 1932: 46-52.—In 10 English schools in Buenos Aires, 308 children of ages 9 to 16 were tested. The grandparents of 191 of these all came from the same country and the other 117 were of mixed stock. It was found that the general intelligence of the mixed children was slightly below that of the unmixed, but the size of the probable error leaves the results statistically unreliable. These results indicate that the crossing of European stocks has little effect on the intelligence of the offspring.—*Helen Lasker.*

12303. SPENGLER, J. J. The New England Puritans: an obituary. *J. Heredity.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 71-76.—A statistical analysis of births in the New England states and several large cities in this region show that shortly after the Civil War fertility among the New England natives declined to a level insufficient to maintain the population. In every state for which data are given, the rates for the foreign-born declined after the Civil War until the closing decade of the 19th century when the foreign rate increased in every state but Maine. This increase is attributed to a change in the ethnic composition of the foreign-born and an improvement in their marital composition. At present the foreign rate is shrinking more rapidly than the native rate. Voluntary limitation of births due to marked inequalities in income and emphasis upon material achievement, characteristic of western civilization, are held responsible for the downward trend.—*L. M. Dickerson.*

12304. TAKATA, YASUMA. On the differential birth rate by classes. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 6 (2) Dec. 1931: 34-50.—New but inconclusive evidence supports the hypothesis that differences in birth rates among economic classes do not arise from differences in procreative capacity.—*Ezra Bowen.*

## EUGENICS

12305. BREEN, W. Neo-Malthusianism: a critique of its critics. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (767) Nov. 1931: 467-481.—*Norman E. Himes.*

12306. HIMES, NORMAN E. Birth control in historical and clinical perspective. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 49-65.—This article traces in summary fashion the history of birth control in primitive society, and in ancient and modern societies. Though Francis Place was preceded by many who discussed contraceptive technique, he did more than any other individual up to his time in socializing and democratizing it. He trained disciples and worked out medical indications. There is also discussion of the following topics: changing public opinion, the relation of birth control to the medical profession, improvement in

the literature since 1920, legislative aspects. (7 tables and 6 figures.)—*Norman E. Himes.*

12307. SCHILLER, F. C. S. Eugenics as a moral ideal—the beginning of a progressive reform. *Arhiva pentru Știință și Reformă Soc.* 9 (4) 1931: 489-497.—The revival of the family or clan-system, reformed in the light of modern science, is a possible means of creating a superior type of humanity.—*G. Vlădescu-Racoasa.*

## THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 10585, 10609, 10640, 10646, 10649, 10656, 10690, 11965, 12056, 12251, 12375-12376)

12308. CARPENTER, NILES. City life. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (6) May 1932: 930-936.—There has been an increased rate of growth for very large cities and for suburban areas of these cities, with decreased rates for cities in general and even positive decreases for downtown areas of many cities. Political problems have centered about: the rural-urban tension over the question of reapportionment and the minority dominance of urban by rural communities; financial and administrative difficulties of certain very large cities; control of the increasing criminality in city life. Zoning and housing legislation proceeded apace; additional housing projects were sponsored by philanthropic and semi-philanthropic agencies.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

## THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 10505, 10638, 10651, 11793, 12251)

12309. DORN, HAROLD F. The social and economic areas of Yates County, New York. *Cornell Univ. Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #529. Oct. 1931: pp. 52.—This study is one of a series undertaken by the Department of Rural Social Organization at Cornell University to discover the factors determining the structure and the area of communities, the influence of large villages on small villages, and the influence of cities on villages. Business organizations are becoming centralized in the larger villages where a larger trade area permits more variety and better quality in the stock of goods. Grocery stores and garages are the principal types of businesses in villages of less than 500 population. The church is still the most important organization in the rural areas, a majority of the organizations in places with less than 500 inhabitants being connected with the churches. There is a noticeable lack of young peoples' organizations, and about 75% of such organizations are connected with the churches. The location of professional and tradespeople in nearby larger centers is an important factor in attracting trade to these places at the expense of the smaller villages and hamlets. (26 tables, 9 drawings.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

12310. MELVIN, BRUCE L. Rural life. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (6) May 1932: 937-941.—The trends in rural population shifting for the decade 1920-30 became known through the publications of the Census Bureau during the year, and two significant facts were that rural non-farm population increased greatly within the decade, and migration from the cities to the country became larger than the reverse movement within the year previous to the taking of the census. During the year 1931, prices for farm products declined to exceedingly low levels. In turn, lacking money to spend, the farm people resorted to their own initiative in community activities and family life. Such self-reliance in community and family affairs indicates a psychological change on the part of rural people in that they have turned to rural life for their satisfactions rather than continued dependence on the cities. Two events that indicate trends respecting rural life were discussions on rural government at the meeting of the American Coun-

try Life Association and the work of the Committee on Farm and Village Housing of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

12311. MURCHIE, R. W. The sociological aspects of agricultural problem. *Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn., Papers & Proc.* 3 1931: 145-152.—Three important needs are: (1) scientific social investigators, (2) trained rural social engineers, and (3) money, with which to finance rural social research. These needs must be met in order to discover social and psychological factors which may act independently of economic ones. A weighted productivity index reveals that when the index is less than 40, high schools vanish, elementary schools have to be supported by grants from the central government, and the area becomes depopulated. When the index is less than 50 religious services are supported totally or partially by outside funds, and the area is unable to support a resident physician. The investigators must discover the proper balance between rural and urban life.—*Charles S. Tippett.*

12312. NASH, VAUGHAN. Revival of village life. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (653) Jul. 1931: 68-74.—Despite the economic decline of the village in England, its social life has undergone a remarkable revival since the war. Dancing, choral singing, and village drama are the chief aspects of this revivification.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

12313. RATCLIFFE, S. C. and AGNES. Village population changes. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (5) Mar. 1932: 760-767.—The change in population size during the last decade was studied for more than 12,000 incorporated villages of less than 2,500 inhabitants each. The villages were arranged in three classes on the basis of size, and the percentages which lost population were ascertained for each class. For the United States as a whole the percentage rates vary uniformly with size, but this is not true for each individual state. Geographic distribution of decrease rates, by percentage groups, is displayed on accompanying maps.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

12314. STARLING, HARVEY W., and YODER, FRED R. Local rural leaders in Washington. *Washington Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #257. Sep. 1931: pp. 35.—This is a study of a sample of 250 local rural leaders of whom 181 were men and 69 were women. The two major types of activities in which these leaders were engaged were the social and the economic. Those who seemed to be the most efficient leaders attended more meetings dealing with agricultural problems than those who seemed less efficient. Positions of leadership are held more often by men than by women. Church membership and activity appear to have little influence upon leadership ability. The leaders in rural communities are chiefly of middle age and older. The mobility of women leaders was greater than that of men. Education and activities during adolescence were important factors which contributed toward capacity for leadership in adult life. (28 tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

## COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

### DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 11180, 11300-11303, 11336-11337, 11916, 11921, 11950, 12039, 12048, 12101, 12104, 12113, 12165-12166, 12208, 12244, 12320, 12342, 12345)

12315. GALLUP, GEORGE. What do newspaper readers read? *Advertising & Selling.* 18 (11) Mar. 31, 1932: 22-23, 51.—Survey of 40,000 readers of 14 metropolitan newspapers.

## LEADERSHIP

(See also Entries 12246, 12314)

12316. WINSTON, SANFORD. The migration and distribution of Negro leaders in the United States. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (2) Dec. 1931: 243-255.—A group of 1,608 outstanding Negroes included in *Who's who in colored America* was studied. When gross numbers are taken, the great majority of Negro leaders was born in the South. Contrary to accepted theory, when refinements are made for sex, age, and population aggregates, the largest percentages of Negro male leaders do not come from the southern states, but from New England, as is true of leaders of the American population as a whole. Negro women leaders' percentages are highest in the Middle Atlantic States. When cities are taken and the data equated for certain population differences, New York City leads all others by a considerable margin. Moreover, the present trend of Negro leadership is away from the South, and parallels the general northward movement of the rank and file of the Negro group.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

12317. WINSTON, SANFORD. Studies in Negro leadership: age and occupational distribution of 1,608 Negro leaders. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (4) Jan. 1932: 595-602.—A statistical analysis of 1,608 American Negro leaders reveals a group comparatively young in years, males being somewhat older than females. A widening of occupational activity is found. The occupations of teaching and the ministry have competitors in the newer fields of medicine and law. The newer occupations requiring greater support directly from the Negro group are in part an index of the growing economic and social achievements of the supporting Negro population.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

## EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 11027, 11282, 11817, 11821, 11997, 12035, 12068, 12100, 12102-12103, 12105, 12142, 12190, 12267, 12300, 12337, 12342, 12380, 12394, 12412, 12434, 12463-12467)

12318. ANDREWS, BENJAMIN R. Anna Garlin Spencer and education for the family. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18 (4) Apr. 1932: 183-189.

12319. ARLITT, ADA HART. Some phases of the program in parent education of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. *Univ. Iowa, Extension Bull.* #283. Jan. 1, 1932: 69-73.

12320. CLARK, AUSTIN H. Science and the radio. *Sci. Mo. (N. Y.)* 34 (3) Mar. 1932: 268-272.—Radio broadcasting in its relation to science is concerned with three things—the audience, the radio stations, and the scientific organizations. Of these, the first is by far the most important. To be effective, the program must be something to which the public will listen. Secondly, the radio stations, directly or indirectly, operate for profits and the programs must be remunerative. And the scientists must discard their own choices and ideas and accept those of the listeners.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

12321. DUSHKIN, ALEXANDER M. Two decades of progress in Jewish education—a survey. *Jewish Educ.* 4 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 3-13.—(See Entry 4: 12322.)

12322. DUSHKIN, ALEXANDER. Two decades of progress in Jewish education. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8 (3) Mar. 1932: 110-116.—Jewish education as a profession in America began in 1910 when the Bureau of Jewish Education of New York was organized. Today it comprises over 2,000 men and women who devote their entire time to Jewish teaching in the week-day schools, and over 3,000 semiprofessional teachers in the Sunday schools. During the last 20 years a dozen teacher training schools have been established. Of the estimated total

number of 850,000 Jewish children in the United States, about 250,000 now receive instruction in Jewish weekday and Sunday schools. In 1910 there was not a single Hebrew high school in the country; today there 15 Hebrew high schools with a total enrolment of 2,500 pupils. Provision is also being made for adult education.

*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

12323. ELLIS, WILLIAM J. Physically and mentally handicapped children: a program for their adjustment. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (6) Feb. 1932: 368-373.—There are about 10,000,000 handicapped children in the country, or 8% of the school population. The first problem is to give the children vocational training and secure proper employment for them.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

12324. GRAU, KURT JOACHIM. Die Bildungstheorie Kerschensteiners. [Kerschensteiner's educational theory.] *Aufbau.* 4 (7) Jul. 1931: 211-221.—The educational theory of Kerschensteiner, one of the best known German educational leaders, is essentially idealistic. There are three fundamental notions at the basis of his philosophy: personal culture (*Bildung*), interest, and ethical values (*Werte*), that of personal culture being the central one. The sociological side of education which Kerschensteiner believes to be inherent in his conception of personal culture is inconsistent with the idealistic character of the system, as it means a concession to empirical educational theories. The method of the *Arbeitsschule*, which owes its inception in Germany chiefly to Kerschensteiner, as well as that of cultivating the pupil's instinctive interests as the main source of learning, would not have been possible without "empirical" education.—*Hans Frerk.*

12325. GROVES, ERNEST R. Parent education. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 216-222.

12326. HAMMOND, WALTER E. Report of club survey at Keene, New Hampshire. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (7) Mar. 1932: 413-416.—A survey was made to see if the young folks of the town were "over-clubbed"; 815 girls and 779 boys, ranging in age from 9 to 22 were studied. Of the boys 41.5% and 39.87% of the girls were in no clubs. But of those who were in clubs, several were in only school clubs which held all meetings during school hours. There were 72.8% of the boys and 75.2% of the girls who belonged to no clubs or to school clubs only and thus had no club activities outside of school hours.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

12327. JUDD, CHARLES H. Education. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (6) May 1932: 983-989.—The financial depression has caused a general reduction of educational budgets and has led to the curtailment of various activities in educational institutions. The National Advisory Committee on Education rendered its final report to President Hoover. This report recommended a novel type of federal department, which is being subjected to frequent editorial criticism. The "new plan" of the University of Chicago has been in successful operation since October 1, 1931. An international conference on the form and social influence of examinations assembled in May, 1931, at Eastbourne, England. The American Association of University Professors has undertaken a study of college teaching. Several important educational surveys were launched in 1931. The apparent oversupply of teachers was made a subject of inquiry by the Research Division of the National Education Association.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

12328. KARSEN, FRITZ. Neue amerikanische Methoden—und wir. [New American methods—and ourselves.] *Aufbau.* 4 (6) Jun. 1931: 161-171.—From the beginning of the 20th century the supremacy of German educational theories and methods based on Pestalozzi, Fröbel, and Herbart was affected (in Europe) by an increased influx of Anglo-Saxon educational ideas chiefly aimed at formation of character.

German education did not change until the rise of the working classes became evident in 1918. Modern American methods in education are now exerting the greatest influence on modern German education, as these new ideals are best realized in them. The introduction of these educational methods into Germany is hindered by the traditional organization of the German school system and by teachers' attitudes.—*Hans Frerk.*

12329. KORSCH, HEDDA. Die Erziehungsphilosophie des faschistischen Italien. [The educational theory of Fascist Italy.] *Aufbau.* 4 (8) Aug. 1931: 232-240.—Modern educational theory in Italy originated from the idealistic philosophy presented by Benedetto Croce and Giovanni Gentile in their periodical *La Critica*, which derives its ideas from Italian romanticism and from Hegel, Herbart, Goethe, and Pestalozzi. The reorganization of Italian schools since 1923 is due to Gentile, the Fascist minister of education. Languages and history are the core of the curriculum; religious instruction was reintroduced as it was deemed indispensable for historical study. Education is cultural, not vocational.—*Hans Frerk.*

12330. MCCUISTION, FRED. The South's Negro teaching force. *J. Negro Educ.* 1 (1) Apr. 1932: 16-24.

12331. MANNICHE, PETER. The Danish folk high school: an old idea adapted to modern uses. *Amer. Scandinav. Rev.* 20 (3) Mar. 1932: 167-170.—The International People's College at Elsinore, founded 11 years ago, retains an emphasis on the needs of the individual and remains ethical in purpose in trying to fill in that outer framework of international cooperation created by the League of Nations. To date it has had about 1,200 Danish and some 400 foreign pupils at its winter courses while 300 Danes and 700 foreigners have attended the holiday courses in July and August.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

12332. REINHARDT, AURELIA HENRY; WILSON, ALICE; CHANG, P. C. Education. Oriental woman in educational progress. World League of International Education Associations. Creative efforts in China's cultural transformation. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. California, Berkeley*, Aug. 8-15, 1930. 6 1930: 301-315.—The Oriental woman is coming into her opportunity to participate in the institutions of her country. The Nankai University is significant as an educational attempt to solve the problem of a culture in the process of transition.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

12333. ROBINSON, BRUCE B. The department of child guidance of the Newark public schools. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (6) Feb. 1932: 359-367.—In 1926 Newark organized a department to give psychiatric and child guidance clinical service in the schools. The budget is now \$66,000 and the personnel includes, in addition to the psychiatrist, 4 psychologists, 13 visiting teachers, and 5 clerks. The main work is done with the kindergarten and lower grades. As yet practically nothing is being done in the high schools. (Statistical tables and discussion of the work.)—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

12334. UZCÁTEGUI, EMILIO. The present condition of education in Ecuador. *School & Soc.* 35 (902) Apr. 9, 1932: 503-505.

12335. YOURMAN, JULIUS. Children identified by their teachers as problems. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (6) Feb. 1932: 334-343.—Teachers in 12 schools of New York City were asked to designate children whom they considered to be outstanding problems; 200 such children were listed. A study of the data showed that the teachers considered those children problems who were aggressive and disturbing. They did not list the shy, retiring type. Yet the psychiatrist would have considered them just as important if not more so. The teachers reported children who were problems, not children who had problems. Testing showed that the problem chil-

dren who were listed were of dull normal intelligence, retarded educationally, and came from poorer homes. Thus it appears that the school system is making problems out of the duller children. The more intelligent children are not recognized as having problems, yet gifted children contribute six times as many cases to child guidance clinics as their comparative numbers warrant. The results point to a need of reorganization of school work, especially the first grade.—Raymond F. Bellamy.

12336. ZORBAUGH, HARVEY W. Mental hygiene's challenge to education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(6) Feb. 1932: 325-333.—There are many adults who are not handicapped physically or mentally, yet who are "unemployable" because of their attitudes toward society. The first delinquencies of these were typically truancy from school. We are seeing more clearly that delinquency is an educational rather than a medical problem. The newer philosophy of education as "self-development" is often overdone. It appears that child-centered schools are making self-centered children.—Raymond F. Bellamy.

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entries 12234, 12256)

### CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 10584, 10705-10706, 10709-10710, 10718, 10723, 10730, 10735, 10737-10738, 10744, 10749, 11019, 12009, 12436)

12337. HERSCH, L. שפראכבלעכע אסימילירקייט בע"ז [Language assimilation among Jewish students in the colleges of Warsaw.] *וועווער בעטער (Jiwo Bletter.)* 2(4-5) Dec. 1931: 441-444.—Abraham G. Duker.

12338. LAUFER, BERTHOLD. Sino-American points of contact. *Sci. Mo. (N. Y.)* 34(3) Mar. 1932: 243-246.—China and the United States have many traits in common: (1) The spirit of democracy, (2) religious tolerance, (3) lack of a caste system, (4) peaceful and modest natures, (5) unbounded faith in education. Materially the cultures of the two countries are much alike.—Raymond F. Bellamy.

12339. ROSENQUIST, CARL M. Linguistic changes in the acculturation of the Swedes of Texas. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(3) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 221-231.—In spite of conscious resistance on the part of the members of the Swedish group in Texas, the linguistic elements of their culture gradually approach the American norm. The process consists of several well-defined steps, which may be summarized as the introduction of English words into the spoken Swedish and the elimination of Swedish words and accents from the spoken English, followed in the third and later generations by the complete substitution of English for Swedish. Coincident with these changes is the Anglicizing of names. This takes place through alterations in spelling and pronunciation and by substitution of American for foreign names until the characteristic American pattern is achieved.—Carl M. Rosengren.

12340. STEINHERR, FRANZ. Zur Stambuler Volks- und Gaunersprache. [On Istanbul vernacular and cant.] *Islamica.* 5(2) 1931: 178-197.—As additions to M. Mikhailov's *Matériaux sur l'argot et les locutions populaires Turc-ottomans* (Leipzig, 1930) the author offers about 300 Turkish words which he has found in use among small traders, chauffeurs, boatmen, and

porters, as well as among crooks, pimps, prostitutes and their friends or patrons.—W. L. Wright, Jr.

12341. YOUNG, STARK. Parallels in Italy. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 15-32.—On the similarity between social customs and life of Italian aristocracy and the people of the southern U. S.—N. J. Padelford.

## SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 11117-11118, 11134, 12268, 12305)

12342. BINNEWIES, W. G. Measuring changes in opinion. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 143-148.—A questionnaire on nine religious beliefs was distributed among 75 university students before and after a lecture on the subject. A complete reversal of answers was reckoned as 1. The net change compared to the number of possible changes represents the index of change, in this case .206.—John H. Mueller.

12343. LANDIS, BENSON Y. Religion. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 970-975.—This article attempts an interpretation of the social significance of certain developments within religious bodies of the United States. Increased relief activities were everywhere in evidence. The depression forced severe financial readjustments, particularly upon local organizations which overbuilt and overexpanded in 1927-29. A National Interfaith Conference on Permanent Preventives of Unemployment was an outstanding event. Controversies over birth control continued. Peace education went on, with an especial interest in the disarmament conference. A steady interest in research and inquiry was evident. It is still difficult, however, to interpret the major trends and counter-trends within organized religion, and particularly the social influence of religious institutions. This must wait for more intensive and extensive research.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

12344. VEACH, ROBERT WELLS. Karl Marx or the Bible in Asia. *Biblical Rev.* 17(1) Jan. 1932: 26-36.—Karl Marx' *Kapital* and the Christian Bible are contesting for supremacy in the Far East. In Asia the communists have met with amazing success. The Christian church is not equally successful in making clear the social implications of the teachings of Christ. China is honeycombed with communism but a new Christian enterprise challenges it, "The Kingdom of God Movement," led by the Japanese evangelist Kagawa. This movement works toward the elimination of slums and has a vital social and economic program.—John F. Moore.

## SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 10709, 10729, 10826, 10830, 11256)

12345. TALBERT, E. L. The modern novel and the response of the reader. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26(4) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 409-414.—As compared to the older types, the modern novel has expanded its reading circle and pictures with greater fidelity contemporary currents. Insofar as the novelist succeeds, he puts the person, act and environment in closely knit relationship; to which, however, the reader responds according to his individual constitution.—John H. Mueller.

## SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entry 12238)

12346. CARR, LOWELL JUILLIARD. The patenting performance of 1,000 inventors during ten years. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(4) Jan. 1932: 569-580.—Patents, despite obvious limitations, form valuable indexes of one type of cultural change. A study of a random sample of 1,000 patentees from the alphabetical index of 1916 shows that they and their 169 partners averaged 1.13

patents in 1916. During the ten years up to and including 1925 the 1,000 patentees were credited with 3,457 patents. Probably 195,000 patentees were active in the United States during this decade. More than half of them took out only one patent. The two most prolific individuals in the sample produced 83% as many patents as Edison during the same ten years. Compared with Lotka's figures on the productivity of physicists and chemists, inventors seem somewhat more given to multiple patenting than do scientists to multiple contributions. Lines of trend are worked out to show the tendency of patentees to reappear in later years. The line of best fit, checked against actual reappearances in 1930, shows an error of prediction of approximately one sigma, or about 10%.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

### GROUP IDEALS AND AIMS

12347. YOUNG, KIMBALL. Social psychology and social reform. *Sci. Mo. (N. Y.)* 34(3) Mar. 1932: 252-258.—The wish to improve or reform social conditions seems deeply ingrained in Anglo-American culture. The result is that the social psychologist is asked for a program of reform. It will be a long time before any such program can be given with certainty. All that social psychology has been able to demonstrate is that man is largely irrational and emotional.—Raymond F. Belamy.

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

### POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 11119, 11757, 11809, 11816, 12311, 12379, 12382, 12390)

12348. GILMORE, HARLAN W. Five generations of a begging family. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(5) Mar. 1932: 768-774.—Five generations of a begging family, in a southern city of 160,000, reveal a transmitted social pattern. Begging developed as a means of livelihood after the economically dependent family withdrew from the vicinity of the kinship group who had supported them. The family solidarity carried over, and social agencies found it impossible to make any contributions that were not distributed among all members. The consequent ill-repute into which the family fell and the inability to obtain public aid led them to turn to begging. The succeeding generations were born and reared as beggars, and the children acquired the philosophy, technical knowledge, and status of beggars. The intelligence quotients were not low enough to furnish an explanation.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

12349. TURNER, JACOB. Group meetings. 5. Care of the aged and chronically ill. E. Admissions to Jewish old peoples homes. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8 (3) Mar. 1932: 149-153.—The article classifies, with no attempt at analysis, the inquiries made of inmates applying for admission to Jewish old people's homes.—Uriah Z. Engelman.

12350. WALKER, WILMA. Distress in a southern Illinois county. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(4) Dec. 1931: 558-581.—A study of Franklin County, Illinois to determine whether there are places where local relief is inadequate. The county is one given over largely to coal mining, which has been on the down grade since 1925. At the time of the study, August 1931, some mines had been closed for years and none was working full time. The mines are unionized which results in a satisfactory standard of wages, if work were regular. It also is the occasion for some labor disputes, and, some think, it tends to discourage any new industry. The relation between mines and the small agricultural population is not good, and few miners escape from mining to farming.

The miners live in several towns of varying sizes, in homes acquired through building and loan purchases, and have been permitted to remain in them as there is no way of selling them. All the banks in the county but four have failed; the town and county governmental units have been unable to meet their obligations; all public outdoor relief such as "pauper relief," mothers' pensions, and pensions to the blind were stopped in December 1930. The small almshouse of 34 inmates was at the point of closing. Emergency relief in 1931 was organized around various units: the Red Cross, which extended its drought relief program to include the destitute miners, the American Legion which took the initiative in several places, the Salvation Army, the miners' union and indigenous agencies. In some places local agencies were created spontaneously to handle the situation. The Governor's Commission appropriated about \$12,000 for Franklin County in the first eight months of 1931, which was distributed by the various local units. Locally raised money amounted to about twice as much, and the administration of the two funds was fairly well integrated. There was no systematic relief on anything approaching adequacy. The health of the community had not suffered appreciably.—F. J. Bruno.

### CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 11916, 11925, 11931, 12071, 12074-12075, 12079, 12082, 12084, 12088, 12161, 12246-12247, 12340, 12364, 12371, 12378, 12424, 12461, 12468)

12351. CALDWELL, MORRIS GILMORE. The measurement of juvenile delinquency in Ohio. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 4(1) Feb. 1932: 32-37.—A coefficient of juvenile delinquency was computed by multiplying the quotient of the commitments to the industrial schools and the school enrollment by 100. The counties having coefficients higher than the state as a whole are (1) those with one or more urban centers of over 10,000 population each and (2) those counties which are isolated rural districts. Less use of probation and more use of the industrial schools probably account for the higher rates of the latter.—Conrad Taeuber.

12352. CANTOR, NATHANIEL. The search for the causes of crime. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(6) Mar. 1932: 854-863.—The confusion concerning the causal factors of crime is largely due to the lack of definite meaning applied to the concept of "cause" as applied to crime. There are three reasons why the concept of cause as used in the natural and physical sciences cannot be applied in exactly the same sense as in the social sciences: (1) psychological factors play a significant role in human behavior; (2) not only must individual psychological reactions be investigated, but also the relation of social patterns to each other; (3) the fact that neither individual reactions nor social patterns are reducible to common units which are independently measurable makes it impossible to obtain universal social laws (comparable to the "laws" of physical science) in terms of which prediction, with a small probable error, is possible. Not one single generalization has been formulated on the basis of fact in terms of which the tendency to commit certain crimes can be predicted or the conditions generating them controlled. How the various factors generating crime careers are related to crime has never been proved. All that is known is that these factors are sometimes in some way related to some crimes.—Nathaniel Cantor.

12353. CREUTZ, WALTER. Der Einfluss der "erblichen Belastung" und der "Umwelt" bei Kriminellen. [The influence of heredity and environment on criminality.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 95(2-5) Jun. 12, 1931: 78-106.—A review of

the investigations which have been made regarding the influence of heredity and environment as determining factors in criminality. The tendency has been to underestimate the hereditary influences in criminality and to overestimate the importance of environment. J. Lange has made an investigation of 30 twins. Thirteen of these were from the same ovum and the other 17 were from twins from two ova and the same sex. In every case one of the twins was in confinement. Investigation of the other twin in the case of the 13 identical twins showed that all but three had also been convicted of crime and that the nature of the crimes and the methods used and the accompanying circumstances were in each case almost identical. In only two cases had the twin in the 17 cases of non-identical twins been found guilty of a criminal act. (Bibliography.)—Margareta Lorke.

**12354. GRASSBERGER, ROLAND.** Das Bewusstsein der Rechtssicherheit und sein Einfluss auf die Gestaltung der Kriminalität. [The prestige of law enforcement and its influence on crime rates.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 65-79.—Periods of economic depression tend to be periods in which government prestige is low, but the economic need alone is not sufficient to explain the increase in crimes. Analyses of crime rates of Germany, Austria and Bohemia show an increase in periods when the prestige of law enforcement agencies is at a low ebb and a decrease when it is high. This is particularly true for crimes like theft and criminal abortion. Assault, varying directly with the consumption of alcohol, increases in periods of prosperity. Fraud increases when governmental prestige is high, for that condition multiplies the number of credit relationships and thus of the opportunities for fraud. Lax and vacillating law enforcement and the passage of unenforceable laws contribute to a loss of government prestige.—Conrad Taeuber.

**12355. TIBBITTS, CLARK.** Crime. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (6) May 1932: 963-969.—This article calls attention to the efforts under way for the improvement of criminal statistics. It reviews the major aspects of the development in housing and treatment of prisoners, especially in New York State and in the federal prisons. Attention is called to the appearance of training schools for prison officials and police workers, to major researches in progress or just completed, publications of the year, and miscellaneous items of interest.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

**12356. TRAMER, M.** Über jugendliche psychopathische Delinquenten. [Juvenile psychopathic delinquents.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 89-95.—A study of 133 mentally abnormal juvenile delinquents; 10% of all delinquents who came before the juvenile court of Zurich during 1920-1923.—Conrad Taeuber.

**12357. VALKHOFF, J.** De omvang van de kriminele vruchtafdrijving in Nederland. [The extent of criminal abortion in the Netherlands.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 8 (1) Jan. 1 1932: 38-57.—The director of one of the largest clinics in the Netherlands estimates criminal abortions at 30% of the total, one-third of them *in confessio*. The writer estimates the percentage higher; for 1908, 50-75%. The number of convictions for abortion is only a small part of the actual cases. In the Netherlands the number of convictions for abortions was, from 1924 to 1927, 73 a year. In Amsterdam 250 persons are known to the police as abortionists; the total number is estimated at 500. Among these are four to five times more women than men. In Rotterdam 543 persons are recorded as suspects, among whom are 159 experts who were officially reported in such cases one or more times; 188 were vendors of contraceptive devices and 196 practiced business under the mask of fortune tellers. In The Hague, the police know 85 women and

30 men who are professionals or who perform such operations occasionally. These people all advertise intensively, using pseudonyms and concealed terms. The number of people who bring in customers to abortionists is large. In the rural districts criminal abortions are fewer. Smaller cities in the industrial centers are famous as homes for professional abortionists.—C. Lekkerkerker.

## DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entry 12390)

**12358. SZABÓ, BÉLA.** La statistique des maladies vénérienne en Hongrie. [Statistics of venereal disease in Hungary.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8 (4) 1930: 548-574.—In 1928 a special statistical investigation of venereal diseases in Hungary was made. The results indicate that venereal diseases are very prevalent, that the incidence is progressively higher in more urban districts, that the incidence is much higher among men, especially among unmarried men, and that it varies with age, being a maximum between the ages 20 and 29. Women do not show this age variation. (Three tables.)—George A. Baker.

**12359. UNSIGNED.** Der Familienstand der krankfeiernden Ruhrbergarbeiter. [The marital condition of sick mine workers in the Ruhr.] *Glückauf.* 67 (33) Aug. 15, 1931: 1073-1074.—On an average of the entire labor force in the mines, 4.22% were sick; for the single 3.55%, the married 4.46%. Of the childless workers 4.27% were sick, of those with one child 3.98%, of those with two children 4.55%, with three children 5.13%, and with four or more children 5.93%. Sick workers receive supplementary benefit for each child.—E. Friedericks.

**12360. WENDELL, RUTH E.** Finding the crippled child in Arizona. *Pub. Health Nursing.* 24 (4) Apr. 1932: 201-204.—In 1929 the Arizona Society for Crippled Children was organized and in 1930 two field secretaries made a survey of the State's crippled children. Over 1,000 were discovered. Not a children's hospital, an orthopedic hospital nor orthopedic division of a general hospital was found in the State.—M. P. Holmstedt.

## MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 12117, 12248, 12356)

**12361. GARGAS, S.** Suicide in the Netherlands. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (5) Mar. 1932: 697-713.—In comparison with other countries, the number of suicides in the Netherlands is very small, the rate being the lowest among all the countries of old commercial and industrial culture. The most significant fact is that the rural suicide rate is higher than that for the urban population, probably accounted for by the peculiar conditions of the Dutch farming system under which the aged find themselves a burden, whereas in the city custom requires better treatment of old people. The greater number of Dutch suicides are above 80 years of age. Among women the number is less than among men, but from 1890 to 1927 the difference steadily decreased. Except for the year 1919 married suicides constantly exceed the unmarried and widowed. According to occupation, the greatest number is in the category of laborers; agrarians are next, with many unknown and unclassified. Protestant suicides are much more numerous than Catholic, but the rate among Jews is highest. Melancholy is the chief assigned cause of suicide, insanity the second. During the economic crisis of 1923 financial difficulties were active factors. Since 1916, particularly during 1918-22, hanging has predominated over other means, drowning being second. The figures are too little differentiated to give a further sociological analysis of means.—Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*

12362. HURLBURT, WALTER C. Prosperity, depression, and the suicide rate. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(5) Mar. 1932: 714-719.—Since the cyclical fluctuations of the suicide rate arise from a multiplicity of causes, it is useless to attempt to establish a causal relationship between business activity and suicide by reasoning *a priori*. Empirical tests, however, indicate that the suicide rate tends to fluctuate roughly (in an inverse manner) with the rate of business activity. Changes in the suicide rate are contrasted with changes in business activity by the use of a number of indexes, but all yield substantially similar results.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 10753, 12044, 12375, 12377-12378, 12383, 12386, 12390, 12469)

12363. COLCORD, JOANNA C. Remedial agencies dealing with the American family. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 124-134.—A résumé of the social and health agencies which offer remedial or preventive service to families in the United States.—*Joanna C. Colcord.*

12364. COLLINS, RUTH E. Contribution of social work to parole preparation. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(6) Mar. 1932: 864-872.—The social worker can contribute his knowledge of social relationships and their complexities in the attempt to analyze the individual prisoner and to help him to develop the capacities he may possess to take a normal place in community activity. The social worker can serve as the coordinator of the special services and resources which the penal institution provides.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

12365. GILLIN, JOHN L. Gifts to charity, religion and education compared with income in two Wisconsin counties. *Soc. Forces*. 10(3) Mar. 1932: 364-370.—The income tax returns necessary under Wisconsin laws made possible these studies of the relationships of income and occupation to the amounts given to charity, religion and education. Three studies have been made within the past ten years. The amount contributed to charity seems to be fairly independent of income. People develop a pattern of giving to which they adhere rather closely in spite of an increase in income. If they are induced to give more than their wont to a particular charity they tend to reduce the amount given to others. Gifts tend to lag as income increases. Further studies are needed to indicate whether gifts tend to remain the same as income decreases. (Tables and charts.)—*P. G. Beck.*

12366. HENDERSON, ROSE. Social service in Harlem. *So. Workman*. 61(3) Mar. 1932: 118-124.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

### COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entry 12374)

12367. PECK, LILLIE M. Stryker's Lane Community Center. *Neighborhood*. 4(3) Sep. 1931: 172-184.—Following two studies (P. Goldmark, *West Side studies*, New York, 1914; J. Collies and E. M. Banoms, *The city where crime is play*, New York, 1914) of the relationship between juvenile and adult delinquency and the absence of adequate recreational facilities in the West Side area of New York City, a school neighborhood center was set up with the aid of the People's Institute. Later the director of this activity was invited

to establish a club center in the Children's Aid Society School. These accommodations were outgrown, and in 1918 the Stryker's Lane Community Center was established. (Stryker's Lane is the neighborhood designation for 53rd Street.) A gymnasium was constructed from an abandoned garage in 1921. The Community Center's outstanding features are its democracy, its appeal to adults and the large measure of self-support attained by the Center as a whole, and by its constituent clubs. Of 19 clubs, eight meet in the Center proper, 11 have club rooms of their own, three are seeking club rooms. Club activities are mainly athletic and social. The staff consists entirely of paid workers. For the nine months ending September 30, 1931, the total income was \$33,124, of which \$22,501 was contributed by the Auxiliary, or Donor's group, leaving \$10,623 or 32% received from the neighborhood.—*Niles Carpenter.*

12368. WAINWRIGHT, FONROSE. Settlement dramatics. *Neighborhood*. 4(3) Sep. 1931: 226-230.—Trivial and badly acted plays are not only an imposition upon their audiences, but also damage the settlement's influence as an inculcator of esthetic and other standards. Neither are dramatics justified as means of educating the participants in diction, gesture, etc., unless primary stress is laid upon the production of the play.—*Niles Carpenter.*

### COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 11967, 12110, 12112, 12114-12115, 12123-12124, 12308, 12321-12322, 12333, 12367-12368)

12369. BOWMAN, LEROY E. Community organization. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 924-929.—During 1931 the "community" in America was very weak. Due to the continued economic crisis, relief resources in many cases have been exhausted and standards of living and relief standards lowered. Community relief has come largely from public or governmental sources. An "unemployment" psychology prevails, evident in lack of unity of purpose, spontaneous leadership, or effective community organization. Interest has centered around the concept regionalism. Consolidation in rural fields and the "situation" approach in urban activities have been emphasized.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

12370. DOBBS, HARRISON A. The first offender in delinquency. *Neighborhood*. 4(3) Sep. 1931: 202-212.—The youthful offender is generally neither an accidental violator nor mentally defective, nor underprivileged, nor a mere "prankish boy". The community, including children's agencies, is generally indifferent to the need for studying and treating the aberrant child before he exhibits serious behavior symptoms. The development of parent training classes and nursery schools marks the beginning of educative processes which may eventually be made available to the classes from which the bulk of juvenile offenders comes. In many cases public schools give inadequate attention to incipient delinquency; juvenile court judges and children's workers are handicapped by the dearth of alternative means of case disposition other than institutionalization; and schools and settlements are failing to give sufficient guidance to mothers of problem children. The social settlement has great opportunities in dealing with potentially delinquent children, particularly in the resources that its recreational program and its staff of trained workers offers for programs of treatment.—*Niles Carpenter.*

12371. ELLIOTT, JOHN L. Crime prevention. *Neighborhood*. 4(3) Sep. 1931: 213-219.—*Niles Carpenter.*

**12372. JAMESON, SAMUEL H.** Social nearness among welfare institutions. A study in social interactions. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 322-333.—Social welfare organizations develop social distance and antagonistic attitudes just as do individuals. The greater the interdependence among the activity units, the less the social distance. Culture traits tend to separate, but general culture consciousness tends to unite. Thus two rival Jewish organizations united as soon as Jewry was presented as a cause. High professional standards produce intimacy as do mutual aid, fellowship in suffering, and similarity of experience. Wise leadership will reduce social distance.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

**12373. KELLOGG, PAUL U.** Settlements as listening posts. *Neighborhood*. 4(3) Sep. 1931: 185-192.—Social settlements are able to carry on social research with more appreciation of the human interests involved than are academic agencies. They are also more likely immediately to initiate programs of action based on their findings. The question of prohibition enforcement was taken up by the National Federation of Settlements some years before any other disinterested agency gave attention to it, and the present re-emphasis upon better enforcement is in line with the recommendations growing out of that investigation. The Federation of Settlements made a study of unemployment as long ago as 1928, when the question had not yet reached the proportions of a national emergency. This survey called attention to the large volume of technological and other non-cyclical forms of employment that occur even in prosperity. Another division of the Federation is now embarking on a project dealing with old age. Settlements are concerned with social groups whose standards of living are rising and whose margin of leisure is increasing, as well as with those which are dependent, delinquent, or otherwise disadvantaged.—*Niles Carpenter*.

**12374. MERRITT, WALTER, and MERRITT, ISABEL.** Democracy in the settlements. *Neighborhood*. 4(3) Sep. 1931: 157-171.—A settlement has three functions: (1) neighborhood health, recreation, and welfare activities; (2) inauguration and experimentation in community activities; (3) specialized training in arts and crafts and diffusion of canons of culture and good taste. There is danger that the second two activities will overshadow the first, particularly since prospective contributors like to see immediate and tangible "results." When health, recreation, and welfare activities are undertaken in a settlement, they are often conducted under the alien leadership of the paid and volunteer staff, the potential leadership of the neighborhood being relegated to the subordinate status of passively accepting the line of action promoted by the staff. Such a policy stifles democracy in an area peculiarly adapted to it. A more desirable plan would be the granting of a large measure of self-control and initiative to the adults using the settlement, except in the selection of staff and broader questions of policy.—*Niles Carpenter*.

**12375. MONSKY, HENRY.** Group meetings. 1. The integration of the intermediate communities. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(3) Mar. 1932: 130-132.—Integration of Jewish and non-Jewish social agencies can be brought about through affiliation with the Council of Social Agencies and active participation by the leaders of the Jewish community in general community-wide programs. The standards of Jewish social work in a number of activities are higher than those adhered to by non-Jewish agencies. Closer contact will enable the non-Jewish social workers to appreciate the elements which produce the diversity of standards and the consequent diversity of expenditures.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

**12376. PERRY, CLARENCE ARTHUR.** The prevention of slum conditions through city planning: preliminary report of a study. *Soc. Forces*. 10(3) Mar. 1932:

382-387.—This paper describes a plan for a large residential development in a district which has not yet become a slum but which shows every prospect of having such a destiny. The purpose is to prevent a slum rather than to cure one. The development will provide for a population of 10,000, and will have model apartment houses, retail business districts, a community center, schools and churches, and open spaces. From the construction and engineering standpoint it is now evident that there are no physical obstacles to prevent the realization of such a development.—*Sarah Ginsberg*.

**12377. SEGAL, LUCILLE M.** Group meetings. 3. The functional values of case conferences and case committees. The functional value of case conferences. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(3) Mar. 1932: 136-138.—The function of the lay case members is purely advisory in bringing to the case conference the opinions of experts in fields outside of case work.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

## SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 11656, 11819, 12004-12005, 12044, 12047, 12118-12119, 12122, 12126, 12139, 12142, 12275)

**12378. BERTLING, C. T.** De zorg voor het adatloze kind. [The care of the delinquent child.] *Koloniale Studien*. 15(6) Dec. 1931: 790-844.—The curse of the East Indies is the non-recognition of illegitimate children born of native women by European men. Other evils are child marriage and divorce. Among the Chinese there is a practice of transferring children from one set of parents to another for a price. This is a practice often accompanied by great abuse. All the government machinery for welfare is concentrated in the Division of Discipline, Training and Poor. The government subsidizes orphanages and similar institutions. A large number of native societies are increasingly attacking this problem.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

**12379. JAMESON, SAMUEL HAIG.** Suggested studies of the blind in Oregon. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon)*. 13(5) Jan. 1932: 313-319.—Legislation in behalf of the blind has been a series of guesses dictated by political expediency rather than knowledge of facts. Beyond the elementary census data, which itself is highly unreliable, we know practically nothing of the extent, status and problem of the blind in the State of Oregon. As a basis for intelligent policies the following data are necessary: causes of blindness, economic status, social and occupational status, value of college education for which subsidy is now received, function of the state institutions for the blind, direct and indirect burden upon the state, workability of the pension system, and many other items.—*John H. Mueller*.

## INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entry 12349)

**12380. BURGESS, MAY AYRES.** What the cost study showed. *Amer. J. Nursing*. 32(4) Apr. 1932: 427-432.—Of the 208 hospitals taking part in the study 16% were of the smallest size (daily average of less than 50 beds), 30% middle size, and 54% largest size. Thirty-seven or 18% of the total number report they would save money by giving up their nursing schools, while 171 or 82% believe they would lose money. The question of whether the hospitals would lose or gain depends apparently not upon the number of patients to be cared for, but rather upon the replacement value which the hospital puts upon its student service. Many schools of nursing are often apparently unaware of how much their students are actually contributing in terms of service for which payment otherwise would have to be made.—*M. P. Holmstedt*.

**12381. CLARK, LEWIS N.** Hospital management as a business undertaking. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 17(1) Feb. 1932: 26-33.—The volunteer character of the hospitals' service, the abnormality of their customers, patients and relatives and friends of patients, and the working together of a number of professions, all cause friction. Hospital organizations now follow the best business principles and practices, however. Boards no longer appoint volunteer committees to perform certain functions. Responsibility is placed in qualified chief executives, who in turn place it in qualified sub-executives and workers. The life-and-death character of the work has placed obstacles in the way of perfecting cost accounting. Budgets need to be for shorter periods, and wider use of central store rooms would further efficiency. A comparison of actual hotel costs, secured from two reputable accounting firms, and hospital costs in 28 large Pennsylvania hospitals show hospital costs to be \$2.60 less per person per day than hotel costs. Incomparable items, such as interest, taxes and depreciation in the hotel figure, and laboratory, X-ray, therapeutic, and social services and nurses' training costs in the hospital figure, were removed.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

**12382. GLASSBERG, BENJAMIN.** Group meetings. 5. Care of the aged and chronically ill. C. Old age pensions and their effect on Jewish homes for the aged. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(3) Mar. 1932: 145-147.—The need for Jewish homes for the aged has for the time being not been modified by the establishment of old age pension laws. Since practically all the laws now in operation are quite recent, it is still too early to judge what their ultimate effect will be. The laws as they now stand exclude large numbers either because of age, citizenship or residence, and also those who are too old to work and who must be cared for in public or private homes. The home of the future will not be the present type of institution. It will be a hospital rather than a home, free to care largely for incurables.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

**12383. NUSBAUM, LESTER.** Group meetings. 5. Care of the aged and chronically ill. D. Institutional care of the aged vs. private placement. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(3) Mar. 1932: 148-149.—A home for the aged provides for its inmates expert medical care, spacious quarters, constant attendance, recreational facilities, and companionship,—benefits which the private home is in no position to offer.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

**12384. ROREM, C. RUFUS.** Some economic issues in hospital management. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 17(1) Feb. 1932: 23-26.—Hospital service is similar to other types of business but present economic policies create special problems. Hospital care, for example, is delivered in conjunction, and frequently in economic competition, with doctors' and special nurses' services. It is conducted with the use of community capital, which obscures the role of fixed charges in hospital costs and also the economic advantages of adequate utilization of plant and equipment. The public's investment in hospitals where a need does not exist, rather than the methods of executives, has frequently been responsible for uneconomical administration. Fees have not been established on a basis of meeting costs; many receive free service, some service at less than cost. Adequate cost analyses would show the need for public support, supply the public with the necessary information for financing, and be an aid to internal efficiency.—*Helen A. Carnes.*

#### MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 12336, 12462, 12469)

**12385. SULLIVAN, ELLEN BLYTHE.** Emotional disturbances among children. *J. Juvenile Res.* 16(1) Jan. 1932: 66-76.—Emotional responses are subject to certain laws in their development to just as great an extent as intellectual learning and habit formation.

Treatment of emotional disorders fall into two categories: (1) indirect, in which related factors such as physical and educational maladjustments are treated; and (2) a treatment which directly attacks the emotional disturbances.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 11972, 12106, 12111, 12120-12121, 12363)

**12386. FOLCKEMER, ELIZABETH M.** Progress report of the National Organization of Public Health Nursing, committee on the economic emergency. *Pub. Health Nursing.* 24(4) Apr. 1932: 195-199.—Reports from cities, with the exception of six cases, give a total impression of fairly stable conditions. Health department replies show a marked curtailing of preventive work, with increased emphasis on curative measures and food budgeting. Board of education replies indicate slight changes in program or administration of school nursing service. Non-official public health nursing agencies reported the greatest economic difficulties. Nearly every agency reported an increased use of volunteers and changes of program and agency relationship. The replies from the rural states show no alarming discontinuance of county nursing services, although personnel has been decreased, areas and loads increased, and nearly all bedside nursing given over to other groups.—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

**12387. HAIGH, GILBERT W.** Socializing medicine: a rational plan. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(4) Jan. 1932: 612-619.—Since medicine has already come to be of prime importance, competitive doctors who are free from proper control and supervision are individually intrusted with too much responsibility. The adequate regulation of medical practice and the necessary co-operation of physicians can be insured only by organization. For such the government alone can furnish a working model like the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the navy. This medical service puts prevention before cure. It avails itself of the economic principle of the division of labor. It possesses demonstrable superiority over civilian practitioners in general. The system can be applied to civilian practice provided the people be willing to relinquish their right to choose their doctors.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

**12388. MOORE, HARRY H.** Medicine and public health. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 917-923.—The effects of unemployment on the nation's vitality were not evident in various mortality rates, and there were few significant indications of upward trends in morbidity rates. Doubtless, however, the resistance of certain groups of people has been lowered. Special measures were undertaken by federal, state, and local health organizations to improve the public health; private health agencies appear to have been increasingly effective in their work; the number of physicians, dentists, and nurses increased, probably at a greater rate than the population. Experiments in organized medical service and the provision of medical care on a monthly basis were increasingly evident.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

**12389. TATTERSHALL, LOUISE M.** Census of public health nursing in the United States, 1931. *Pub. Health Nursing.* 24(4) Apr. 1932: 205-207.—This census made by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing shows 15,865 graduate nurses actively engaged in public health nursing in the United States. Nurses working in industry are not included. Compared with the census of 1924 the 1931 census shows a 42% increase in public health nurses with a 16% increase in the total population. Of the 15,865 nurses 14,394 are field nurses and 13,750 are employed by local agencies.—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

**12390. TOH, WOO.** An analysis of 2,330 case work records of the Social Service Department, Peiping Union Medical College. *Inst. Soc. Res. (Peiping), Bull. #5*. Nov. 1931: pp. 20.—Medical social service is new in China, and even now the Social Service Department of the Peiping Union Medical College, established in 1921, is the only institution which carries on extensive service. The present report is an analytic study of 2,330 case records in 1921-1927. There are 13 tables which show that: (1) the number of male patients nearly doubled that of the female; (2) the majority of the patients were in the prime of life, 53.6% being between 20 and 39 years of age; (3) of the patients over 20 years old, 60.6% were married, 32.4% were single, and 7.0% were widowed; (4) although 81.3% of the patients had regular occupations, they were mostly from poor families with inadequate income; (5) 53.1% of the total patients were afflicted with tuberculosis, orthopedic diseases and accidental injuries; (6) the social problems were mostly composed of social and economic elements, and but a small minority of medical and psychological elements; (7) of the social services effected by the social workers 30.9% were medical care and 69.1% were social care, and (8) the length of time patients were under treatment varied from one week to over six years.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**12391. UNSIGNED.** Health protection in 1932. *Soviet Union Rev.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 66-68.

### SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entry 12358)

**12392. FUNK, J. CLARENCE.** The social hygiene program and the citizen. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18 (2) Feb. 1932: 65-69.—On the basis of the experience of Erie, Pennsylvania, in dealing with commercialized prostitution, the author advances the thesis that the solution of the problem of controlling that type of sex offense is an informed and an active public opinion. Erie found its laws were adequate, and also that when given the proper backing its public officials were willing to enforce them. The essential element which was lacking was continuous expression of public opinion in a politically effective manner. This Erie has secured through its social hygiene organization for ten years, a period long enough to demonstrate its effectiveness.—*F. J. Bruno.*

**12393. NINNIS, ERLA.** Practical social service in a syphilis clinic. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18 (2) Feb. 1932: 70-78.—A description of the social service work at the syphilis clinic of the Stanford University Medical School in San Francisco where treatment of all types of syphilitic patients has recently been centralized. The service consists of a social investigation and follow-up of the patients, and an effort to bring their contacts and sources of infection under the control of the clinic. Special attention is given to pregnant women and cases of congenital syphilis. The responsibility for securing compliance with the law by syphilitic patients is with this service in the first instance. A state board study showed that since the inauguration of this service, only about 5% of each month's registrants lapsed and of these 25% were reinstated. (Record forms, and form letters are shown.)—*F. J. Bruno.*

**12394. UNSIGNED.** Is there a formula for sex-education? *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18 (2) Feb. 1932: 82-86.—The editors of the *J. Soc. Hygiene* presented an outline prepared by its late staff member, T. W. Galloway, for sex education of the young. The outline is divided into four schedules, for children between the ages 1 to 6, from 6 to 12, from 12 to 15, and from 15 to 18. Each schedule in turn considers three types of instruction (1) in knowledge, (2) in habits, and (3) in tastes, preferences and attitudes. These schedules are developed on a plan of graduating the instruction to the age of the child, of teaching him about himself and the significance of this knowledge to personal health and racial benefit, and then of relating these biological data to his developing social relations and their involved responsibilities.—*F. J. Bruno.*

### REHABILITATION

(See also Entry 11794)

**12395. HOLBROOK, J. H.** An educational and vocational program for patients in convalescent hospitals and sanatoria. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 11 (2) Apr. 1932: 71-83.

**12396. SPENCER, LILLIAN L.** Occupational therapy for crippled children. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 11 (2) Apr. 1932: 123-128.

# RESEARCH METHODS

## MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

### GENERAL

12397. BRYSON, GLADYS. The emergence of the social sciences from moral philosophy. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 42 (3) Apr. 1932: 304-323.—From the time of Socrates until the emergence of the social sciences in the 19th century, moral philosophy offered the most comprehensive discussion of human relations and institutions. Moral philosophy was, accordingly, the matrix in which the contemporary social science specialties took shape, and from which they are not yet entirely freed. This is illustrated by the history of academic instruction and publication in the social science field in the United States, particularly as regards political economy and political science. The earlier teachers of these subjects generally insisted that they must be kept under the viewpoint of moral philosophy—that the same fundamental principles were applicable. Contemporary political science bears the marks of two influences operative in its origins: its beginnings in moral philosophy, and its conflict with law schools over boundary lines and scope.—F. N. House.

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entry 12444)

12398. ÅBERG, NILS. Arkeologisk forskning-metod. Några reflexioner i anslutning till en aktuell diskussion. [Archaeological research methods. Reflections based on an actual discussion.] *Ymer.* (1) 1931: 59-70.

12399. CARTER, DIANA B. Potsherds and their significance. *Palacio.* 32 (7-8) Feb. 24, 1932: 89-101.—The principal features constituting the study of sherds follow: after the sherds are gathered and classified, there are four aspects of objective study of them; first, paste noting the clay proper and temper material, texture, hardness and color; second, form, which includes many shapes in the group, useful, esthetic and grotesque; third, surface finish, the dominant feature or uniform treatment of the major part of the surface; slip or coating and its color, texture, thickness and material used; and fourth, decoration, including design and technique.—E. B. Renaud.

12400. REGNAUT, FELIX. Le rôle du cinéma en ethnographie. [The role of the cinema in ethnography.] *La Nature.* (2866) Oct. 1, 1931: 304-306.—The phonograph gives an exact reproduction of the language, music, and songs of the people, whereas it is impossible to give in writing an exact transcript of the phonetics of another folk. Similarly, the cinema gives a permanent record of the motor activities of a people, which can be studied at leisure by the ethnologist.—W. D. Wallis.

12401. VIERGUTZ, R. F. Über Rasse und Seele. [Race and mind.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 7 (11) 1932: 32-44.—Lenz and Günther consider the culture of races as the important factor in the psychic characterization of races although their starting point seems to have been a mechanistic one. L. F. Clauss understands psychology of races only in terms of investigations of types. He starts with the direct experience of racial differences, abstracted, however, from the physical; for everything physical is only a means of expression for the psychic. Clauss holds that the only correct approach is through phenomena which, of course, is highly subjective. The methodological starting point lies in the understanding of the types by individual experience.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 3-4881, 6362, 8348, 11682, 13188, 14551; 1580, 2669, 4771, 7301, 12398)

12402. VRIES, JAN de. Die Bedeutung der Volkskunde für mythologische und religionsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen. [The significance of folklore for research in myths and religious history.] *German.-Roman. Monatsschr.* 20 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 27-38.—Folklore, in the opinion of many students, is an indispensable tool for the understanding of German antiquity. Many believe that no insight into old Germanic faith and practice is possible without the help of recent accessions of knowledge which have been derived from the study of folklore. And comparative studies in the mythology and folklore of peoples surrounding the ancient Germans would yield immense additional knowledge of our Germanic ancestors.—E. D. Harvey.

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 2-12362, 12363, 12830; 3-1825, 6363, 12692; 10028, 10569)

12403. TITUS, CHARLES H. A nomenclature in political science. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (1) Feb. 1931: 45-60; (3) Aug. 1931: 615-627.—Confusion is present in the field of political science as one examines terms used and the varied meanings given to the more or less important terms and labels in this field. An examination indicates that in times past some of the other sciences have also been puzzled with this problem. Scientists in some fields have gradually created and established, arbitrarily, systems or labels which have reduced confusion. An experiment which has been carried on in political science for five years indicates that an arbitrarily established nomenclature would be of help. Experiments should be made by others in political science with the end in view of eventually creating a nomenclature which would possess utility generally for students in political science.—Charles H. Titus.

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 12240, 12401)

12404. WOLFF, WERNER. Experimentelle Persönlichkeitsdiagnostik. [Experimental diagnosis of personality.] *Zentralbl. f. Psychotherapie.* 4 (10) Oct. 1931: 600-622; (11) Nov. 1931: 659-685; (12) Dec. 1931: 724-749.—A study of personality may utilize the following forms of expression: (1) profile, (2) hand, (3) voice, (4) gait, (5) style, (6) handwriting, (7) the nature of associations, (8) the nature of dreams, (9) the subject's characterizations of other persons, (10) the nature of his recognition or evaluation of himself, (11) his ability to relate expressions of personality of others to each other and the adequacy of the characterizations he gives, (12) the manner in which a given story is retold: omissions, additions, or changes that occur, plus an analysis of the affective nature of the terms or ideas involved. The fact that the subject in most cases failed to identify the form of expression of his own personality when it was presented among several others, and thus made it subject to deeper self-evaluation yields a valuable new method. (Illustrations of tests and methods.)—Conrad Taeuber.

## STATISTICAL METHOD

## GENERAL

12405. ŽIŽEK, FRANZ. *Der statistische Vergleich.* [Statistical comparison.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21 (4) 1931: 525-549.—A central problem in statistics is that of comparing numbers arrived at by statistical analysis and the interpretation of equality or differences. When are two statistical numbers to be considered as equal? What indices for a specific purpose give results which can really be compared to yield reliable information? The author gives a detailed systematic discussion of comparable numbers in various branches of statistics, paying special attention to measures which lead to false conclusions when used for comparison purposes.—A. R. Crathorne.

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

## HISTORY OF STATISTICS

12407. WINKLER, WILHELM. *Ladislaus v. Bortkiewicz als Statistiker.* [Ladislaus v. Bortkiewicz as statistician.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (6) Dec. 1931: 65-73.—Includes list of statistical contributions.

## WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 11805, 12415-12416)

12408. FÜRST, GERHARD. *Die erste Tagung des Internationalen Ausschusses statistischer Sachverständiger in Genf 1931.* [The first meeting of the International Committee of Statistical Experts in Geneva, 1931.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 22 (1) 1932: 81-85.

12409. KOVÁCS, ALOYS. *Le recensement de la population de 1930 en Hongrie.* [The 1930 population census in Hungary.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8 (4) 1930: 494-515.—The 1930 census in Hungary consists of a schedule for individuals, a schedule for houses, and a special schedule for operators of businesses. The schedule for individuals contains several new questions many of which are concerned with the war, education, and poor relief. The schedule for houses contains new questions dealing especially with public health and modernization of the houses. Tabulating machines are being used for the first time.—George A. Baker.

12410. McLAUGHLIN, GLENN E. *The inadequacy of census date for individual industries.* *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (177) Mar. 1932: 37-44.—This paper describes the shortcomings of census data arising from the rule that separate data for an industry must not be published if it will disclose the affairs of a particular company. The census rules are stated and modifications are suggested that would permit greater detail in the published figures of the bureau.—O. W. Blackett.

## UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 11431, 12243, 12247, 12252, 12271)

12411. FATERSON, HANNA F. *A study of the Minnesota rating scale for measuring inferiority attitudes.* *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1 (4) Nov. 1930: 463-493.—A study of the Minnesota Rating Scale for Measuring Inferiority Attitudes in an effort to find what the scale measures in terms other than itself. For this purpose the results of this test were compared with other personal data collected on a group of university freshmen. The reaction measured by the scale was found to have little correlation with ability, but to correlate positively with

## STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

12406. FISHER, R. A.; IMMER, F. R.; TEDIN, OLAF. *The genetical interpretation of statistics of the third degree in the study of quantitative inheritance.* *Genetics* 17 (2) Mar. 1932: 107-124.—It is impossible to solve problems of plant and animal breeding by the analytic method when individual genetic factors cannot be segregated. In such cases quantitative statistics must be used, and the authors have found in a number of problems that statistics of the third degree may be useful. Such a problem, for example, is the determination of the direction in which selection has been acting in the immediate past. A methodology and practical suggestions are offered, and illustrative problems from the field of genetics included in the article.—Helen Lasker.

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

measures of emotional instability such as the Woodworth questionnaire. It was associated with interests suggestive of withdrawal from social contacts and concrete situations. The condition that is being measured may be characterized as a complex emotional attitude which may have its roots in a variety of factors only a few of which have thus far been investigated.—Helen Lasker.

12412. MOSS, F. A. *Aptitude tests in selecting medical students.* *Personnel J.* 10 (2) Aug. 1931: 79-94.—To meet the problems of selecting medical students, for the last two years the Association of American Medical Colleges has been experimenting with aptitude tests for predicting success in medical schools. The results have been correlated with two years' work in medical schools for 963 students, and with first year medical school work for 4,811 students. High correlations were obtained with both groups. Study was also made of the relative value of the aptitude test as compared with other criteria for predicting success in the medical school. The criteria studied, in order of value, were: aptitude test, grades in premedical subjects, interview ratings given by medical school admission committees; semester hours of premedical credit. The best criterion seems to be a combination of premedical grades and test results. At the last meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, the aptitude test was adopted as a normal requirement for admission to American medical colleges.—Walter C. Eells.

## COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 11758, 12266, 12342, 12410)

12413. HARVEY, O. L. *Some statistics derived from recent questionnaire studies relative to human sexual behavior.* *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 97-100. (See Entry 4: 12414.)

12414. HARVEY, O. L. *The questionnaire as used in recent studies of human sexual behavior.* *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26 (4) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 379-389.—Questionnaires with reference to human sexual behavior have been far from satisfactory. There is no certainty that they do not represent a selected group. In fact, questions are apt not to be answered objectively because of the difficulty of preserving anonymity. Many questions are in themselves ambiguous or difficult to interpret. On the other hand interpretation of answers could be more effective if the objective personality tests were given the subjects. A suggested ideal plan also includes canvassing representative groups, provision for multiple choice or check list questionnaires for those refusing to cooperate. (Bibliography.)—Mabel A. Elliott.

12415. PIEKALKIEWICZ, JEAN. Les travaux préliminaires sur les statistiques des finances publiques. [Preliminary studies of statistics of public finance.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 617-719.—The Institute of International Statistics has appointed a committee to study the problem and advise methods of uniform financial statistics for states, provinces, and lesser incorporated socio-economic units. Tentative frameworks for uniform statistics have been devised which may be used by different states, provinces and communities securing uniformity without undue restriction of local differences. Two tentative forms are presented. The one proposed by the author divides the expenses into three major categories: (a) expenditures other than loans, investments, etc.; (b) investments which bring no interest; (c) investments and loans that bring interest. The same principle is applied to income. The income is divided into three major categories: (a) total income from taxation; (b) income from landed property; (c) income from investments, loans, etc.—*B. S. Sanders.*

### CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

(See also Entry 8706)

12416. HANRATH, J. J. De nieuwe naamlijst van landen voor de handelsstatistiek en haar totstandkoming. [The new list of countries for trade statistics and its origins.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 23 (2) Feb. 15, 1932: 65-71.—A standard list of political-statistical units, adopted by the International Conference on Economic Statistics of 1928, is not completely satisfactory. There are omissions, and weaknesses arising from purely political reasons, as for example the classification of the Saar region with France. Various items are unacceptable from the statistical point of view. The new list of countries, as used in the Dutch trade statistics beginning with 1932, is based upon the requirements of the Geneva Convention, but with such modification as to eliminate some of its most objectionable features.—*W. Van Royen.*

### AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

12417. DOUNINE, M. S., and GALITSCH, N. N. Das Mass der relativen Variabilität. [The measure of relative variability.] *Alg. Stat. Arch.* 21 (4) 1931: 550-572.—The coefficient of variation, defined as  $V = \sigma/M$  100, where  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation and  $M$  the arithmetical mean, is widely used as a measure of variability. The authors point out that in certain circumstances this coefficient is not a good measure of variation. Other measures are discussed briefly. Instead of  $V$ , they advocate as a measure of relative variability  $\sigma/c$  where  $c$  is the width of the class interval, the totalities compared being reduced to standard frequency distributions having 12 class intervals. The conclusions are tested by examination of 57 sets of data of very different types.—*A. R. Crathorne.*

12418. KOEBNER, FRANZ. Zur Struktur statistischer Mittelwerte. [The structure of statistical averages.] *Alg. Stat. Arch.* 22 (1) 1932: 108-111.

12419. POHLEN, KURT. Zur Logik der statistischen Mittelwerte. [The logic of statistical averages.] *Alg. Stat. Arch.* 22 (1) 1932: 100-108.

### CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

(See also Entry 11374)

12420. RICCI, UMBERTO. Die Nachfrage nach ägyptischer Baumwolle und ihre Elastizität. [The demand for Egyptian cotton and its elasticity.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35 (1) Jan. 1932: 250-261.—Bresciani has recently developed a short method for determining the elasticity of a demand curve. It consists in correlating the value of a crop (price times quantity) with the quantity (with both quantity and price series expressed

as percentages of the preceding year). If the correlation is positive, the elasticity is greater than one; if negative, the elasticity is less than one. Bresciani's method is both exact and elegant. It is restricted, however, to curves which are either elastic or inelastic throughout their entire length. This article develops a general method which is applicable to all demand curves, and which will measure curves which may be elastic in one portion, inelastic in another, or even with unit elasticity at a certain point or points. The value of the product (as ordinate) is plotted against the production (as abscissa), and a curve is fitted to describe the relation which exists. Using Egyptian cotton production and prices from 1891 to 1913, a clear relation is found between size of crop and total value. Two second degree parabolas are fitted (one eliminating one year of extreme abnormality), and the elasticity of demand computed for both. The elasticity for a given supply is computed by dividing the per cent change in supply by the corresponding estimated per cent change in price. Both trials give curves increasing in elasticity from unity or just below, for the smallest production, to very large elasticity for the highest production. A demand curve, in terms of quantity and price, is readily computed from the curve of quantity and value. The two demand curves thus determined compare quite closely with a parabolic curve fitted directly to the price-supply data by Bresciani, and the sum of differences between the actual and estimated values is substantially the same in both methods. The demand curve can thus be readily determined from the value curve, at least in this case.—*Mordacai Ezekiel.*

### TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entry 11746)

12421. KUZNETS, SIMON. Seasonal pattern and seasonal amplitude: measurement of their short-time variations. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (177) Mar. 1932: 9-20.—A recognition of these changes is of considerable interest, and calls for new methods. The first step in the calculation of these short-time seasonal fluctuations is the elimination of a stable or slowly changing seasonal in an ordinary way; e.g., by the 12 months moving average method. Variations in seasonal pattern, "which may be defined as the relative position of the (active) months in the year," often occur in series depending upon weather conditions, especially those relating to crop movements. Year-to-year differences in seasonal amplitude appear in such data as stocks of agricultural commodities. The latter, which seems to be the more important and the more easily measured of the two variations, may be obtained by comparing the seasonal element of each individual year with the average stable or progressive seasonal index for a period of years, and thus securing the regression coefficient for each year. These regression coefficients may be applied as corrections on the ordinary seasonal. Changes in seasonal pattern may affect only two adjacent months, e.g., Easter retail buying may occur in March or April; or this type of variation may affect several months, in which case the series can be broken into sub-periods where there is no seasonal shift. In general, the calculation of the coefficient of correlation of the seasonal factor for a particular year with a stable or steadily changing seasonal for a period of years indicates whether or not the "pattern" is changing, according as the coefficient varies from unity. (Examples.)—*Lucile Bagwell.*

### FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 10544, 10685, 11655, 11834-11836, 12282, 12286, 12352)

12422. EDIE, L. D. How has business forecasting stood the test? *Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn., Papers & Proc.*

3 1931: 52-53. (Discussion: 54-66.)—Business forecasting in the United States has been dominated almost completely by the mathematical school of analysis. This method has failed. The most serious gap in forecasting has had to do with commodity prices. This was largely responsible for the failure to forecast the present depression. The failure was primarily due to ignoring monetary factors. By eliminating seasonal fluctuations, forecasters have ignored the most dynamic part of the whole impulse to business activity or decline. Timetable methods and reasoning by analogy have also proved unsatisfactory. A more microscopic attack must be made on the problem. Available information on credit fluctuations must be used. The official mind in financial circles still resists all attempts to explain maladjustments in terms of monetary factors. In the discussion, D. M. Marvin presented charts constructed by Carl Snyder, which dispose of the overproduction theory. The chart showing the relationship between bank credit and prices is a remarkable verification of the quantity theory of money. It is within the powers of central banks, through appropriate interest rates and open market policies, to control within reasonable limits too rapid an increase in the normal growth of credit or too rapid contraction, which is the basis of the present world tragedy.—Charles S. Tippets.

12423. TERREL, CHARLES. The changing value of business forecasting services. *Harvard Bus. Rev.* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 348-356.—There general factors contributed to the recent unsatisfactory record of forecasting agencies: (1) failure to evaluate correctly the effect of interest rates on business activity; (2) inability to forecast or failure to evaluate properly, unwarranted confidence or pessimism in the business and banking community, with its resultant effect on the subsequent course of business; (3) inability to forecast, or failure to evaluate properly, the effect of foreign financial and political affairs on domestic business. Many valuable lessons have been learned by the forecasting profession during the hectic days since October 1929. Their reliability should increase perceptibly when (but only when) the present international financial and political tension subsides.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

12424. TIBBITS, CLARK. Reliability of factors used in predicting success or failure in parole. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (6) Mar. 1932: 844-853.—The bases of selection of factors related to success on parole are still developmental. There appear to be at least three bases for selecting the factors: (1) they must be related to the outcomes they are expected to predict; (2) the factors must be subject to reliable classification if the predictions are not to remain uncertain and of little value; (3) it is doubtful whether any factors which show interrelations should be used. Greater accuracy of prediction can be gained only if the reliability of classification is tested.—Nathaniel Cantor.

## RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entry 12351)

12425. SCHNELLER, CHARLES. La population standard. [The standard population.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8 (4) 1930: 516-547.—The conclusions resulting from comparisons of populations will differ somewhat according to the standard population used. On the basis of the total number of births, stability of the number of births, uniformity of mortality in the different age classes, stability of the age classes

and the influence of migrations the population of the Netherlands is chosen as the best available standard population.—George A. Baker.

## INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 11735, 11832)

12426. LEONG, Y. S. Indexes of the physical volume production of producers' and consumers' goods. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (177) Mar. 1932: 21-36.—These indexes, composed of about 30 series each, are on the 1923-25 base, and are calculated monthly from 1919-29 (inclusive). They are weighted aggregates, based upon the "value added by manufacture" in the years 1923, 1925 and 1927. A table, showing the difference between the choice of individual years for the basis of weighting the annual indexes of the volume of manufactures, illustrates why this group of years was used. The unadjusted weighted indexes of producers' goods and consumers' goods (with and without automobiles), and the combined index of manufactures were first reduced to the daily average basis, by allowing for Sundays and certain holidays, then corrected for seasonal variations, and finally for trend movements. Diagrams show all of these indexes with their adjustments, and the appendix tabulates them, as well as the sources and weights of the individual series.—Lucile Bagwell.

12427. SCHEPIS, GIOVANNI. La produzione industriale. [Industrial production.] *Barometro Econ.* 3 (7) Jul. 1931: (8) Aug. 1931.—In discussing statistics of the value and quantity of industrial production, emphasis is placed on the difficulties of calculating gross and net values. The methods followed in France and the USSR for determining the index of industrial production on the basis of quantities produced are described. The attempts of Livi and del Dessirier are mentioned. Criteria are given for the formation of an index of industrial production of Italy.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

## ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

12428. BREUER, S. Die Verwertung des Stieltjes'-schen Integralbegriffs zur Darstellung von Renten- und Bausparformeln. [The utilization of Stieltjes' integral concept in annuities and building loan society formulae.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2 (8) Feb. 15, 1932: 1-15.

12429. FARKAS, BÉLA. Beiträge zum Zusammenhang der Sterblichkeit-Wahrscheinlichkeit und des Leibrenten-Wertes. [The connection between the probability of dying and the value of life annuity.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2 (9) Mar. 15, 1932: 5-8.

12430. NEUMANN, LEO. Konjunktur und Mathematik im Bausparwesen. [Market conditions and mathematics in building loan societies.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2 (8) Feb. 15, 1932: 72-89.

12431. SCHWEGLER, HERMANN. Ein Beitrag zur Theorie des stationären Zustands in der Bau-sparkassenmathematik. [A contribution to the theory of the static condition in building and loan society mathematics.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2 (8) Feb. 15, 1932: 48-71.

## INTERPOLATION

12432. FEJÉR, LEOPOLD. Lagrangesche Interpolation und die zugehörigen konjugierten Punkte. [La Grange interpolation and its points of inflection.] *Mathemat. Ann.* 106 (1) Jan. 22, 1932: 1-55.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

## GENERAL

**12433. GUILFORD, CHARLES.** Bee sting tests. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 165-167.—A bee sting test is defined as a "one word answer test given during the first five minutes of the recitation period on the previous homework assignment." The administration of such a test is outlined and its merits and demerits are discussed.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

**12434. KELLY, ROBERT LINCOLN.** The place of the social sciences in a liberal education. *Soc. Sci.* 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 22-26.—The teachers of the social sciences are contributing more than their share to the present movement in behalf of interdepartmental co-operation and intercommunity and intercollegiate action.—*Joseph S. Rouéek.*

**12435. LANDHEER, BARTH.** Presupposition in the social sciences. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (4) Jan. 1932: 539-546.—The social sciences at present are suffering from methodological confusion. Much of what passes for social science is social philosophy. On the other hand, the mere accumulation of facts does not lead to understanding. The awareness of the point of view of the scientist, which underlies the interpretation of his findings, is one of the most significant methodological tasks. The extent to which the presuppositions of the scientist influence his conceptions of facts and determine his conclusions is illustrated in the case of "scientific socialism." Social and political doctrines aim at action, while the corresponding scientific theories aim at knowledge. The question of evaluation is, therefore, the central one in scientific method in the social sciences. The intellectual atmosphere in which the scientist works must be known before his conclusions and his method can be accepted or even criticized. It is no longer a question of whether or not the scientist is objective, but rather what his peculiar cultural perspective is. Spranger has shown that it is the common elements in different universes of discourse that form the unifying bond in what otherwise would be an anarchy of scientific viewpoints.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

**12436. PRICE, MAURICE T.** Social science materials in Far Eastern culture. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (5) Mar. 1932: 748-759.—In American academic tradition and organization, "oriental" has been given a Near Eastern connotation as indicated in the personnel and publications of the American Oriental Society. While building up genetic links between the West's complex industrial culture and its precursors, this concentration overlooks the third of the world's population in the Far-Eastern and Indian Orient outside of this genetic stream and, hence, the more significant for social sciences professing to be built upon all available comparative data on human social life. Presenting cultural forms intermediate in stability and complexity between those usually analyzed by anthropology and those sketched by the historian of modern times with the aid of specialists, yet undergoing change on their fringes, these regions afford data peculiarly suited to specialists in cultural sociology, economic development and population, and social psychology. The analysis of contemporary changes should also allow a checking up of the effects of the practical policies of trade, missions, and politics.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 8762, 8766, 8768, 10553, 10629, 10662, 10667, 10671, 12456)

**12437. BARTH, RICHARD.** Der mögliche Bildungswert des wirtschaftsgeographischen Unterrichts. [The potential educational value of the teaching of

economic geography.] *Geog. Anz.* 31 (3) 1930: 86-93; (4) 1930: 117-123.—Economic geography involves the teaching of students to evaluate goods, those supplied by nature and those produced by man. The appreciation of man's work as an economic factor will result in an understanding of the professions and social classes, and of their tasks and accomplishments. Economic geography leads beyond the national boundaries, through international and world thought, back to nationalism. The effects of the Treaty of Versailles, above all the loss of the German colonies must be appraised.—*Werner Neuse.*

**12438. GRAF, OTTO.** Die Geopolitik und die Schule der Gegenwart. [Geopolitik and the modern school.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung* 7 (4) 1931: 331-343.

**12439. MASSIP, SALVADOR.** Progresos de la geografía de 1927 á 1930. [Progress in geography, 1927-1930.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 27 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 388-426.—(Summary of the work of various international congresses of geographers and workers in closely related sciences; of expeditions and explorations in different parts of the world; and a bibliography of 100 titles with expository comments, published during this period.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

**12440. CEDERBLAD, CARL.** Det folkliga bildningsstillståndet i Sverige. Ett undersöknings program. [The state of popular culture in Sweden. A research program.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 8 (1) 1932: 17-29.—*Carl M. Rosénquist.*

**12441. EL'PIN.** ЕЛЬПИН. История Института Народов Севера. [History of the Institute of the Peoples of the North.] Тайга и тундра. (*Taiga i Tundra.*) 3 1931: 22-34.—The author describes the history and development of the Institute of the Peoples of the North.—*G. Vasilevich.*

**12442. KEITH, ARTHUR.** Beddoe-Gedächtnis-Vortrag, zugleich Vorschlag zur Gründung eines Lehrstuhls für Anthropologie an der Universität Bristol. [A lecture in memory of Beddoe. A proposal for the foundation of a professorship in anthropology at the University of Bristol.] *Anthrop. Anz.* 7 (3-4) 1931: 198-201.—Beddoe's theory of the descent of the British Celts from the Walloons in Belgium receives new support in this biography. His investigations on the influence of industrialization upon man's health and occupational types, in addition to the tendency of city life toward uniformity constitute one of the most significant comparative studies in the second half of the last century. In spite of all this, Beddoe was convinced that anthropology and politics had nothing to do with each other.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

**12443. KUT'ASHOV, S. S.** КУТЯШОВ, С. С. Против национализма в чувашской Этнографии. (Nationalism in Chuvash ethnography.) Советская Этнография. (*Sovetskaja Etnografija.*) (1-2) 1931: 43-63.—The author gives detailed criticism from the Marxist point of view of work by N. V. Nikol'skii *Brief study in Chuvash ethnography*, and underlines the traits of chauvinism and local nationalism therein. Present day problems in the study of the Chuvashi are outlined—*G. Vasilevich.*

**12444. MATORIN, N. M.** МАТОРИН, Н. М. Современный этап и задачи советской этнографии. [The present status and problems of ethnography in the USSR.] Советская Этнография. (*Sovetskaja Etnografija.*) (1-2) 1931: 3-38.—A critical review of ethnographic research after the revolution. L. I. Sternberg in his definition of ethnography has used historical ma-

terials. The work of W. G. Bogoras-Tan—*Ethnography as diffusion of culture*—is eclectic. Eclecticism is shown in its extreme in the work of E. G. Kagarov *Limits of ethnography*, in which are united parts of the classical school, the school of cultural-historical circles and a non-critical acceptance of Lévy-Bruhl. The theory of B. A. Kuftin, who postulates a special "ethnic formation" is a mixture of old race anthropology and the cultural-historical school. The Ukrainian ethnographer M. C. Grushevskii, having created a branch of the Durkheim sociological school, has substituted the methodology of this school and the opinions of Lévy-Bruhl for Marxism. The author believes that there is only one science—history. Ethnography is a part of world history; it studies the pre-class socio-economic organization. Anthropology is a natural-historical science concerned with races and the origin of man. Linguistics, as a science of origin and the laws of language development, is one of the historical sciences, and studies supplementary facts. The history of language is studied in direct connection with the history of thinking. In its scope it is wider than ethnography. Imperialistic chauvinism, local nationalism and the lack of class approach characterize a number of ethnographic works published recently in the USSR.—G. Vasilevich.

12445. SEEMANN, E. *Übersicht über die wichtigste Volksliedliteratur der Jahre 1929 und 1930.* [A survey of the important folksong literature from 1929 and 1930.] *Jahrb. f. Volksliedforsch.* 3 1932: 178-180.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 10911, 11114, 11167, 11240, 11266, 11305, 11324, 12444, 12456)

12446. AHL, FRANCES N. Pictures—their purpose and use in the teaching of history. *Hist. Outlook*. 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 167-168.—The types of pictures to be used, the sources from which they may be obtained, and their application to subject matter as well as machinery for use are discussed.—Herman Pinkerton.

12447. BAYNES, NORMAN H. On teaching the history of the Roman republic. *Greece & Rome*. 1 (2) Feb. 1932: 87-95.—Great difficulty has been experienced by many teachers of the history of the Roman republic due to the chronological plan of most textbooks. Text-books should be written which trace the story of the Roman republic from several view-points, such as: (1) The Roman and the land; (2) the Roman army; (3) the Roman conception of the Imperium; (4) the Roman senate; (5) the debt of Rome to the foreigner; (6) the building of the empire.—Fred Grossman.

12448. BEAMES, Miss E. A term's work in Roman history and literature. *Greece & Rome*. 1 (1) Oct. 1931: 52-53.—Suggested content for a year's course in Roman History and Literature to supplement the study of Latin. (Bibliog.)—Fred Grossman.

12449. KESSLER, GERHARD. Genealogie und Wirtschaftsgeschichte. [Genealogy and economic history.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 22 (2) 1932: 199-236.—Genealogy and economic history deal with the same subject matter and use the same source material. Family history is always class history and always deals with the question of profession and of property. In each case the genealogist must concern himself with the economic circumstances. Since these two lines of study have this common interest a more active cooperation would benefit both. This article cites an abundance of problems that call for such mutual collaboration, e.g., a statistical study of the groups and individuals following the various trades and professions, the changes of calling among the various classes from genera-

tion to generation, the family names pointing to foreign ancestry, etc.—O. C. Burkhard.

12450. MESSENGER, RUTH ELLIS. Critic teaching in the history department of Hunter College high school. *Hist. Outlook*. 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 163-165.—Herman Pinkerton.

12451. POHOSKA, HANNA. (STRAYER, J., and McMURRY, R., tr.) History teaching in other lands. *Teaching of history in the schools of Poland.* *Hist. Outlook*. 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 172-177.—A brief survey of the purpose, the course of study, the method, and the equipment used in teaching history in the public schools of Poland, together with a brief sketch of what is being done in the schools of the national minorities. In general the aims of instruction are to increase knowledge, to develop social and civic attitudes, and to create patriotism. In order to attain these ends much attention is given to social and cultural problems and to stressing the positive side of Polish development. Recently much more attention is being given to local history. The textbook is used sparingly in Poland proper and not at all in the schools of the minorities.—Herman Pinkerton.

12452. ROBINSON, VICTOR. A medico-historical curriculum: specimen questions and answers. *Medic. Life*. 37 (11) Nov. 1930: 619-650.—Selection of 41 questions from the examinations in the history of medicine course at Temple University, where the author is a professor. These cover the entire historic period and occasionally deal with primitive man.—C. R. Hall.

12453. SYMONDS, H. H. Art, archaeology, and the classics. *Greece & Rome*. 1 (1) Oct. 1931: 44-51; (2) Feb. 1932: 107-113.—Suggestions concerning the curriculum in classic studies in British schools with bibliography.—Fred Grossman.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 11240, 11356, 11404, 11414-11415, 11428, 11436, 11748, 11842, 12182)

12454. ARNOLD, H. D. An introduction to research in the communication field. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11 (2) Apr. 1932: 80-97.—Research in communication seeks to break barriers of time, distance, and expense. The nature of the problems to be solved is outlined, and the methods applied to the solution of a typical problem are briefly described.—Richard Storrs Coe.

12455. BOOTH, J. F. A program of research in agricultural economics. *Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn., Papers & Proc.* 3 1931: 153-161.—Research may be divided into three groups: (1) problems of farm management, (2) the marketing and distribution of farm products, and (3) problems of a more general nature which affect the profitability of farming and the well-being of the farmer and his family, either directly or indirectly. Subjects which should invite attention include accounting, careful planning, cost-of-production and budgeting projects, functions of middlemen, cooperative associations (Canada has 1,000 farmer-owned and controlled organizations), government control, bounties, cartels, land settlement laws, mechanization and its effects, credit problems, farm taxation and the discrepancy between prices of farm products and general commodities.—Charles S. Tippett.

12456. DAMUS, WALTER. Agrarfragen auf der Oberstufe der höheren Schule. [Agrarian problems as a subject of instruction in the upper grade of secondary schools.] *Aufbau*. 4 (9) Sep. 1931: 263-268.—A report of the study of agriculture in the Obersekunda (11th school year) of a Berlin secondary school. History, geography, German, and English cooperate in this project. The subject was subdivided into special

topics, e.g. different kinds of soil and their yields, size of farms and forms of agrarian enterprises, industrial manufacture of agricultural products, social problems concerning agricultural workers, farmers' associations, agrarian capital and credits, rationalization and standardization in agriculture. These problems were first discussed with regard to agriculture in Brandenburg. A study tour to Denmark presented further material for discussion. Then problems concerning German agriculture as a whole were discussed, e.g. prospects of a tariff union with Austria, agrarian party programs, and the *Osthilfe*. The last months of the year were devoted to a survey of agrarian problems in history, from the Gracchi to the 19th century.—*Hans Frerk*.

12457. HAUERT, ADOLF. *Agrarfragen auf der Oberstufe der Volksschule.* [Agrarian problems as a subject of instruction in the upper grade of the elementary school.] *Aufbau*. 4(9) Sep. 1931: 257-263.—A description of the plan, procedure, and results of an economic educational project as carried through in the 2nd class (7th school year) of a Berlin elementary school. The general subject, "How is a large city provided with food?" was subdivided into several problems, such as: importance of agriculture for commerce and industry; industrial and agricultural workers; agrarian methods of production. These subjects involved statistics, inspection of farms and markets, with a study tour to the Spreewald.—*Hans Frerk*.

12458. JEWETT, FRANK B. Utilizing the results of fundamental research in the communication field. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 11(2) Apr. 1932: 143-161.—The development of the research organization from the early days of the telephone industry to the present is briefly outlined.—*Richard Storrs Coe*.

12459. TÖNDURY. *Vereinfachung der Terminologie in der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebslehre.* [Standardization of the terminology of agricultural economics.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtschaft*. 8(9) Sep. 1931: 661-682.—Considering the analysis made by Laur and the nature of agricultural work, in order to obtain comparable series of data it will be necessary to develop a special set of definitions, much broader in scope than that proposed by the International Agricultural Congress in 1929.—*W. Hausdorfer*.

12460. WESLEY, EDGAR BRUCE. Bibliographies for teachers of the social studies. 6. Economics. *Hist. Outlook*. 23(4) Apr. 1932: 177-180.—The reading program of a teacher of economics should include books from the following types: "Those which tell the history of our economic life, those which describe actual mechanisms, and those which construct theories in accordance with both history and actual conditions." (An annotated bibliography containing such a selection is given.)—*Herman Pinkerton*.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 11909, 11912, 12085, 12110, 12468)

12461. BAKER, NEWMAN F. The organization of a course of study in criminal law. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(6) Mar. 1932: 833-843.—The courses devoted to criminal law should be modified. (1) The distinction between criminal law and criminal procedure should be dropped; (2) recent cases should be used wherever possible; (3) the entire decision should be included and studied instead of summaries arrived at for textbook purposes. The factors behind and the reasons for the decision should be given as much consideration and attention as the decision itself. (4) Emphasis should fall upon the present status of the law. The contributions from the various branches of social science should be included. At Northwestern University

Law School an extra-curricular course of lectures is conducted by members of the staff of the scientific crime detection laboratory. A second-year course in criminology has been developed. Here individual studies are emphasized. The problem method is used throughout and the students debate the issues before the instructor. By placing emphasis upon administration rather than upon criminal concepts, much time is saved.

—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

12462. BASSETT, CLARA. Mental hygiene and law. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(6) Mar. 1932: 819-832.—By far the majority of members of both the senate and congress as well as the state legislatures are lawyers. They have the responsibility of establishing and maintaining those institutions and agencies which intimately affect the lives of thousands of people. Lawyers, either as judges or counselors, meet the problems which arise with a dominantly legal point of view. The author analyzes the curricula of schools of law, and finds that with almost no exception the pre-legal training requirements do not include any courses in the wider human and social considerations. None of the psychological or social sciences are required or even offered. The author suggests possibilities for further experimentation in the preparation of the law student. Specific subject matters are presented which will orient the law student in the wider social implications of the legal profession.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

12463. BENNETT, H. ARNOLD. The constitution and the teacher. *Hist. Outlook*. 23(4) Apr. 1932: 170-172.—Forty-three states in 1929 required constitutional instruction in either the elementary or the high school or both. An examination of the teaching in some schools raises the question of whether sufficient emphasis is given to the constitution as a growing institution rather than as a finished document.—*Herman Pinkerton*.

12464. GIRault, A. Au sujet de l'enseignement du droit colonial. [The teaching of colonial law.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C.R. d. Séances, Communications*. 10 1927-28 (Pub. 1929): 251-258.—In 1889 Léveillé extended the horizon of colonial law, which until that time had been very narrowly studied. Inasmuch as colonial administration presents unique questions, the teaching of this phase of law should be still further enlarged. Past events have revealed this need.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

12465. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Aussenpolitische Bildungsarbeit an den Universitäten Nordamerikas und Deutschlands. [Educational work in foreign affairs in North American and German universities.] *Z. f. Französ. u. Engl. Unterricht*. 30(3) 1931: 192-207.—The Institute of Politics in Williamstown is the best known organization of its kind in the U. S. (Its organization and procedure are described.) Sixty similar undertakings have sprung up in the U. S., all modelled after the Williamstown organization. They point to the fact that the U. S. has taken the lead of the world in her hands and wants to get out of her self-imposed isolation. The German universities trail the American institutions in this urge towards the study of international affairs. The sense of proportion in foreign affairs is lacking in German universities. The Germans themselves are an unpolitical people.—*L. L. Snyder*.

12466. LESPAS, JULES. Les organismes de recherches et d'enquêtes en matière d'administration municipale aux États-Unis. [Research and information bureaus on municipal administration in the U. S.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 11(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 299-336.—Politics in the American city is one of the minor interests of the masses due to the large number of diversified pleasures clamoring for their attention, whereas in the country it is taken more seriously. Americans lack a general social and political education which teaches them to be publicly minded; they are educated

only to secure their private desires. The U. S. has, however, developed many private organizations engaged in furthering a real science of municipal government. The development of skilled technicians has grown apace, but this has not made the citizens properly aware of their work or really appreciative. Hence mass control of technicalities is still impossible, despite theories to the contrary.—*Francis Edwin Ballard*.

12467. UNDERHILL, MIRIAM B. Presidential election year activities. *Hist. Outlook*. 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 169-170.—A description of how one school used the opportunities in instruction of a presidential election year.—*Herman Pinkerton*.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 12236, 12373, 12412)

12468. HAPKE, EDUARD. Wert und Gefahren der "klinischen" Unterrichtsmethode im kriminalwissenschaftlichen Universitätsunterricht. [Value and danger of the clinical method in university courses in criminology.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht*. 46 (1) 1932: 99-113.—Though the presentation of criminals dramatizes the training courses of judges, lawyers, and others who will deal with criminals, it fails of its ultimate goal, for it presents a situation in which the social distance between student and criminal is increased. It is fraught with danger for it may affect the sensibilities of the prisoner, or the educational relationships that have been established with him, and through this the relations established between administration and prisoners. The main object is to acquaint the student with the experiences of the common man. This can be achieved by a short term of service with social service agencies. If a demonstration is added to the lectures, it must be so arranged that it does the least possible harm to the fundamental purpose of imprisonment, the rehabilitation of the prisoner.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

12469. MCLEAN, FRANKLIN C.; HEALY, WILLIAM; ALEXANDER, FRANZ; SULLIVAN, HARRY STACK; BLANCHARD, PHYLLIS; PRAY, KENNETH L. M. Symposium: The training of the psychiatrist. I. A university department of psychiatry. II. Training in hospital and clinic. III. Psychoanalysis in the education of psychiatrists. IV. Training of the general medical student in psychiatry. V. Training in the social sciences. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1 (4) Jul. 1931: 346-386.—McLean, speaking as an administrator of a medical school, points out that interest in psychiatry is much wider than in the medical school, as education, psychology, social science, social work, and divinity schools are using it. One of the reasons medical schools have not given psychiatry proper attention is their skepticism of its claims, and its conflicting schools. Healy questions the value of a general or state hospital for the insane as a means for educating psychiatrists. The patients who reach them are end results, and the genetic sequence which preceded cannot be acutely visualized from that point of view. In the controlled environment of the hospital the physician fails to develop the resourcefulness of approach necessary in dealing with mental disorders out of the situation. The state hospital does give unique opportunities for research, but the results may be of minor value out-

side the institutions. Alexander states that psychoanalysis is the basic science of personality, and as a general science is available for any pertinent use of which medicine is one, just as chemistry is a general science used by medicine. Sullivan says regarding the place of psychiatry in training the general practitioner that there are two considerations: what the physician who needs to know diseases should have, and what one who meets public expectation of knowing persons should secure. The tendency of medical and pre-medical education is to produce a student appreciative only of the atomic approach to medicine and personality furnished by the natural science. At the present there is no great hope of correcting this defect without fundamental changes in the educational system to prepare the student for a more realistic knowledge of social and cultural values, instead of rigorously excluding them, and by a similar process in preparing the teachers that they may appreciate the significance of the human elements in medicine. Psychiatry at present is not well prepared for that task because it is not itself coherent, and the average medical instructor looks askance upon it. A very few well equipped medical centers might try experimentally the solution, using the limited available personnel for that purpose. Blanchard indicates the fields which psychiatrists and psychologists occupy in common and in which the psychiatrist should have some knowledge of psychology. (1) Mental and educational measurements to judge the value of psychological services, to furnish the psychologist with the facts of emotion and personality necessary to adapt the tests to the person and to understand the reports of the psychologist. (2) Knowledge of the field of child study. (3) The influence of behavioristic psychology in order to study the borderline problems between conditioned results as defined by the psychologist and compensatory mechanisms as conceived by the psychiatrists. (4) The newer social psychology which with the newer psychiatry is abandoning the concept of instincts for the most part and is seeing behavior as dynamic resolutions of experiences. Kenneth Pray notes that psychiatry could make a substantial contribution to the solution of pressing economic and social questions, but in order to do so would need to have some education in the social sciences. Social case work and psychiatry have been coming together so that they occupy adjacent areas in the same field. This is especially true since the psychoanalytic technique has been adopted by each, but there are differences between them. The social worker is in the midst of a social situation, the psychiatrist is in the more controlled atmosphere of the clinic; the psychiatrist largely limits his responsibility to his patient; the social worker's responsibility covers the community of which the patient is a part. The best solution is in more adequate professional education, and for the psychiatrist it is in the field alongside the social worker.—*F. J. Bruno*.

12470. SNEDDEN, DAVID. Textbooks in social psychology. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (7) Mar. 1932: 424-429.—Eventually two different types of courses in social psychology will be offered to liberal college students. One will appeal to the appreciative side of their nature, and one will be practical and for the purpose of developing more intelligent citizens. A textbook to cover the entire field of social psychology would have to be 20,000 pages or more in size.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

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